BHARTṚHARI'S ŚATAKA TRAYAM

[NĪTI—ŚṚṄGĀRA—VAIRĀGYA]

[LIFE OF AUTHOR, SANSKRIT TEXT, HINDI & ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS, COPIOUS FOOTNOTES, A NUMBER OF PARALLEL THOUGHTS, CRITICAL EXPLANATORY NOTES & ŚLOKA INDEX ETC]

U. G. C. BOOKS

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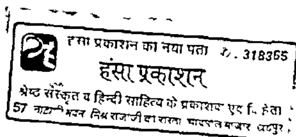
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भर्तृहरिः शतकत्रयम्

[नीति-शृङ्गार-वैराग्य]

[भर्तृहरि जीवनचरित्र, मूल, हिन्दी तथा आंग्ल भाषानुवाद—
टिप्पण—व्याख्या—सदालोचना, श्लोकानुक्रमणी आदि सहित]

लेखक
पु० गोपीनाथ

संशोधित
नागशरण सिंह





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नाग प्रकाशक, 11ए/यू. ए. जवाहर नगर दिल्ली-7 के लिए नागशरण सिंह द्वारा प्रकाशित तथा ए० आर० प्रिंटर्स, डी 102 न्यू सीलमपुर दिल्ली110053 द्वारा मुद्रित।



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For clearness' sake we shall divide our preface into the following heads:-

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[C] Books about Bhartrihari.

III Works and writings wherein we find stanzas from Bhartrihari's Śatakas either with any particular note or notice about them or without anything of the sort.

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V. Places of interest relating to Bhartrihari.

VI. A plea for the present edition.

. Following this order we shall now take them one by one in hand, and dealing separately with each give our opinion upon all of them in turn.

I. THE AUTHOR—HIS LIFE AND WRITINGS.

[A.] Bhartrihari's Life.

The father of Bhartrihari is said to have been one Gandharvasen (गंधर्वसेन), who had also got a younger

son Vikramâditya (विक्रमादित्य) from his second wife, the daughter of the chief of Dhârâ (धारा), the then capital of Mâlwâ. Bhartrihari and Vikrama were, therefore, sons of the same father by different mothers. The chief of Dhârâ took great pains and care in educating his two grandsons, who soon acquired mastery in the several Śâstrâs, Laws, Ethics, Archery, Music, Dancing and all other polite arts and princely accomplishments. Though the old chief liked both his grandsons, yet his love was naturally stronger for Vikrama than Bhartrihari. Consequently, after finding the former quite wellup in every branch of Literature, Science and Art, he being himself devoid of any male issue, one day thought of giving his Râjya to Vikrama, and summoning him to his presence told him his heart's wish. But Vikrama nobly answered him thus. " It is not proper for me to reign before my elder brother ; please, therefore, let Bhartrihari rule over the State and I will conduct the administration as his prime minister." The old Râjâ was quite pleased with the high-mindedness of young Vikrama, and subsequently through Vikrama's earnest entreaties, he made Bhartrihari the king of his territory. Vikrama thereupon changed the capital of Mâlwâ from Dhârâ to Ujjein, and there gave himself heart and soul to the good government of the country, as the prime minister of his elder brother. Bhartrihari, though well-versed in the Śâstrâs, fell so much in love of women that he passed day after day, and night after night in the seraglio, and left every thing pertaining to

the State into the hands of his brother. Vikrama, on whose hands the onerous and responsible duties of government did not hang heavy, was, however, very sorry for the dissolute conduct of Bhartrihari, and he spared no pains to estrange the king's heart from women of whom he had a large number as his wives and mistresses, and devote his attention to the affairs of the kingdom God had put into his trust. But, as mostly common in such cases, the more he offered his sound and wise counsels, the further went the heart of Bhartrihari from Vikrama; so much so that disaffection took its root into the former's mind, and the result was that the once loving brothers soon became inveterate enemies to each other The fire of hatred was kindled with increased strength by the fuel of Zenânâ intrigue and curtain influence which had quite enslaved the man in Bhartrihari. In the end, Vikrama was cruelly forced to take off his hands from the premiership and go abroad into the country as an exile, leaving Bhartrihari to himself and his loves.* After his leaving Ujjein, Vikrama travelled throughout India Proper, and was once near Dâccâ in Eastern Bengal, where he lived for some time and established himself. This place is still known as Vikrampur after him.

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* Colonel Todd says that Bhartrihari, the eldest son of Gundhrupsen, was so devoted to his wife that he neglected the affairs of government, which made his brother expostulate with him. This coming to his wife's ears, she insisted on the banishment of Vikrama. (see Todd's "Annals & Antiquities of Rajasthan," Vol II p. 360 foot note, popular edition, Calcutta 1884)

Having nothing more to do with Vikrama and his movements, we again return to Ujjein and find Bhartrihari to be daily sinking more and more into luxury and licentiousness. As he never cared a straw for the good government of his kingdom, his subjects became totally tired of his recklessness, and becoming disgusted with his vices they were forced to disregard his authority. Anarchy soon came into being and there was nothing but disorder and confusion throughout Malwa. In the meantime it so happened that the henpecked husband was one day convinced of the infidelity of his queen* through the present of some virtuous fruit by a pious Brahmana.† Her infidelity being clearly discovered the Rani rushed away from her husband's presence and dashed herself to pieces by falling down from the heights of the palace. Bhartrihari then took another wife, Pingalâ (पिङ्गला) with whom he soon became attached as before. One day having gone deershooting he saw that one of his *shikarees* who had shot a buck being himself bitten by a venomous snake was soon

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* Opinions differ widely on the name of this particular Rani. Some say her name to be Anangasena (अनङ्ग सेना) some Pingala (पिङ्गला), some Padmakshi (पद्माक्षी), others Bhanamati (भानमती). In the भरतखण्डअर्वाचीनकोष by M. P. B. Godbole the name is stated to be पद्माक्षी, she is also called there to be पिङ्गला on her being restored to life after death.

† See our note on stanza 2 (Niti) also Tod's Annals & Antiquities of Rajasthan Vol II p 369

laid a corpse on the ground But the thing which struck him most was that the doe of the dead buck came to the spot and threw herself dead on her husband's antlers, and similar to this was the case of the *shikaree's* wife who, on discovering the death of her husband, burnt herself with her lord on her self made pyre The Râjà ran home in amazement and explained to Pingala the wonderful events of his day's excursion But Pingala, to his great surprise, coolly remarked that there was nothing strange and extraordinary in the story, for, a true suttee could even burn herself without having recourse to fire. Hushing up the matter for sometime, the king again went out shooting in the forest, and to put to test the truth and fidelity of Pingala, he sent one of his attendants to the queen with his clothes soaked in blood to report his death by a tiger On hearing the sad tidings Pingalâ, calmly (to all outward appearance) took over the Râja's bloody clothes, put them on the ground, made her last bow to her husband's accoutrements and rose no more The Rajâ, when he came to know the heart rending catastrophe was quite overwhelmed with grief, left the palace and went out to forest to lead the life of a pious ascetic so admirably depicted by him in his Vairagya Sataka.* There he met with the great Yogi Gorakshanâth (योगी गोरक्षनाथ) who initiated him into the secrets of Mysticism It is generally believed here that Bhartrihari, by his austere practices of yôga, attained to immortality

* See Tod's "Annals & Antiquities of Rajasthan" Vol II p. 370

[B.] Bhartrihari's writings

The Three Śatakas on Nîti, Śringâra and Vairâgya, the Vâkyapadiya (वाक्यपदीय, a grammatical commentary in terse and pithy Sanskrit prose), and the Bhattikâvya (भट्टिकाव्यम्, a Grammatical poem) are the works which are generally ascribed to Bhartrihari. Almost all the scholars who have made their acquaintance with Bhartrihari and his works are unanimous in their opinion that Bhartrihari is the undisputed author of the Śatakas and the Vâkyapadiya which furnishes us with a certain clue to the solution of the much disputed question of Bhartrihari's age and authorship. But as to Bhartrihari's authorship of the Bhattikâvya different persons hold different opinions. However erudite discussions on the point by Messrs. Colebrooke, Telang, Peterson &c. have proved it beyond any shadow of doubt that Bhattikavi. (भट्टिकवि) the author of the भट्टिकाव्य is quite a different person, and he cannot be identified with Bhartrihari (भर्तृहरि) the author of the Śatakas. To make Bhartrihari the author of the भट्टिकाव्य there is no stronger ground than the identity of name. Bharata (भरत) in his commentary on भट्टी gives the name of the author as भर्तृहरि, but says nothing more about it. In another commentary of भट्टिकाव्य which has been published in Calcutta, the author is described as the son of Śrî Swâmi (श्री स्वामि) and as a great Grammarian. This opinion is also corroborated by Colebrooke in his essay on Sanskrit and Prâkrit

Poetry where he remarks,——"The author was भर्तृहरि, not, as might be supposed from the name, the celebrated brother of विक्रमादित्य but a Grammarian and poet who was son of श्रीधरस्वामि as we are informed by one of his scholiasts विद्याविनोद" According to Bohn, भर्तृहरि the Grammarian and author of भट्टिकाव्य is of a later date than भर्तृहरि the author of the Satakas with whom he is erroneously confounded. Dr Bhau Daji is of opinion that भट्टि was probably the son of भर्तृहरि Dr Rajendra Lal Mitra in his notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts Vol. VI. p 145 concludes that भट्टि and भर्तृहरि are two distinct personages.

[C] An estimate of the Satakas.

The Satakas are not mere collections of elegant sayings from different authors as suggested by some, because a certain link of thought and diction connecting the stanzas distinctly points to their being written by one and the same hand Prof. Tawney remarks that the terse and epigrammatic character of these stanzas distinguishes them from the mass of Indian Literature and brings them more and more into accordance with European canons of taste

Prof Lassen, in his 'Indische Alterthumskunde' (Vol. II p 1174) expresses his opinion that this character "renders them conspicuous among the productions of the Indian Muse They place before us in terse and pithy language the Indian views about the chief aspirations of youth, manhood and old age,

author of the Śatakas and Vâkyapadîya flourished in the middle of the 7th century A D *

6 Mr K T Telang adheres to the tradition of Bhartrihari's full authorship of the Śatakas †

In Telang s opinion Bhartrihari probably flourish ed somewhere later than Kâlidâsa and a good deal earlier than the beginning of the 6th century A C It is based on the following two reasons —

(1) There is a stanza‡ in the Nitiśataka which is also found in the Panchatantra which may safely be taken to have been composed not later than 500 A C Therefore, Bhartrihari must have flourished at least half a century before that date (2) Again, from stanza 95 Niti., Parashurama is regarded as an incarna tion of Vishnu, but it is doubtful whether Kâlidâsa held the same opinion

Bhartrihari must, therefore, be later in age than Kâlidâsa §

Mr Telang again says – Vikrama, the founder of the Samvat Era, flourished about 56 B C But grant ing Bhartrihari to be the author of Vâkyapadiya, we cannot accept him to be the brother of this Vikrama. Because, it is clear from the Vâkyapadiya that it were Chandrachârya (चन्द्राचार्य) and others who brought the great commentary of Pâtanjali (पातञ्जलि) into gen eral use, and according to Râjatarangini, Chandrâchâry ya and his colleagues flourished in the reign of King Abhimanyu (अभिमन्यु), i e between 45 and 65 A. C

* See Bombay Sanskrit Series No XXXI p 74

† See Bombay Sanskrit Series Vol XI pp VIII & IX

‡ But we have shewn elsewhere that the Panchatantra has got no less than 21 stanzas from Bhartrihari s Śatakas

§ See Bombay Sanskrit Series No XI pp XIII & XIV

Led by the observations of Dr Kern in his Preface to the Brihatsamhita, where he argues that Vikramâditya according to the unanimous testimony of Hindu Astronomers, of the Arabian Astronomer Albiruni, of Kalhana Pandita (कल्हणपंडित), and of Hiouen Thsang, was commonly regarded as the founder of what is known as the Shaka (शाका) or Shâlivâhan Era (शालिवाहनसम्वत्), and as having flourished about 78 A C, and not 56 B C, Mr K T Telang after remarking that this will enable us to reconcile the several statements which we receive from tradition, thinks as a conclusion, grounded on a basis not very unstable, that Bhartrihari flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian Era *

7 Prof Lassen is of opinion that the composition of the three hundred short poems, which by universal tradition are ascribed to Bhartrihari, must be placed before the overthrow of the Gupta Dynasty He further places the date of the author of these Satakas at the end of the third century A C, but he does not accept the tradition that he was Bhartrihari

8 Relying upon a Chinese tradition, Prof Max Muller thinks Bhartrihari to be a Budhist.† The profes-

* See Bombay Sanskrit series No XI p XVI

† The Budhist flavour which Prof Max Muller smells in the *Śatakas, is however very difficult to be detected by us after a careful* study of the poem. Moreover the theory will utterly fall to the ground when we find in the body of the work references to the Trinity (stanza 1 in the Śringara Śataka) to the ten incarnations of Vishnu (stanza 95 Niti) to the Vedas, Smritis & Puranas (stanza 79 in the Vairâgya Śataka) and to the Vedantic character of the whole poem especially to that of the opening stanza of Niti.

or also suggests that Kshapanaka (क्षपणक) may be another name of Bhartrihari *

9 Dr P Peterson

For Dr P Peterson's opinion see under Pandit Durgâ Prasâd (5)

10 M Regnaud, in the Preface to his prose translation, contends that the legend connecting Bhartrihari and Vikramâditya cannot be accepted, as some of the stanzas attributed to Bhartrihari must be subsequent to the period of Shankarâchâryya (शंकराचार्य) †

11 Abraham Roger

For Roger's opinion on Bhartrihari, see under Bohlen (3)

12 According to Mr Sishagiri Sâstri, King Vikramâditya was the son of a Brahman named Chandra gupta (चन्द्रगुप्त) who took four wives, each of the four principal castes. Four sons, viz –Vararuchi (वररुचि) Vikrama (विक्रम), Bhatti (भट्टि) and Bhartrihari (भर्तृहरि) were born to him respectively by his Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shûdra wives Vikramâditya became King, and Bhartrihari served him as his prime minister

13 After quoting the remarks of Lassen, Prof Tawney says ——

* See note on stanza 1 in Niti

† For the refutation of this theory, see Bombay Sanskrit Series No. XI pp. IX & X.

"considering the great uncertainty which attaches to Hindu Literary History, we may perhaps consider our selves fortunate that there is something like a *consensus* as to the date of these poems A century more or less is, after all, of trifling moment in Indian Chronology The question of their authorship we must be content to leave in the midst in which it has been involved by the traditions of Indian sages and the conjectures of Western critics So much at any rate is certain that our author, if not himself a king was thoroughly at home in the detail of Indian Court life" *

Prof Tawney in his foot-note on the word ' परिजन ' (which occurs in stanza 18 of the Vairâgya Śataka) thinks that this expression falls in with the legend that Bhartrihari was a king and quitted his throne in a fit of disgust †

14 Prof Vaman Shivram Apte M A, at page 1192 of his Sanskrit-English Dictionary has the following —

भर्तृहरि Author of the three Satakas and of the Vâkyapadîya Mr Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of King Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechhas in 544 A D we must suppose Bhartrihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century

* See Prof. Tawney's Two Centuries of Bhartrihari, p IX.

† See Prof. Tawney's Two Centuries of Bhartrihari p 60

15 Prof. Wilson (in his Vishnû Purâna) elaborately argues that the earliest of the Purânas cannot have been written long before the 8th. or 9th. century of the Christian era. As Bhartrihari clearly mentions the Purânas in stanza 79 of the Vairâgya Śataka, we are to infer that he must, therefore, be later than the 8th. or 9th. century A. D. *

(B) TRANSLATORS &c.

The first translation of Bhartrihari's Śatakas into any European tongue was that by a Christian missionary *Abraham Roger who published in 1651 A. D.* "A History of the Religion of the Brahmans" in which were contained two hundred proverbs of the sage Bhartrihari, translated into Dutch. The stanzas on Niti were styled by him as " the reasonable conduct of men," and those on Vairâgya as "the road which leads to heaven."

This work was subsequently translated into French in 1670. A. D.

Prof. Tawney says that the Centuries of Bhartrihari are also contained in the Sanskrit Anthology of Haeberlin. M. Galanos translated the Niti and Vairâgya-Śatakas into Greek.

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* In order to refute this theory, we have to state that Shankarachârya, who is generally and rightly acknowledged to have flourished in the 8th century A. D., has actually quoted the Puranas in his commentary on the 'Shvetishvatara Upanishada.' Besides this, the Puranas in general and the 'Vâyu-purana' in particular, are even referred to by Bânabhatta (बाणभट्ट) in his famous work "Kadambari" (कादम्बरी). Bana's age is now fixed about the beginning of the seventh century A. D Prof. Wilson's argument is therefore untenable

They were included by Prof. Böhttingk in his "Indische Sprüche St. Petersburg, 1863–65 A. D

They were translated into French by M. Hippolyte Fanche in 1852 and by M. Regnaud in 1875. A. D.

Vâman Pandit has translated the stanzas into Marathi.

In 1795 A. D. H.H. the Mahârâj Sawâi Pratap Singhji of Jeypore translated the three Śatakas of Bhartrihari into Bhâshâ verse, under the title of नीतिमंजरी, शृङ्गारमंजरी, and वैराग्यमंजरी chiefly consisting of the Chappaya (छप्पय) verses, which make the translation go by the popular name of Pratâpa Singhji's Chhappayas, ignoring altogether the few Sorathâs (सोरठा) and Dohâs (दोहा) which also form its part.

One Pandit Rishabha Deva Śâstri of Jodhpore has recently translated the three Śatakas into Hindi. This book was published in 1894 A. D. by the Gyânsâgar Press Bombay.

An anonymous translation of Bhartrihari's Nîti and Vairâgya Śatakas into English prose was published in the Subôdha Prakâsh Press at Bombay. The book is entitled "The Proverbial Philosophy of Bhartrihari."

Prof. Tawney has made an elegant metrical translation into English of the Niti and Vairâgya Satakas of Bhartrihari. This book was published at Calcutta in 1877 A. D. under the title of "The Two Centuries of Bhartrihari."

M. Durgâ Prasâd, Editor "Harbinger" of Lahore, has also translated in 1889 the aforesaid two Śatakas of Bhartrihari into English prose. Both these Śatakas are published separately and called Mahārâja

not see the propriety of a suttee's having recourse to real fire, when the fire of separation is quite sufficient to burn her immediately to ashes Though a little incredulous, Bhartrihari then agrees with his Râni and takes his leave of her to go out shooting, to which she reluctantly and sorrowfully consents, on the condition of her being allowed to remain standing at the gate anxiously looking out the path of his speedy return.

Act II

Opens with the dialogue of maid servants upon the sudden death of their Mistress (Râni Bhânumati), who, while standing at the gate, soon became lifeless on hearing the (false) news of Bhartrihari being slain by a tiger The Râjâ, on his return to the Capital, finds the scene full of great sorrow and grief, and on knowing the corpse being taken to the crematorium hastens to that place and there mourns and weeps like a child and strictly forbids his men to set fire to the pyre on pain of precipitating himself into the burning logs

Act III

Sorrowing over the corpse of his Râni, Bhartrihari sees at a distance that a Yogi is excessively weeping over the breakage of his earthen dish The Râjâ goes to him and tries to pacify him by many wise counsels, but the Yogi is obdurate and goes extolling the virtues of his dish and bemoaning its irreparable loss more and more on account of his being himself the cause of its sudden destruction, *for he dropped it down to test* its strength The plot of the dialogue is so framed

that all the arguments put into the mouth of the Yogi are applicable even more strongly to the Râjâ for his grieving over Bhânumati's loss Bhartrihari, though he recognizes all this in his heart, yet still persists in consoling the Yogi by alluding to the transitoriness of all things in the world and the futility of man's grief over what he has no control. The Yogi here assails the Râjâ with his own argument and observes —

परोपदेशे पाण्डित्यमिदम्मूढस्य गीयते
तमः समाश्रितस्येव दीपस्यान्यप्रकाशनम् ।

Being struck with the cogency of the remark Bhartrihari then recognizes the Yogi to be no other than Gorakshanath (गोरक्षनाथ) himself, and the latter acknowledges himself to be the same, and to have intentionally assumed the character in order to dispel the unavailing sorrow from the Râjâ's mind. Bhartrihari soon lays himself prostrate at his feet and requests from him the easiest road to self-knowledge and to this Gorakshnath thus replies:—

विषयेभ्यः समाहृत्य मनः शून्ये निवेशय ।
स्वयमानन्दमात्मानं स्वप्रकाशमुपैष्यसि ॥

Act. IV

The primeminister is pleased to find the Râjâ joyfully sitting with the Yogi and then he ventures to ask his permission to cremate the corpse of Bhânumati But strange to say that his master replies to have no concern with the world. Devatilak (देवतिलक), the minister, then remonstrates with him but to no purpose.

Act V

Opens with the meeting of Bhartrihari with Bhânumati who is restored to life through the mystic powers of Gorakshanath Bhânumati tries to embrace her husband but the Râjâ runs and avoids her She, thereupon, exerts her fair charms but in vain, and, failing in these, she resorts to the means of bringing her young son before the Râja who is still indifferent to them

The requests of the prime minister also prove fruitless Gorakshanath then advises the minister to desist from his useless endeavours and to place the Râjakumari on the Gaddi for whose protection he will exert his own influence with that of the Râjâ He then consoles Bhanumati with the hope of again meeting (never to part from) her lord Bhartrihari after his obtaining immortality and here the play ends in happiness to all

———oo———

The reader will see for himself how far the play coincides with our Bhartrihari's life in the beginning, and in what particular points it differs from it

———oo———

(2) Bhartrihari's Street Plays Or Melodramas

These street plays are acted all over India and are very popular They relate that king Bhartrihari was very fond of his wife Pingalâ (पिङ्गला) He one day went shooting the wild deer and made his mark on a big buck His does, thereupon, remonstrated

with the Râjâ and entreated him to spare the buck and take instead the lives of as many of them as he pleases, because his death will make them all widows But the Râjâ turned a deaf ear to these requests and shot the buck dead on the spot The exasperated does thereupon uttered a *Shap* (curse) against the Râja that the days of his Râjya are numbered, for he shall have soon to abdicate the kingdom and roam about in the forest as a hermit leaving his wives no better than widows His meeting with Gorakh-nath is then related at length and the Yogi after fully testing the veracity of the Râjâ's request, makes him his pupil The plays also speak of Bhartrihari as a king and a brother of the celebrated Vikramâditya *

European scholars will no doubt laugh that I make much of the e trifling plays But I would beg permission to remark that the fact of their having sur vived so long must be a sufficient guarantee of their being founded on authenticated historic and real life A lie cannot last long The remarkable incidents of Bhartrihari's life being framed into a play which is so popular with the general public speaks much of the high esteem and honor in which Bhartrihari is still held by them †



* The writer of these lines can himself attest to these vulgar plays being acted at many places in Rajputana as at Jeypore, Jodhpore and Bikanir, generally during the months of the Spring

† In the शनिकथा or शनिश्वरजीकी कथा, a poetical narration in ver nacular of Vikrama s calamities Bhartrihari is clearly and undoubte dly spoken of as the elder brother to Vikramaditya

III.

As for the different works wherein the Ślókas from Bhartrihari's Śatakas have been traced out, we would only beg to draw the reader's attention to their respective footnotes where full particulars have invariably been given of them. However, we have also thought it advisable to arrange them for brevity and clearness,' sake, in a tabular form which will enable the reader to make a prompt and ready reference to them at a moment's time. It needs only be stated that the numbers given in this list will be found corresponding to those of the stanzas as arranged in the Niti, Śringâra, and Vairâgya Śatakas of the present edition, and not to the numbers of the verses of the works or books to which they are traced.

Alphabetical list of works wherein we find the following stanzas from Bhartrihari's Śatakas —

No of works	Works	Stanzas from the Nītiśataka	Remarks.	Stanzas from the Sṛngārasataka	Remarks.	Stanzas from the Vairāgyaśataka	Remarks.	Total number of stanzas in each work.
1	Abhinavaguptas Commentary on the Dhwanyāloka	44	Quoted anonymously					1
2	Amaruśataka by Amaruka			14				1
3	Alankāra Śekhara by Keśava Miśra					40	Quoted anonymously	1
4	Alankāra sarwaswa by Ruyyānaka	56	Quoted anonymously					1
5	Aśteratna	56 95				116		3

No. of Works	Works.	Stanzas from the Nîti Śataka.	Remarks.	Stanzas from the Śringâraśataka	Remarks	Stanzas from the Vairâgyaśataka	Remarks	Total number of stanzas in each work
6	Atmânuśâsanakâvya by Gunabhadrâchârya	88	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Udâharanachandrikâ by Vaidyanâtha	56	Quoted anonymously.	18,28	Quoted anonymously.	40	Quoted anonymously	5
						71	Quoted under भर्तृहरि.	
8	Auchityavichâra charchâ by Kśemendra.	...	...	63	Quoted under Chandrak	12,10,51	Quoted under different authors	4
9	Kavikanthâbharana by Kśemendra	...	...	...	...	38	Quoted under Chandraka	1
10	Kâvyaprakâśa by Mammata.	56	Quoted anonymously	...	...	...	...	1

No. of Works	Works	Stanzas from the Nitisataka.	Remarks.	Stanzas from the Sringârasataka.	Remarks.	Stanzas from the Vairâgyasataka	Remarks.	Total number of stanzas in each work.
17	Dasarûpakâvalôka by Dhananjaya.	27	Quoted under भर्तृहरेः.	18	Quoted anonymously	...	...	2
18	Dhwanyâlôka by Anandavardhana.	...	...	6	Do.	...	...	1
19	Namisâdhû's Commentary on kâvyâlankâra.	...	...	63	Do.	13, 22.	Quoted anonymously.	3
20	Nitipradîpa by Vetâlabhatta.	80,91	...	...	...	...	...	2
21	Panchatantra by Vishnusarma.	27,30,31,32, 40,41,42,43, 47,53,57,63, 67,91,106.	...	64,76,80, 81,86.	...	113	...	21

No of works	Works	Stanzas from the Nîtiśataka	Remarks	Stanzas from the Śringâraśataka	Remarks	Stanzas from the Vairâgyaśataka	Remarks	Total number of stanzas in each work
28	Rasaratnahâra by Śivarâma	...	...	...	...	49, 71	Quoted anonymously	2
29	Vasiṣṭhasâra	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30	Vairâgyaśataka by Padmânanda	6	...	71	...	...	...	2
31	Śântiśataka	9, 94.	...	76, 98	...	7, 10, 13 16, 18 20 22, 34, 41, 43 51, 62, 66 67 71 74 77, 82, 85, 102,107	...	25
32	Śârngadharapaddhati by Śârngadhara	17, 38, 42, 43 50, 55 ,80, 91, 92 99, 104	Quoted anonymously	11, 13, 20, 22, 43, 47, 49, 50, 68, 80, 92	Quoted anonymously	91, 113	Quoted anonymously	

No. of works	Works	Stanzas from the Nitiśataka	Remarks	Stanzas from the Śringâraśataka	Remarks,	Stanzas from the Vairâgyaśataka	Remarks	Total number of stanzas in each work
36	Saptaratna.	62	...	...	...	...		1
37.	Saraswatî Kanthâbharana by Bhôjarâja	77.	Quoted anonymously	...	..	82	Quoted anonymously	2
38	Sinhadevamani's Commentary on Vâgbhattâlankâra	2.	Do	...	...	...	...	1
39	Subhâsitâvali by Vallabhadeva	7, 11, 17, 22, 27, 31, 32, 33, 42, 43, 44, 48, 59, 62, 64, 68, 70, 77, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 91, 94, 95, 99, 100, 104, 106.	Quoted anonymously	2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 31, 46, 47, 49, 50, 54, 59, 63, 66, 67, 73, 74, 84, 86, 92	Quoted anonymously	2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 22, 29, 32, 40, 49, 60, 61, 66, 70, 87, 89, 91, 97, 110, 115	Quoted anonymously	

No of Works	Works	Stanzas from the Nitiśataka	Remarks.	Stanzas from the Śringâraśataka	Remarks.	Stanzas from the Vairâgyaśataka	Remarks	Total number of stanzas in each work.
43	Hitôpadeśa by Nârâ yana	3, 30, 31, 32, 33 40, 47, 53 63, 73 91, 106.	..	...	..	...	..	12
43	Total Numbers							350

From this diagram it will be easily seen that we have traced out a large number (which amounts to no less than 350) of Bhartrihari's Ślôkas from these Śatakas to the 43 works enumerated above, where many of them have however figured more than once. Out of these books some have been unscrupulously acknowledged to be older than the 6th. century of the Christian era. Taking the aforesaid 350 stanzas, we may safely point out that no less than 80 of them have expressly been *quoted under Bhartrihari*, 40 have been *quoted* under different authors and 137 have been *quoted* anonymously. Now, adding them together we get a total of 256 stanzas which are *distinctly marked as quotations* either from Bhartrihari or others, and thus there is left comparatively a very small number (viz 93) to be differently accounted for. Granting that the Aśtaratna, Gunaratna, Nîtipradîpa, Panchatantra, Pancharatna, Bhôjaprabandha, Śântiśataka, Śringâratilaka, Śringâravindu, Śudratna, Saptaratna, Sûktâvali and Hitôpadâśa are mere compilations and not genuine compositions of their several authors, and deducting the sum of 3, 1, 2, 21, 2, 3, 25, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, and 12, (or 81) stanzas which occur respectively in them, we have now to face only an insignificantly small number of stanzas (viz 12), of which 1 is found in the Amaruśataka, 1 in the Atmânuśâsanakâvya, 1 in the Chaturvargasangraha, 1 in the Chânakyaśataka, 2 in the Prabôdhachandrôdaya, 1 in the Mahânâtaka, 1 in the Mudrârâkśasa, 1 in the Mrichhakatika, 1 in the Vasiśthasâra and 2 in the Vairâgyaśataka (Padmânanda's). Amongst these

twelve, 6 will be found to have been no other than those which have already been accounted for as quotations, and one as occurring twice, thus reducing the number ultimately to 4, of which 1 stands in the Prabôdhachandrôdaya, 2 in the Vairâgyaśataka of Padmânanda, and 1 in the Mrichhakatika and Prabôdhachandrôdaya both. Here I think we may conveniently drop this point without further comment.

This line of argument will, it is hoped, furnish some clue to the solution of Bhartrihari's age, as well as to the conclusion of these Śatakas being considered a genuine composition or a mere compilation by Bhartrihari.

To do full justice to the subject I cannot help bringing to the notice of the reader that leaving out the number of times a stanza has made its appearance in the foregoing table we may safely observe that out of the total of 326 stanzas as given in this edition no less than 182 have been found to exist in the 43 pieces enumerated above, and that of these 182 nearly 40 verses have figured from three to seven times in the diagram. This gives us a very distinct and indisputable proof of the proverbial and substantial popularity the Śatakas have so deservedly enjoyed from the very date of their production to the present day.

IV. SEQUEL.

After writing so much in the preceeding portion of the Preface, it is not necessary to dwell at great length on giving out the conclusions we have arrived at, regarding the following questions of modern critics and scholars:—

(1) Are the Satakas either a mere collection of elegant extracts from several writers or a genuine composition by a single author?

(2) Who is the author of the Satakas?

(3) What is the approximate date of the composition of this work?

(4) What other works are written by the author of the Satakas?

(5) Was the author of the Satakas himself a king and the brother of the celebrated Vikramâditya, the founder of the Samvat Era?



In answering these questions we would beg the reader's indulgence to condense our views in as small a space as possible, for everything is to be based on previous data which have already been given in full

(1) From the appearance of several Slokas in many of the current Sanskrit works it is argued that the Satakas are a mere collection of elegant extracts from numerous authors But if we study the point a little carefully we will find that most of the works in which they are met with are in themselves mere collections and not compositions e g the Pancharatna, Sadratna, Saptaratna, Ashtaratna, Hitôpadesa &c &c Whereas in others as काव्यानुशासन, काव्यप्रदीप काव्यालङ्कार. सुभाषितावलि, शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति. &c &c. the Slokas are merely quoted either anonymously or as Bhartrihari's or as some others' Again, there are a few, very few, say some twelve Slôkas, which are found in works like the Amarusataka, Mudrârâksasa

&c. These may harmlessly be considered as interpolations either in the Śatakas or in the works themselves. Besides, there is a certain threadlike thought which pervades them all and unites them into one whole. We are therefore in a position to say that the Śatakas are a genuine work from the pen of some particular person. *

(2) Having thus decided the first question, it is not very difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion upon the authorship of the Śatakas. When men like the authors of "दशरूपावलोकः" [२७ नीति०] (composed in the time of मुञ्ज uncle to राजाभोज), "सुवृत्ततिलकम्" [२२ वैराग्य ०, ५२ शृंगार ०] (composed about the middle of the 11th. century. A. D.), "उदाहरणचन्द्रिका" [७१ वैराग्य०] and others have quoted some of the stanzas from these Śatakas distinctly as Bhartrihari's, it is mere childlike obstinacy still to question the authorship of Bhartrihari, because besides their extensive knowledge of Sanskrit Literature and the wide range of their information, they were unquestionably nearer than we to the author of the Śatakas by many centuries, the difference between us and him being undoubtedly less nearly by 8 centuries in the case of the authors of Dasaroopâwaloka and Suvrittatilaka. It is therefore proved beyond controversy, that Bhartrihari is the author of these Śatakas.

(3) To give a precise answer to the third question is noway easy. But from a careful examination of the facts before us we shall try to fix the date

* For further discussion on this point see Preface I. (C) and III.

of these Śatakas as accurately as possible. Referring to the diagram put forward in Part III of this preface we are able to assert that many stanzas from these Śatakas are found quoted in the works of (1) Abhinavagupta (ध्वन्यालोकटीका), (2) Kesawamisra (अलङ्कारशेखरः), (3) Ruyyānaka (अलङ्कारसर्वस्वम्), (4) Vaidyanātha (उदाहरणचंद्रिका), (5) Ksemendra (औचित्यविचारचर्चा, कविकण्ठाभरणम्, and सुवृत्ततिलकम्), (6) Mammata (काव्यप्रकाशः), (7) Gōvinda (काव्यप्रदीपः), (8) Vāgbhatta (काव्यानुशासनम्), (9) Namisādhu (काव्यालङ्कारटीका), (10) Appayadixita (कुवलयानन्दः), (11) Dhananjaya (दशरूपावलोकः), (12) Anandavardhana (ध्वन्यालोकः), (13) Viśnu Śarma (पञ्चतंत्रम्), (14) Ballāla (भोजप्रबन्धः), (15) Śiwarāma (रसरत्नहारः), (16) Śārngdhara (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धतिः), (17) Bhōjarāja (सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरणम्), (18) Vallabhadeva (सुभाषितावलिः), (19) Jalhana (सूक्तिमुक्तावलिः) and (20) Nārāyana [हितोपदेशः]. Of these authors Abhinavagupta flourished towards the end of the tenth, Kśemendra and Nami Sādhu in the middle of the eleventh, Dhananjaya in the tenth, Anandavardhana in the ninth and Bhōjarāja in the eleventh centuries of the Christian era. Excepting Viśnu Śarmā and Nārāyana the remaining writers are comparatively later in age than these. Anandavardhana is the oldest among them and besides quoting stanza 6 (शृ०) he even mentions भर्तृहरि by name*. This enables us to put the date of the Śatakas before आनन्दवर्धन, the

* See ध्वन्यालोक, p. 47. (Kavyamala Series Bombay)

and political adviser of the adventurous Chandragupta, the contemporary of Selukus, and so he must be placed somewhere about 325 B C * Consequently there is nothing strange in the allusion of Chânakya's Arthasâstra in the Panchatantra † But Varâhamihira's date is unanimously accepted as the sixth century of the Christian era Here then lies the great difficulty we have to confront about the settlement of Panchatantra's date ‡ However taking it for a historical fact of reliable authenticity that Panchatantra is the original which was translated by ' Buzerchemher, the chief physician and afterwards Vizier of the great Anushirwân (as Sir William Jones remarked at a meeting of the Society of the Asiatic Researches on the 26th February 1876) we cannot help removing the date of the Panchatantra to a time long before the reign of that illustrious monarch, and thinking the mention of Varâhamihira in it to be a mere interpolation by some later copyist of the work Panchatantra's date is therefore to be placed somewhere between that of Chanakya and that of Anushirwân or roughly speaking between 325 B C and 530 A C But as we learn from the pre

* See Hunter's Brief History of the Indian People pp 76 and 77

† ततो धर्मशास्त्राणि मन्वादीन्यर्थशास्त्राणि चाणक्यादीनि' (पञ्चतन्त्रम् कथामुख)

‡ According to the authority of the learned editors of the काव्यमाला Panchatantra cannot be older than 750 A D., because it quotes the Sloka पर्यङ्केष्वास्तरणं &c (Panchatantra I 174) from the Kuttinimata of Damodaragupta, the prime minister of King Jayapida (755-786 A.D) See footnote at p 111 of काव्यमालागुच्छक No 3

face of its first foreign translation that the work was rendered into that language after its obtaining a world-wide reputation, we cannot be far from right to allow about three centuries' time for the spread of its fame in those old days (bearing it in mind that the Indian princes in whose court the Panchatantra had secured for itself a very exalted position of rank and honour, took the greatest possible care to conceal this rare gem from the foreigners). This will further push on the date of Panchatantra's composition to somewhere about the second century of the Christian era.

As we find the 134th verse of the Panchatantra, book II, expressly assigned to Vikramâditya (विक्रमादित्य) —whom tradition makes younger brother of Bhartrihari (भर्तृहरि)-in the Śîrngadharapaddhati of Śârngadhara, at No. 277, and the SubhaśitÂvali of Vallabhadeva, at No. 507, and as there are no less than twenty-one stanzas from these Śatakas to be found in the Panchatantra, we can fairly infer that the author of the Śatakas lived a century or two earlier than Viśnu Śarmâ the author of the Panchatantra. This will go to prove the truth of the traditional history of Bhartrihari as given in the beginning of our preface.

(4) Three works are attributed to Bhartrihari. Of these we take the Śatakas first of which we have acknowledged him to be the undisputed author.

The second work generally ascribed to him is the वाक्यपदीय. But to my mind the identity rests merely on name. Nothing about the parentage or literary work of Bhartrihari is told either in the वाक्यपदीय or

the Śatakas. So we are not authorized by facts to think Bhartrihari to be the author of the वाक्यपदीय. But the authority of tradition here countenances the identity of हरि of the वाक्यपदीय and Bhartrihari (भर्तृहरि) of the Śatakas and we may do well to bow submissively to it until we are able to set it aside by satisfactory evidence of facts and figures.

The third work which tradition assigns to Bhartrihari is the भट्टिकाव्य.

But it has been already proved above in connection with the first and second parts of our Preface that the author of भट्टिकाव्य is a distinct personage from Bhartrihari. Bhattikavyam is proved to have been composed in the 6th or 7th century A. D. (See Weber's Sanskrit Literature p. 196 note).

(5)–There is no internal evidence to prove that Bhartrihari was himself a king and a brother of Vikramâditya. We have no authentic record about Vikramâditya, the founder of the Samvat Era, being the younger brother of Bhartrihari. Bhartrihari himself does not say anything about it. The tradition is not corroborated by any reliable external evidence of unquestionable authority. Of course we learn from the Śatakas that, if not himself a king, Bhartrihari is quite at home and well conversant with courtlife. Bhartrihari is no doubt spoken of as King in the भर्तृहरिनिर्वेदनाटक. The several street plays (ख्याल) on भर्तृहरि and गोपीचन्द also speak of Bhartrihari as maternal uncle to गोपीचन्द and brother to विक्रमादित्य and मैनावति mother of Gôpichanda.

V. PLACES OF INTEREST RELATING TO BHARTRIHARI.

Such places are numerous and spread all over India. We shall, however, confine ourselves to the description of those we have seen ourselves or read about in any reliable work.

(1). "Bhartrihari Gupha." A cave at Ujjein having within its centre a small altar at which Bhartrihari is said to have made his daily offerings, lighted his sacrificial fire and kindled his Dhooni. It is also told that a subterranean passage which formerly connected this cave with Benares is now blocked up. *

(2). "Bhartrihari's Gupha at Mount Abu." On Mount Abu there are two caves pointed out as Bhartrihari's. One is by the old footpath to Basishthâshrama or Gaumukha which passes close to the Railway School leaving it on the left. A stream of water runs down the small rock in the rains. One of the apertures in the recess of the cave is supposed to be subterraneously running as far as Kâshi. It is all dark within and nothing can however be positively ascertained about the subterraneous passage. But here I would beg permission to remark that such legends are quite common with many a cave of renowned sages and Yogis throughout the land.

The other cave which is also spoken of as Bhartrihari's is on a hill on the left side of the Achaleśwar Mandir (अचलेश्वर मंदिर) at Achalgarh. It is something like a proper Ashrama with one or two

* Bombay Sanskrit Series No. XI p. vi.

ragged *kuchha* sheds to give shelter to the resident Jogis who live there These men always keep a smoking fire or Dhooni (धूनी) continually burning in one place which is said to be the case from the time of Bhartrihari downwards They wear red or reddish (गेरुवा) clothes and keep no wives and profess themselves to be the followers of the royal ascetic Bhartrihari.

(3) 'Raja Bhartrihari ka Mahal' It is situated to the North of Sehwan, a town on the right bank of the Indus and belonging to Hyderabad (Sind) The palace of Bhartrihari, as it is called up to date, is still to be seen in the centre of a very ancient and extensive fortress where Bhartrihari is said to have reigned when he was driven from Ujjein by his younger brother Vikramâditya *

(4) "Bhartrihari's Mandir" A temple to the south of Sehwan which is held sacred both by the Hindus and Mohammedans. †

(5) "Bhartewar" A town belonging to the Chief of Kânorh, one of the sixteen great Barons of Meywar It boasts of a high antiquity, and Bhartrihari the elder brother of Vikramâditya is said to be its reputed founder ‡

(6) "Bhartrihari's Samadhisthânas." They are

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* For further particulars see footnote at page 369 Todd's Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan Vol. II, popular edition Calcutta 1884.

† See Todd p. 370. idem.

‡ See Todd's Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. II. p. 644. Popular Edition of Calcutta 1884

found in many places, but we shall enumerate those only to which we have been eyewitness

(a)—There is a small village in the midst of a group of hills to the west of Ulwar (Rajputana), known by the name of Sinskâ Within a quarter of a mile from that place is situated Bhartrihari's Samâdhisthâna. Surrounded by dense forest the place abounds with wild beasts. A small rill flows through it during the rains and winter There we find seven small domes or cupolâs nearly a yard in height and a yard in diameter. The concave of these domes, which are situated not far from one another, is all hollow. At the time I saw the place, six of the domes were closed on all sides without any opening while the seventh had a small door having an Akhanda Deepaka (अखण्डदीपक) or a small lamp continuously burning within it. There were also some *sindoore* tridents marked on both sides of the door. On enquiry I was told by the resident Jogis that Bhartri hari has already taken his Samâdhi in six of these cupolâs, whereas the seventh containing the lamp represents Bhartrihari's *Jyoti* ज्योति, where he is to come one day and take his seventh Samâdhi as before. The mouth of this cupolâ will also be closed at that time and an eighth will be raised to represent his *Jyoti* This will also be closed in time and a ninth and last will again spring up to be similarly closed. Now we speak of him as "राजा भर्तरीकी जय" or "Victory to Raja Bhartrihari", but on his completing the ninth Samâdhi, he will be included among the 'नवनाथ' or nine 'Nâthas,' and then we shall speak of him as 'भर्तरीनाथकी जय' 'Victory to Lord Bhartrihari' It

was also told by the Jogi that there is no specified time for Bhartrihari's Samâdhi taking He comes here when he likes *incognito*, but when he takes the Samâdhi, Bhartrihari reveals himself in his true garb

Needless to add that 'Samâdhi taking' is here used in the sense of burying oneself alive When a *yogi* takes Samâdhi, he is generally buried under ground and a dome is raised on the spot to mark the event, but it is not unusual that he is again seen on the earth through his mystic powers of Yoga.

(b)—Another Samâdhisthâna of Bhartrihari is still pointed out at Chiksâ in Jeypore some 25 miles south of the Capital Besides a cave and a yogi's shed and a *Mamuli* account of Bhrtrihari's Samâdhi taking at the place, there is nothing particular about it

Apropos I may also state that there exists a sect of Yogis who hold Bhartrihari in very high esteem and call themselves as 'भरतरी' or the followers of Raja Bhartrihari. I hear that annual fairs in honor of the royal ascetic Bhartrihari are held at many places in India and they are frequented by numerous crowds of men and women of all castes and creeds. Bhartrihari is said to be immortal and believed now and then to appear to those pious *Yogis* who have renounced the world in right earnest

Perhaps it will not be out of place to tell some thing about Gorakshanath (गोरक्षनाथ), the spiritual *Guru* of Bhartrihari. He is acknowledged to be one of the नवनाथ '*Nine Nathas*' or nine great Yogis who are masters of the Yogasâstra and who can

reveal its wondrous secrets to whomsoever they please. * Some strange books, like the 'गोरक्षपद्धति' are attributed to Gorakshanâth. The Great Yogi is immortalized by the Gurkhas who hold him in great respect and reverence. The town of Gorakhpore some 55 miles west of Khatmandu (Nepal) is also called after the name of the reverend Yogi. In this town there is a cave known as Gorakhnatha's in which the great ascetic is said to have attained salvation.

VI. A PLEA FOR THE PRESENT EDITION.

It was in June 1893, that a friend of mine who had come up Mount Abu on some business and put up with me in the Jeypore House, thus remarked to me in a friendly chat we were enjoying together in. the cool evening: "I see that you are very light of work Please not to while away your time in idle pursuits and useless reading, but write out something which may do good to all of us." I could not deny the comparative ease of my position, and the earnestness with which the remark was made, led me to beg his excuse for my inability to put my hands to any serious useful composition. But my esteemed friend was not a man to be easily put aside and he pressed me to give him a pledge of acting up to his counsel which was reluctantly accorded, but without the least idea of ever fulfilling the same. To render the 'Three

* The nine Master Yogis as enumerated in the हठयोगप्रदीपिका are मत्स्येन्द्रनाथ, शाबरनाथ. आनन्दभैरवनाथ, चौरंगीनाथ, मीननाथ, गोरक्षनाथ, विरूपाक्षनाथ and बिलेशयनाथ See हठयोगप्रदीपिका. १ । ५ ।

Centuries of Bhartrihari" into English was his suggestion, and I gladly took the hint. Though I had not, as already noted, the least idea of keeping my word, still the auspicious moment in which the pledge was given led me on to set about the work in real earnest. The greater was my advance in the self-imposed task, the more hopeful became the prospect. At last the translation was finished I wrote to the energetic Secretary of the Bombay Theosophical Society for its publication, who undertook to do it on condition of the manuscript being approved by his European brothers. Consequently, the translation of the Vairâgya Śataka was sent him about the month of November. But the manuscript was kindly returned by him after a few days together with a printed pamphlet entitled the 'Proverbial Philosophy of Bhartrihari' and a paper bearing the autograph note of Col,. Olcott to whom the manuscript and pamphlet were submitted for inspection. On reading the paper I found that the learned President of the Theosophical Society had remarked that both these needed corrections of idiom, the Pamphlet very much, the manuscript very little, and that he had no time 'to take it up for the present. Instead of being dejected by these remarks, I was very much gratified to see my first attempt being very near the point of being approved by the redoubtable head of the Theosophical Society. Besides, a close comparison of my translation with the Pamphlet soon dispelled my fears and filled my heart with great delight. By the way, I may here state that up to that date I had never dreamt of any existing English Translation of Bhartri-

hari. From that time downwards I gave myself heart and soul to bring my translation to the necessary perfection by availing myself of the many books on and relating to Bhartrihari. It may also be stated that this translation was submitted for his perusal to Col. G H. Trevor C. S. I., the then enlightened Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajputana, in the beginning of March 1895. After going through a considerable portion of the Nitiśataka he returned it with thanks and evinced his full sympathy and approbation of the undertaking

H. H, the Maharajadhiraj Sawai Pratap Singhji's translation is in Hindi Poetry : Dohâs, Sorathâs and Chhappayas. It consists of three chapters on Niti, Śringâra and Vairâgya, and is very terse and pithy and hence difficult to grasp for an ordinary reader.

The Hindi prose Translation of the Śatakas by Pandit Rishabha Dutt Śâstri of Jodhpore is neither correct nor good.

I have, theretore, thought it advisable to give here a correct translation in Hindi prose of the day which will be found quite easy, clear and idiomatic

As for English Translations of the work I have before me the following:—

(I) The Proverbial Philosophy of Bhartrihari : anonymous.

(II) The Two Centuries of Bhartrihari. Prof. Tawney.

(III) Bhartrihari's Nitiśataka and Vairâgya Śataka, translated into English by Mr. Durgâ Prasâd of Lahore.

I After the remarks of Col Olcott it is needless to dwell more upon the merits of the first It contains only the two Satakas of Niti and Vairagya

II Prof Tawney's is no doubt a very splendid and elegant translation But as it is in verse it is either more or less than the original Moreover there are to be found only the Niti and Vairagya Satakas and the Sringara chapter is quite left out in the edition

III It (Mr Durga Prasad's translation) is of course better than the Proverbial Philosophy of Bhartrihari, but it is not quite up to the point In this, too, the Sringâra Sataka is also wanting

From these remarks it will not be quite difficult to see that the present edition is to fill up a necessary gap regarding the Śatakas of Bhartrihari Besides a large number of copious notes (both critical and explanatory) at the end of the volume, the original Sanskrit Text being immediately followed by Hindi and English translations, and a variety of citations of parallel passages from Sanskrit and English authors, constitute a novel feature of the present edition An English translation of the Śringara Sataka is, I think, here presented for the first time to the public There being really nothing which can properly be called obscene and immoral, I do not think that any apology is needed for the insertion of the Śringara Sataka On the contrary, the stanzas are to be found comparatively quite decent and innocent by the side of a number of novels and amorous poems in English Moderns, if rightly understood, almost all

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

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॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

॥ अथ नीतिशतकम् ॥

दिक्कालाद्यनवच्छिन्नानन्तचिन्मात्रमूर्तये ।
स्वानुभूत्येकमानाय नमः शान्ताय तेजसे ॥ १ ॥

भाषाटीका

पूर्वादि दशदिशा और भूतादि तीन कालमें अविनाशी, अनन्त, चैतन्यस्वरूप, निजके अनुभवसे प्रत्यक्ष होनेवाले, शान्तिमय और प्रकाशरूप परब्रह्मको नमस्कार है ॥ १ ॥

अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः ।
ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्माऽपि नरं न रञ्जयति ॥३॥

हिताहितके न जाननेवाले अज्ञपुरुषको (अनसमझको) समझाना बहुत सहज है और युक्तायुक्तसे परिचितज्ञानवान्मनुष्यको सन्तुष्ट करना तो और भी सुगमतर है । परंतु ज्ञानके लेशमात्रसे पंडितबनेहुए मनुष्यको प्रसन्न करनेके लिए स्वयं ब्रह्माजीभी असमर्थहैं ॥३॥

To manage (conciliate) an ignorant person is quite easy, and easier still is the propitiation of the learned; but to please the conceited fellow whose head is turned by his little learning is surely an impossible task even for *Brahmá*, the Creator.

(1) "ज्ञानी समुझत सहज में, पर जिन नर अभिमान ।
मनरंजन तिनका कभी सकत नाहि सुजान ॥ "
(रसिक कवि)

प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्रान्तरा-
त्समुद्रमपि सन्तरेत्प्रचलदूर्मिमालाकुलम् ।
भुजङ्गमपि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारये-
न्नतु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् ॥४॥

मगरमच्छकी दंष्ट्राके अंतर्गत मणिको निकालनेका उद्योग कोई भलेही करे, प्रचंडतरंगमालसे व्याकुल समुद्रको तरण करनेका प्रयत्न कोई भलेही करे, और कुपित हुए भीषण भुजंगको पुष्पमालाके समान मस्तकपर धारण करनेकोभी कोई भलेही सन्नद्ध हो, परंतु हठयुक्त मूर्खमनुष्यके मनको संतुष्टकरनेका साहस कोई कदापिही न करे ॥ ४ ॥

भावार्थ ।

दुराग्रही मूर्खके मनको वश करना सर्वथा असंभव है ।

You may even dare take out a precious gem from the pointed jaws of a dreadful alligator, or swim over the vast ocean whose waters are all disturbed by a series of furious rolling waves, or wear an enraged (offended) serpent upon your head, as if it were a flowery wreath; but, you should never undertake the fruitless task of conciliating the mind of a stupid fellow who is determined to hold obstinately to his own conviction whether right or wrong.

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in Ballabhadeva's *Subhâshitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) (N, 446 B S S. No XXXI), and also in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 416 Cf.—

"हालाहलं खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन, कालानलं परिचुचुम्बिषति प्रकामम् ।
व्यालाधिपं च यतते परिरब्धु मद्धा योदुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषाम् ॥ ९० ॥"

(भामिनीविलासः । अन्योक्तयुल्लासः ।)

लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडय-
न्पिबेच्च मृगतृष्णिकासु सलिलं पिपासार्दितः।
कदाचिदपि पर्यटञ्छशविषाणमासादये-
न्नतु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् ॥ ५ ॥

यत्नपूर्वक मर्दन करते करते शायद बालुकाके कणोंमेंसेभी तैल निकल सकता है, तृषार्त मनुष्य खोजते खोजते शायद मरुस्थलमेंभी पानीका लाभ करसकताहै, और पृथ्वीपर भ्रमण करते करते किसीसमयमें शायद शशशृंगभी किसीके दृष्टिगोचर होसकता है। परंतु हठीले और दुराग्रही मूर्खके मनको कोई मनुष्यभी कदापि अपने वशमें नहीं करसकता ॥ ५ ॥

You may even succeed, by persistent endeavours, to obtain oil by compressing the particles of sand, or to find out water to drink in the midst of a mirage, or sometimes in your wanderings you may even come upon the horns of a hare, but the propitiation of the impenetrable heart of a perverse fool is undoubtedly a useless undertaking for all your varied efforts

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Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in Vallabhadeva's *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) (*No. 447, B S S No. XXXI*), and also in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 415. Cf.—

"अरण्यरुदित कृत शवशरीरमुद्वर्तित, स्थलेऽब्जमवरोपित सुचिरमूषरे वर्षितम् ।
श्वपुच्छमवनामित बधिरकर्णजाप कृत कृतान्धमुखमण्डना यदबुधो जन सेवित ॥"

(Ascribed to भर्तृहरि in the सुभाषितावलि)

व्यालं बालमृणालतन्तुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृम्भते
छेत्तुं वज्रमणीञ्छिरीषकुसुमप्रान्तेन संनह्यते ।
माधुर्य्यं मधुबिन्दुना रचयितुं क्षाराम्बुधेरीहते,नेतुं
वाञ्छतियःखलान्पथिसतांसूक्तैःसुधास्यन्दिभिः६

अपनी अमृतमय शिक्षाओंसे दुष्टपुरुषोंको सन्मार्गमें लानेकी अभिलाषा करना ऐसाही अनुचित है जैसा कि कोमल कमलनालसे मत्तगजराजको रोकना, शिरीषपुष्पके सुकुमार अग्रभागसे कठोर वज्रमणिको छेदन करना, अथवा अमृतके बिंदुसे अपार क्षारसमुद्रको मधुर करनेका साहस है ॥ ६ ॥

The endeavours of a man to bring a blockhead to the right path by the influence of his wise and mellifluous words are nowise better than the fruitless efforts of one who ventures to keep an elephant fast bound by means of the delicate threads of a lotus stem, or to pierce a diamond by the tender fibres of *shirisa*, or to sweeten the saline waters of the vast ocean by pouring a single drop of nectar into its midst.

Also found in the *Vairâgya Śataka* (वैराग्यशतक) of *Padmânanda* (पद्मानंद कवि) at No 54 Cf —

(*a*) "दुर्जन. सज्जनीकर्तुं यत्नेनाऽपि न शक्यते । सस्कारेणापि लशुनं कः सुगन्धीकरिष्यति" ॥ (सुभाषितावलिः । ३८७ । B S S No XXXI).

(*b*) "न विषममृतं कर्तुं शक्यं प्रयत्नशतैरपि त्यजति कटुतां न स्वां निम्बः स्थितोऽपि पयोह्रदे ।
गुणपरिचितामार्यां वाणीं न जल्पति दुर्जनश्चिरमपि बलाध्माते लोहे कुतः कनकाकृतिः ॥ "
(Attributed to भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । ३७७).

स्वायत्तमेकान्तगुणं विधात्रा
विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः।
विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे
विभूषणं मौनमपण्डितानाम् ॥ ७ ॥

विधाताने मूर्खोंकी मूर्खता छुपानेके अर्थ मौन धारण करनेका एक बहुत उत्तम उपाय निर्माण किया है और वह उपायभी उसने मूर्खोंके स्वाधीनही रखदिया है। यह मौन केवल मूर्खताका आच्छादन करनेवालाही नहीं है किंतु पंडितोंकी सभामें बैठेहुए मूर्खोंका आभूषणभी है ७

The best means (silence) by which ignorance can be concealed from the sight of others has been graciously left by God in the personal control of man who can use it as he pleases. Silence is an ornament of the illiterate, especially in the assembly of learned (all-knowing) people.

Quoted anonymously in Ballabhadeva's *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) (No. 2382 B S S No XXXI) Cf —

(a) "तावच्च शोभते मूर्खो यावत्किंचिन्न भाषते" (चाणक्यशतके १५).

(b) "Silence is the sanctuary of prudence" (Balthasar Gracian)

(c) "Silence is a virtue in those who are deficient in understanding" } Great Thoughts Vol XI p 527
(d) "By silence I hear other men's imperfections, and conceal my own" }

At page 2 of Indian Antiquary, Vol IV Prof Tawney quotes a Greek epigram as a parallel to this stanza

यदाऽकिञ्चिज्ज्ञोऽहं द्विप इव मदान्धः समभवं
तदा सर्वज्ञोऽस्मीत्यभवदवलिप्तं मम मनः।
यदा किञ्चित्किञ्चिद्बुधजनसकाशादवगतं
तदा मूर्खोऽस्मीति ज्वर इव मदो मे व्यपगतः॥८॥

जब मैं बिल्कुलही अज्ञ अर्थात् अनसमझ था तब मदोन्मत्तहस्तीके समान अभिमानमें अंध होकर अपने को सर्वज्ञ समझा करताथा परंतु जब पंडितोंकी संगतिसे थोड़ेसे ज्ञानके होतेही वह सब उन्माद ज्वरवेगकी तरह मेरे शरीरसे इतना जाता रहाहै कि मैं अपने आपको मूर्ख जानने लगगयाहूं ॥ ८ ॥

When I knew nothing I behaved like a furious elephant in ruts, considering myself an omnicient being; but now when I have come to learn something from the wise I have discovered my own ignorance, and having shaken off the fever of vain conceit I acknowledge myself to be a blockhead.

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in Ballabhadeva's *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) (No. 3456. B S S No XXXI.), and the *Sarngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No. 4177

The reading यदा किंचिज्ज्ञो ऽहं is far better than यदाकिंचिज्ज्ञोऽहं, and hence it has been adopted here in preference to the latter

कृमिकुलचितं लालाक्लिन्नं विगन्धि जुगुप्सितं
निरुपमरसं प्रीत्या खादन्नरास्थि निरामिषम् ।
सुरपतिमपि श्वा पार्श्वस्थं विलोक्य न शङ्कते
नहि गणयति क्षुद्रो जन्तुः परिग्रहफल्गुताम् ९॥

जैसे अनेककीडोंसे परिपूर्ण, लारसे युक्त, दुर्गंधसहित, घृणायोग्य, अत्यंत विरस और मांसरहित मनुष्यकी हड्डीको प्रीतिपूर्वक खाताहुवा कूकर अपने समीपवर्ती देवराज इन्द्रकीभी कुछ शंका (लाज) नहीं करता वैसेही स्वार्थपरायण नीचमनुष्यभी परिग्रहकी तुच्छताको कदापि नहीं जान सकता ॥ ९ ॥

भावार्थ ।

नीच और लोभी मनुष्य श्वानकी तरह अत्यंत निंदनीयकर्म करते हुएभी कदापि नहीं लजाते ॥ ९ ॥

Just as a dog is not ashamed of being seen by Indra, the lord of gods, when it is bent on joyfully eating a putrid and fleshless piece of human bone full of worms and saliva and devoid of all juice and taste, so a mean fellow is never ashamed of accepting another's worthless favour, charity, or munificence.

PURPORT

No pursuit is ever considered as dishonest and derogatory by the mean.

This stanza is same as stanza 8 in *Śāntiśataka Part II* (शान्तिशतक द्वितीयपरिच्छेद)

अत्यन्त विरस though not exactly equivalent to निरुपमरस of the text gives approximately the same idea.

शिरः शार्वं स्वर्गात्पतति शिरसस्तत्क्षितिधरं
महीध्रादुत्तुङ्गादवनिमवनेश्चापि जलधिम् ।
अधोऽधो गङ्गेयं पदमुपगता स्तोकमथवा
विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः १०॥

विष्णुभगवान्के चरणारविंदोंसे निकलनेवाली गंगा प्रथमतो स्वर्गसे शिवजीके मस्तकपर,और वहांसे पर्वतपर, और ऊंचे गिरिशिखरसे पृथ्वीतलपर, और फिर धरातलपर वहती हुई अन्तमें समुद्रमें जा गिरती है। जैसे ऊंचे पदको छोड़नेपर वारंवार अधःपतन होते होते गंगाके समान सुरनदीभी अत्यंत नीचेस्थानमें आजाती है वैसेही ज्ञानमार्गसे भ्रष्ट हुए मनुष्यभी शतशः प्रकारकी विपत्ति झेलते रहते हैं ॥ १० ॥

Those who have unfortunately lost the power of discerning right from wrong are sure to suffer a thousand falls like those of the Ganges that first falls from the heights of heaven upon the head of Shiva, and thence upon the lofty summits of the Himâlaya, from which it again flows down to the plains below, and then empties its waters into the sea, being thus obliged to fall to the lowest level by gradual descent.

For the varied courses of the heavenly river—the Ganges—see our Notes on this stanza. One of the Sanskrit names of the Ganges (गंगा) is Tripathagâ (त्रिपथगा) which means a river of three different paths or courses.

शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक्छत्रेण सूर्यातपो
नागेन्द्रोनिशिताङ्कुशेनसमदोदण्डेन गोगर्दभौ ।
व्याधिर्भेषजसंग्रहैश्च विविधैर्मन्त्रप्रयोगैर्विषं सर्वस्यौ-
षधमस्ति शास्त्रविहितं मूर्खस्यनास्त्यौषधम् ११

जैसे हम जलके द्वारा अग्निको शमन करसकते हैं, छत्रसे सूर्यके तेजको रोकसकते हैं, मत्तगजराजको तीक्ष्ण अंकुशसे वश करसकते हैं, गोगर्दभादि पशुओंको लकड़ीकी ताड़नासे भयभीत करसकते हैं, अनेकप्रकारके रोगोंको औषधियोंसे शान्त करसकते हैं, और विषका प्रभाव नानाविधमंत्रादिकोंसे दूरकरसकते हैं । इसही भांति अन्यान्य सब उपद्रवोंकोभी यथोचित औषधियां शास्त्रमें विद्यमानहैं परंतु मूर्खमनुष्यका मूर्खत्व नष्ट करनेके निमित्त कहींपरभी कोई औषधि दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होती ११

We can keep off fire by water, the hot sun by an umbrella, a wild elephant in ruts by a sharp edged hook, the unruly cattle by the goading stick, a disease by collecting medicines, and the evil effects of a poison by the use of various charms (lit Mantras). Every possible evil in the world has its appropriate remedy prescribed by the *Sâ tras*, but there is no effective cure of a blockhead throughout the vast range of the Scriptures.

This stanza is same as stanza 5 in the *Panchatantra* (पचतन्त्र) It is also quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) (No. 2943 B S S No. XXXI). The verse also occurs in the *Sukti-vali* (सूक्तावलि । १७ ।) Cf.—

"पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे दीपोऽन्धकारागमे निर्वाते व्यजनं मदान्धकरिणे दर्पोपशान्त्यै सृणिः ।
इत्थं तद्भुवि नास्ति यस्य विधिना नोपायचिन्ता कृता मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धाताऽपि भग्नोद्यमः." (हितोपदेश. । २।१५१)

साहित्यसङ्गीतकलाविहीनः
साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः ।
तृणं न खादन्नपि जीवमान-
स्तद्भागधेयं परमं पशूनाम् ॥ १२ ॥

जिस मनुष्यको साहित्य और संगीतशास्त्रका कुछभी ज्ञान नहींहै वह निस्संदेह पुच्छ और शृंगरहित पशु है। तृणादि भक्षणकरनेके विना उसका जीवित रहनाभी पशुओंकासौभाग्य सूचित करताहै; क्योंकि यदि उसका जीवनभी घासपरही निर्भर होता तो पशुओंको अपनी उदरपूरणा करनेमें बहुतही कठिनता होजाती ॥ १२ ॥

One who is ignorant of literature and music is undoubtedly a tailless and hornless beast; and the fact of his being accustomed to live without grass affords a fortunate advantage to cattle that are thus secured to make a free use of their natural food.

The latter half of this Sloka—one of the most important sayings of Bhartrihari—is often misinterpreted by commentators and translators. It is easy to see how much force it loses, and how nonsensical it becomes by the interpretation which renders it thus "Lower animals can subsist without grazing on grass, and so they too are even better off than men."

येषां न विद्या न तपो न दानं
ज्ञानं न शीलं न गुणो न धर्मः।
ते मर्त्यलोके भुवि भारभूता
मनुष्यरूपेण मृगाश्चरन्ति ॥ १३ ॥

जिन मनुष्योंने न तो विद्याध्ययनहीं कियाहै, न तपश्चरणही कियाहै, न दानही दिया है, न ज्ञानही संपादन किया है, न सुशीलहीका आचरण कियाहै, न गुणोपार्जनहीं किया है और न धर्मानुष्ठानही कियाहै, वह इस मर्त्यलोकमें केवल आकृतिमात्रसे मनुष्य कहलाते हैं; परंतु वास्तवमें वह साधारण मृगोंकी भांति पृथ्वीमाताके वृथाभाररूप हैं ॥ १३ ॥

Those who have neither learning, nor devotion, nor charity, nor spiritual knowledge, nor good conduct, nor morality, nor religious faith are nothing less than mere useless burdens to mother earth, wandering over this mortal world like the wild deer in a human form

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Prof. Tawney cites a striking parallel to this stanza from the Iliad See Tawney's Two Centuries of Bhartrihari, p 6

The verse stands in the *Suktavali* (सूक्तावलि १८)

The point of the stanza seems to be that a man to prove his superiority to animals must give himself to learning, devotion, &c., &c

वरं पर्वतदुर्गेषु भ्रान्तं वनचरैः सह।
न मूर्खजनसम्पर्कः सुरेन्द्रभवनेष्वपि ॥१४॥

व्याघ्रादि हिंसक जंतुओंके साथ दुर्गम पर्वत और विषम वनादिकमें भ्रमण करना तो फिरभी किसीप्रकार अच्छा है परंतु मूर्खजनका मिलाप तो इंद्रभवनमेंभी श्रेष्ठ नहीं होता ॥ १४ ॥

Roaming with wild beasts in dense forests and mountains is surely to be preferred to the company of a fool though it may take place within the palatial premises of the mighty Indra, the lord of gods.

It also stands in the *Sūktivali* (सूक्तावलि । २०)

Cf.—"न स्थातव्य न गन्तव्यं दुर्जनेन समं क्वचित्।"

(हितोपदेश । ३ । २१).

In plain language the instruction conveyed by this stanza is that to live a poor and risky life is far better than to form an acquaintance of a fool. The temptation of a fool's friendship is invariably to be avoided at all costs and hazards

The word पर्वतदुर्गेषु admits of two different interpretations. (1) inaccessible mountains or (2) mountains and impassable lands, according to the two ways in which the word is compounded i. e. either it is a तत्पुरुष or द्वन्द्व compound respectively

शास्त्रोपस्कृतशब्दसुन्दरगिरःशिष्यप्रदेयागमा
विख्याताःकवयोवसन्तिविषयेयस्यप्रभोर्निर्धनाः ।
तज्जाड्यंवसुधाधिपस्यकवयोह्यर्थंविनाऽपीश्वराः
कुत्स्याःस्युःकुपरीक्षकानमणयोयैरर्घतःपातिताः।

जिस राजाके राज्यमें शास्त्रानुसार शुद्ध सुंदर भाषण करनेवाले और वेदादि विद्याओंके पढानेवाले सुप्रसिद्ध कविजन निर्धन होकर निवास करते है उसराजाके मूर्ख होनेमें किसीप्रकारकाभी संशय नहीं, क्योंकि जैसे बहु-मूल्य मणिका अल्पमूल्य अंकित करनेसे जौहरी ही कुपरीक्षक (या अनाडी) कहलाते है और मणिका वास्तवमें वही मूल्य बना रहता है वैसेही सत्कवियोंका निरादर करनेसेभी राजाहीकी मूर्खता प्रगट होती है, कवीश्वरोंका यथार्थमें कुछभी नहीं घटता क्यों कि वह तो धनादि न होनेपरभी प्रभावशाली है ॥ १५ ॥

The chief in who e territory the far famed poets commanding a sweet and melodious speech saturated with deep learning of the Sha tras a well as a num ber of pupils of great erudition cannot earn a sub stantial livelihood, and hence drag on a poor miser able life is indeed to be stamped a veritable fool The poets though suffering from penury are still to be thought as men of influence and power in the world, for, it is the sad mi take of the unfortunate jewellers who are misled to undervalue the precious gems which do not thereby lose a bit of their real worth

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Cf.—"Ability and not riches const tute worth" (*Saad*)

हर्तुर्याति न गोचरं किमपि शंपुष्णाति यत्सर्वदा
ह्यर्थिभ्यः प्रतिपाद्यमानमनिशं प्राप्नोति वृद्धिं पराम् ।
कल्पान्तेष्वपि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्याख्यमन्तर्धनं
येषां तान्प्रति मानमुज्झत नृपाः कस्तैः सह स्पर्धते ॥

विद्याभी एक कैसा अपूर्व धन है कि जो (१) चौरादिकके दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होता, (२) विद्वानोंका सदा काल कुछ न कुछ कल्याण साधन करता रहता है, (३) शिष्यादि अर्थिजनोंको प्रदान करनेसे क्षय होनेके बदले रातदिन वृद्धिको प्राप्त होता है, और (४) जन्मजन्मान्तरमें क्या कल्पान्तरमेंभी जिसका कुछ नाश नहीं होता। ऐसा असामान्य विद्यारूप गुप्तधन जिन महात्माओंके पास है उन विद्वानोंके समक्ष हे राजाओ! अपने वैभवका अभिमान कदापि मत करो, क्योंकि इनकी बराबरी करनेमें कोईभी समर्थ नहीं होसकता ॥ १६ ॥

Give up your vain pride, oh kings, before the learned and treat them fairly as your equals or even superiors; for, who can ever compete with those whose hidden wealth of knowledge is (1) beyond the power of thieves to steal, (2) always a source of indescribable happiness to them, (3) so strange that instead of being lessened by distribution among its seekers (*i. e.* the students) it, on the contrary, ever grows more and more, and (4) is never subject to ruin not even at the end of Kalpa *i. e.* on the day of universal destruction.

Quoted under Bhartrihari (भर्तृहरि) in the Subhâshitâvali (No. 3459 B. S. S. XXXI), and the *Sarngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । २०३) Cf—

(a) 'Education is a companion that no misfortune can depress, no disease destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave, at home a friend, abroad an introduction, in society an ornament, in solitude a solace."

(b) "ज्ञातिभिर्वण्ट्यते नैव चौरेणापि न नीयते । दानेनैव क्षयं याति विद्यारत्नं महाधनम् ॥ ११ ॥" (भवभूतेर्गुणरत्ने)

(c) "हर्तुर्न गोचरं याति दत्ता भवति विस्तृता । कल्पान्तेऽपि न या नश्येत्किमन्यद्विद्यया समम् ॥" (सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारे ४७।४)

अधिगतपरमार्थान्पण्डितान्माऽवमंस्था-
स्तृणमिव लघु लक्ष्मीर्नैव तान्संरुणद्धि ।
अभिनवमदलेखाश्यामगण्डस्थलानां
न भवति बिसतन्तुर्वारणं वारणानाम् ॥ १७ ॥

हे राजाओ! परमार्थके जाननेवाले विज्ञपंडितोंका अपमान कदापि मतकरो, क्योंकि जिसतरहसे अभिनव मदलेखासे श्यामलगंडस्थलवाले मदोन्मत्त हस्तियोंको वशकरनेके लिए कोमल कमलनाल समर्थ नहीं होते वैसेही सूखे घासके तिनकेके समान तुम्हारी तुच्छ लक्ष्मीभी उन विवेकी मनुष्योंको रोकनेके हेतु किंचिन्मात्रभी सामर्थ्य नहीं रखती ॥ १७ ॥

You should not show the least dishonour to those learned men who have obtained true spiritual knowledge, for, your worthless wealth is quite helpless to make them surrender to your power the furious elephants whose temples have newly been marked with the black lines of rut can never be bound by the delicate tendrils of a lotus stem

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 2933, and also in the *Sarngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No 197

"अधिगतपरमार्थान्" is also found in the 7th Sloka of *Rudrata's Kavyalankaram* Ch. 1 (रुद्रटस्य काव्यालङ्कार । १ अध्याय ।)

Cf.— He who demands respect on account of his riches might as well demand that people should respect a mountain that contains gold." (Great Thoughts Vol. XVII)

अम्भोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव
हंसस्य हन्ति नितरां कुपितो विधाता ।
न त्वस्य दुग्धजलभेदविधौ प्रसिद्धां
वैदग्ध्यकीर्तिमपहर्तुमसौ समर्थः ॥ १८ ॥

हंसपर कोप करके विधाता उसके कमलवनके निवास-संबंधी विलासका नाश अलवत्ता करसकताहै, परंतु राजहंसकी उस लोकप्रसिद्ध सामर्थ्यका—जिसके द्वारा वह जल और दुग्धको अलग २ छांट देताहै—विधाताभी कदापि हरण नहीं करसकता ॥ १८ ॥

भावार्थ ।

आनुषंगिक गुणका नाश तो अलवत्ता संभवहै परंतु स्वाभाविक गुणका नाश कदापि नहीं हो सक्ता ॥

If the Creator be ever displeased with the swan, He can of course deprive the wise bird of its pleasant luxury of living in the midst of a cluster of fair lotuses, but however wroth He may be He can never be successful to wrest from the sagacious fowl the enviable instinct of separating milk from water, with which it is openly credited all over the world

PURPORT No one can ever succeed to alter the natural propensities of the created nature

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The verse is quoted under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 797
For the point of the stanza, cf —

"स्वभावः सर्वभूतानां सहजः केन वार्यते" ॥ ६९ ॥
(क्षेमेन्द्रकृतदर्पदलनस्य द्वितीयविचारे)

For the natural instinct of the swan (राजहंस), cf —

"नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत् ।
विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः ॥ १२ ॥"
(भामिनीविलासान्योक्त्युल्लासे).

केयूरा न विभूषयन्तिपुरुषंहारानचन्द्रोज्ज्वला
नस्नानं नविलेपनंनकुसुमंनालङ्कृतामूर्धजाः।
वाण्येकासमलङ्करोति पुरुषं या संस्कृताधार्यते
क्षीयन्तेखलुभूषणानिसततंवाग्भूषणंभूषणम् १९

वाणीरूप भूषण सब भूषणोंसे उत्तम है, क्योंकि केयूरादि भुजबंध,चंद्रोज्ज्वलहार,स्नान, कुंकुमादि लेपन,पुष्प और सुंदर केशादिके भूषण क्षयी होनेके कारण वाणीरूप अक्षयभूषणकी बराबरी कदापि नहीं करसकते ॥१९॥

Properly speaking the person of man is neither adorned by armlets, nor by moonwhite necklaces, nor by bathing, nor by ointments (*i. e.* applying perfumes), nor by flowers, nor by well-combed hair. The power of speech in a perfect and refined state is the only thing which can really add to the handsomeness of a man's person, for all other ornaments besides it are subject to decay whereas the gracefulness of speech lasts for ever.

It also stands in the *Sûktâvali* (सूक्तावलिः । २५).

Cf.—(*a*) "नक्षत्रभूषण चन्द्रो नारीणां भूषण पतिः ।
पृथिवीभूषण राजा विद्या सर्वस्य भूषणम् ॥ ८ ॥"
(चाणक्यशतके).

(*b*) "भूषण नरके हैं नहीं, वर हारादि अनेक ।
सबसे उत्तम जानियो, वाणीभूषण एक ॥" (रसिक कवि).

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकंप्रच्छन्नगुप्तंधनं
विद्याभोगकरीयशःसुखकरीविद्यागुरूणांगुरुः।
विद्या बन्धुजनो विदेशगमने विद्या परं दैवतं
विद्या राजसुपूजितानतु धनं विद्याविहीनःपशुः२०

विद्या मनुष्यका सर्वोपरि सौंदर्य और अन्तर्हित गुप्तधन है, वियासे मनुष्यको भोग विलास सुयश और सुखकी प्राप्ति होतीहै, विद्या उपदेशकोंकीभी गुरु है, विद्या देशदेशान्तरमें रहनेवालेका बंधुजन है, और वियाही परमोत्कृष्ट देवता है । राजा महाराजाभी विद्याका जो सन्मान करते हैं वह धनका कदापि नहीं करते । विद्याके विना मनुष्य पशुके समान है ॥ २० ॥

Knowledge is, no doubt, an additional beauty of man. It is a very hidden treasure. Knowledge brings enjoyment, fame, and happiness. Knowledge is the teacher of teachers. Knowledge substitutes a relative in foreign travels. Knowledge is the supreme god. Kings reverently worship knowledge and not wealth. One devoid of knowledge is a brute.

This stanza is same as stanza 3 in Bhavabhûti's गुणरत्नम्. It also stands in the Sûktivali (सूक्तावलि. । ४)

Cf.—(a) Without education man is but a splendid slave, a reasoning slave, vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God and the degradation of passions participated in by brutes." (S. Coleridge)

(b) "विहिताविहितविचारशून्यबुद्धेः श्रुतिनिवहैर्बहिरेव बहिष्कृतस्य । उदरभरणमात्रकेवलेच्छोः पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः ॥ "

क्षान्तिश्चेत् कवचेन किं किमरिभिः क्रोधोऽस्ति चेद्देहिनां, ज्ञातिश्चेदनलेन किं यदि सुहृद्दिव्यौपधैः किं फलम् । किं सर्पैर्यदि दुर्जनाः किमु धनैर्विद्याऽनवद्या यदि, व्रीडा चेत्किमु भूपणैः सुकविता यद्यस्ति राज्येन किम् ॥ २१ ॥

क्षमा रहने पर कवचका, क्रोध रहने पर शत्रुओंका, स्वजातीय जन विद्यमान रहनेपर अग्निका, सुहृद्वर्गके रहनेपर दिव्यौषधियोंका, दुर्जनोंके रहनेपर सर्पोंका, निर्दोष विद्या रहने पर धनका, लज्जा रहनेपर आभूषणोंका, और सुंदर कविताशक्ति रहनेपर मनुष्योंको राज्यका कोई प्रयोजन नहीं रहता ॥ २१ ॥

भावार्थ ।

मनुष्योंको रक्षाके हेतु क्षमा, कलहके हेतु क्रोध, संतापके हेतु स्वजन, आरोग्यादि सुखके हेतु सुहृद्गण, कष्टके हेतु दुर्जन, धनके हेतु विद्या, आभूषणोंके हेतु लज्जा, और राज्यवैभवके हेतु सुंदर कविताशक्ति सर्वथा काफ़ी समझना चाहिए ॥

The absence of armour, enemies, fire, good medicines, snakes, wealth, ornaments and kingdom is more than compensated respectively by one's forbearance, anger, relatives, friends, evil persons, profound (lit. unblamable) learning, modesty, and a high class poetical genius.

This stanza is same as stanza 4 in *Panchratna* (पचरत्न).

The above stanza furnishes us with a very striking instance of Bhartrihari's pithy and epigrammatic style. Every sentence is so laconic that it is sometimes not easy to know the sense at first sight.

दाक्षिण्यं स्वजने दया परजने शाठ्यंसदादुर्जने
प्रीतिःसाधुजने नयो नृपजनेविद्वज्जने चार्जवम् ।
शौर्यं शत्रुजने क्षमा गुरुजने नारीजने धूर्तता
ये चैवंपुरुषाःकलासुकुशलास्तेष्वेव लोकस्थितिः

लोकाचारकी मर्यादा और स्थिति उनही कलाकुशल नररत्नोंपर निर्भर है कि जो स्वजनके साथ उदारता, परजनमे दयाभाव, दुर्जनकेसाथ कुटिलता, सत्पुरुषसे प्रीति, राजसभामें नीति (अथवा राजाके आगे विनय), विद्वानके आगे नम्रता, शत्रुकेसाथ पराक्रम, गुरुजनके आगे सहनशीलता, और स्त्रीसमाजमें धूर्ततादि उत्तमोत्तम गुणोंका समयानुसार वर्ताव करसकतेहैं ॥ २२ ॥

Those persons who are well versed in showing politeness towards their relations, compassion towards strangers, wickedness towards the bad, love for the good, obedience to kings, humility before the learned, valour against enemies, patient hearing and obedience to their elders, and shrewdness among women are no doubt the real cardinal points (main stops) on which the existence of the world mainly depends.

PURPORT The world cannot go on as it does without the presence of such persons of versatile capabilities

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) (No. 946 B. S. S. XXXI)

Cf —माधुर्यं प्रमदाजनेषु ललितं दाक्षिण्यमार्ये जने शौर्यं शत्रुषु नम्रता गुरुजने धर्मिष्ठता साधुषु ।
मर्मज्ञेष्वनुवर्तनं बहुविधं मानं जने पण्डिते शाठ्यं पापिजने नरस्य कथिता पर्यन्तमष्टौ गुणाः ॥ (वानराष्टके)

जाड्यं धियो हरति सिञ्चति वाचि सत्यं
मानोन्नतिं दिशति पापमपाकरोति ।
चेतः प्रसादयति दिक्षु तनोति कीर्ति
सत्सङ्गतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसाम् ॥२३

जिस सत्संगतिके प्रतापसे बुद्धिकी जडता नष्ट होजातीहै, सत्यभाषणमे अभिरुचि होती है, सन्मानकी वृद्धि होती है, पाप दूर होता है, चित्त प्रसन्न होता है, और दशदिशाओंमें सुकीर्ति फैलती है; वह सत्सग मनुष्योंके लिए जो वात न करसके वैसी संसारमे कोईभी वस्तु नही है ॥ २३ ॥

Good company is sure to drive out darkness from ignorant mind, water their words with truth, point them out the precise path of advancement, root out sinful propensities, enlighten their hearts, and winnow the fragrance of their fame throughout the four corners of the universe. There is nothing indeed which cannot be achieved by our communion with virtuous sage.

Cf—( ) "बुद्धि वर्द्धयति श्रिय वितनुते वैदग्ध्यमामुञ्चति श्रेय पल्लवयत्यघानि दलयत्युन्मीलयत्युन्नतिम्।
विज्ञान परिशोधयत्युपचिनोत्युच्चै कलाकौशल कि किं नारभते होरिव कयाऽजयं सता सगतम् ॥"
([illegible] ०२८।३८)

(b) [illegible]

(c) [illegible] चुलुकीकरोति ।
भूतेषु किंच करुणां बहुलीकरोति सङ्ग सतां किमु न मङ्गलमातनोति ॥ " (रसगङ्गाधरे)

(d) "हरति कुमति भिन्ते मोह करोति विवेकिता वितरति रतिं सूते नीतिं तनोति विनीतताम् ।
प्रथयति यशो धत्ते धर्मं व्यपोहति दुर्गति जनयति नृणा किं नाभीष्ट गुणोत्तमसगम ॥ ६६ ॥
(सोमप्रभाचार्यस्य सूक्तिमुक्तावली)

जयन्ति ते सुकृतिनो रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः ।
नास्ति येषां यशःकाये जरामरणजं भयम्॥२४

सरस कविताके कहनेवाले कवीश्वर संसारमें सर्वोत्कृष्ट रहते हैं क्योंकि इनका सुयशमय शरीर जरामरणादि दुःखसे बिलकुल स्वतंत्र और निर्भयहै ॥ २४ ॥

यहांपर "रससिद्धाः"का प्रयोग दोअर्थोंमें किया गया है। (१) एकतो शृंगारादि नवरसोंमें प्रवीण और (२) दूसरे पारदादि सिद्धरसोंके सेवन करनेवाले ॥

The great poets who are perfect masters of the *Rasas* (*i e* the poetical styles) are indeed worthy of universal respect and glory, because the wonderfully composed state of their bodies being made up of pure immortal fame is quite free from the *fearful* influences of age and death

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Cf—(*a*) "उपेयुषामपि दिवं सन्निबन्धविधायिनाम् ।
आस्त एव निरातङ्कं कान्तं काव्यमयं वपुः ॥"
(ध्वन्यालोकटीकायाम्)

(*b*) "विशुद्धललिताकारा गुणालङ्कारशालिनी ।
सरसा भारती यस्य स एवैकः प्रतिष्ठितः ॥"
(वेङ्कटनाथस्य सुभाषितनीवी)

(*c*) "काव्यसबन्धिनी कीर्तिः स्थायिनी निरपायिनी ॥"
(शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । १५०)

The verse is quoted under भर्तृहरि in the Śarngadharapaddhati (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No 166 (Bombay Sanskrit Series)

सूनुः सच्चरितः सती प्रियतमा स्वामी प्रसादोन्मुखः स्निग्धं मित्रमवञ्चकः परिजनो निष्क्लेशलेशं मनः। आकारो रुचिरः स्थिरश्च विभवो विद्यावदातं मुखं तुष्टे विष्टपहारिणीष्टदहरौ सम्प्राप्यते देहिना ॥ २५ ॥

सदाचारी पुत्र, सती स्त्री, प्रसादोन्मुख (प्रसन्नचित्त और हितैषी) स्वामी, वात्सल्यादिगुणयुक्त मित्रमंडल निष्कपट सेवक, क्लेशरहित मन, सुन्दर आकार, स्थिर लक्ष्मी, और विद्यासे सुशोभित मुख ये सब उत्तमोत्तम सामग्री उस मनोवांछित फलके देनेवाले श्रीजगदाधार विष्णु भगवान्के अनुग्रहके विना किसी मनुष्यको भी प्राप्त नहीं होसकती ॥ २५ ॥

A son with good moral conduct, a chaste wife, a loving master, an affectionate friend, honest relatives, a mind free from all anxieties and cares, a handsome appearance, lasting (steady) prosperity, and an intelligent face can only be enjoyed by the special favour of Him the supporter of the universe and the granter of all desires

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Cf.—' पुत्त पवित्त बहुत्त धणा भत्ति कुटुम्बिणि सुद्धमणा ।
हक्कतरासइ भिच्चगणा को कर बब्बर सग्गमणा ॥ ९६ ॥ "
(प्राकृतपिङ्गलसूत्रे २ परिच्छेदे)

A faithful and loving wife is one of the greatest blessings of God

Cf.—"पतिव्रता पतिगति पतिप्रियहिते रता ।
यस्य स्यात्तादृशी भार्या धन्य स पुरुषोभुवि ॥" (महाभारते)

प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः परधनहरणे संयमः सत्य-
वाक्यं काले शक्त्या प्रदानं युवतिजनक-
थामूकभावः परेषाम्। तृष्णास्रोतोविभङ्गो
गुरुषु च विनयः सर्वभूतानुकम्पा सामान्यः
सर्वशास्त्रेष्वनुपहतविधिः श्रेयसामेष पन्थाः २६

प्राणीमात्रकी हिंसा करनेसे निवृत्त रहना, दूसरोंका धन हरण करनेकी इच्छा न रखना, सत्य भाषण करना, समयानुसार श्रद्धापूर्वक दान देना, पराई स्त्रीकी चर्चा करने और सुननेसे दूर रहना, तृष्णारूपी नदीके प्रवाहको रोकना, गुरुजनोंके आगे विनय धारण करना, और सब जीवों पर दया करना सर्व साधारणके लिए सर्वशास्त्रसमत कल्याणका मार्ग है ॥ २६ ॥

To avoid giving injury to living beings, to keep aloof from stealing the wealth of others, to tell the truth, to exercise due charity in time, to keep quiet on the gossips of others' wives, to confine the desire of gain within proper limits, to behave with meekness before the elders, and to show mercy and kindness to all creatures are unanimously enjoined by the Scriptures to be the one unerring road leading to all sorts of good and happiness.

Cf.—"सत्यं वाचि दृशि प्रसादपरता सर्वाशयाश्वासिनी पाणौ दानविभूति-
रात्मजननक्लेशान्तचिन्ता मतौ।
सत्त्वं हृदये दयैव दयिता काये परार्थोद्यमो यस्यैव पुरुषः स जी-
वति भवे भ्राम्यन्ति जीवाः परे॥" (क्षेमेन्द्रस्य चतुर्वर्गसंग्रहे)

For "काले शक्त्या प्रदानम्," cf.— Liberality consists less in giving much than in giving at the right moment (La Bruyere)

प्रारभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः प्रारभ्य विघ्नविहता विरमन्ति मध्याः। विघ्नैः पुनःपुनरपि प्रतिहन्यमानाः प्रारभ्य चोत्तमजना न परित्यजन्ति ॥ २७ ॥

संसारमें (१) नीच, (२) मध्यम) और (३) उत्तम ये तीन प्रकारके मनुष्य होते हैं, जिनमेंसे (१) नीच मनुष्य तो आगन्तुक विघ्नोंके भयमात्रसे किसी कार्यका प्रारम्भही नहीं करते, और (२) मध्यम प्रकारके मनुष्य यद्यपि कामका समारम्भ तो करदेते हैं, किन्तु विक्षेप होनेसे बीचहीमें अधूरा छोड़ देते हैं, परन्तु (३) उत्तम मनुष्य ऐसे धैर्यवान् होते हैं कि वारंवार विघ्न सहन करने पर भी अपने हाथमें लिए हुए कामको सम्पूर्ण किये विना कदापि नहीं छोड़ते ॥ २७ ॥

Bad men do not even begin a thing through fear of future obstacles; the mediocre after commencing it, give it up when they are confronted with real present evils; but good men never leave unfinished what they have once begun, notwithstanding the fact of their being repeatedly baffled and opposed.

Quoted anonymously in *Subhāshitávali* (सुभाषितावली) (No 544 B. S. S. No. XXXI.) The stanza is also found in the *Panchatantra* (पञ्चतन्त्र I ३।१७७), the *Dasarúpávaloka* (दशरूपावलोक.), and the *Mudrárákshasa* (मुद्राराक्षसम् St. 17 Act II).

In the दशरूपावलोक it is given under भर्तृहरि.

For the point of the stanza, cf.—

(*a*) "आरब्धे हि सुदुष्करेऽपि महतां मध्ये विरामः कुतः?"
(कथासरित्सागरे शशाङ्कवतीलम्बके २४ तरङ्गे ६१ श्लोके).

(*b*) "विहडन्तं पि समत्था ववसाअ पुरिसदुग्गम णेन्ति वहम् ॥१४॥"
(प्रवरसेनस्य सेतुबन्धे ३ आश्वासके)

असन्तो नाभ्यर्थ्याः सुहृदपि न याच्यः कृशधनः प्रिया न्याय्या वृत्तिर्मलिनमसुभङ्गेऽप्यसुकरम् ॥ विपद्युच्चैः स्थेयं पदमनुविधेयं च महतां सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदम् ॥ २८ ॥

दुष्ट जनोंकी याचना कदापि न करना, तथा निर्धन अथवा अल्पधनवाले मित्रसे किसी प्रकारकी आर्थिक सहायता न चाहना, न्यायपूर्वक जीवनोपाय करनेमें अभिरुचि रखना, तथा प्राणनाश होनेका भय रहते भी दुष्ट कर्ममें कदापि प्रवृत्त न होना, विपत्तिकालमें धैर्य रखना, और गुरुजनोंके मार्गमें गमन करना इस प्रकारके कठिन असिधाराव्रतको धारण करनेके निमित्त सत्पुरुषोंको यद्यपि किसीने भी उपदेश नहीं दिया है, तथापि साधुजन स्वभावहीसे इसका अवलंबन किया करतेहैं॥२८॥

It is quite natural with good people to live upon their just earnings, never to do a sinful act not even at the time when there is a probability of losing their own lives, never to ask anything either from the evil or even from a poor friend short of money, to behave boldly and honourably in days of adversity, and always to follow the footsteps of the wise. No one has ever dictated this hard *Asidhárá* vow to the good, but its keeping is quite natural to them.

Quoted under *Jayâditya* (जयादित्य) in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि). (No 290 B S S. No XXXI).

Asidhárá (असिधारा) literally means 'edge of a sword.' For further explanation see our Note

क्षुत्क्षामोऽपि जराकृशोऽपि शिथिलप्रायोऽपि कष्टां
दशा मापन्नोऽपि विपन्नदीधितिरपि प्राणेषुनश्य
त्स्वपि। मत्तेभेन्द्रविभिन्नकुम्भकवलग्रासैकबद्धस्पृहः
किंजीर्णं तृणमत्तिमानमहतामग्रेसरः केसरी ॥२९॥

जो मृगराज(सिंह)मानियोंमें अग्रगण्य है और जो सदैव मदोन्मत्त गजराजका कुंभस्थल भेदन करके अपना आहार संपादन करने की इच्छा करता रहता है वह चाहे कितनाही क्षुधातुर, जरावस्था से दुर्बल, बलहीन, अत्यन्त दुःखी और तेजहीन क्यों न होजाय, परन्तु प्राण संकट उपस्थित होने पर भी सूखाघास खाने को कदापि उद्यत नहीं होसकता ॥ २९ ॥

भावार्थ ।

अत्यंत दुःखित होने परभी मानी जन अपने महत्वका परित्याग करके नीच कर्म करनेको कभी उद्यत नहीं होसकते ॥

Can the lion, the foremost of the self-respecting and noble beings, who is always anxious to get a mouthful of the superb temples of wild elephants in ruts so much degrade himself as even to condescend to feed upon dry grass although he is lean and weak by [illegible] powerless, in a ver[illegible] splendour and energy, and apt to lose his very life failing to get a morsel of food ?

Purport. A man of self-reliance and respect can never degrade himself to do a mean and disgraceful act notwithstanding his too severely straitened circumstances.

Quoted under *Ratisena* (रतिसेन) in the *Subháshitávali* (सुभाषितावलि) (No 614 B S. S No XXXI), under भर्तृहरि in the *Śárngadharapaddhati* at No 907 (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । ९०७), and anonymously in the *Kâvyânuśâsana of Vâgbhatta* (वाग्भट्टस्य काव्यानुशासनम्).

Cf.—(a) "मत्तेभकुम्भदलनाकुललोलवल्गदन्तः कणत्करजवज्रशिखाभिघातः ।
किं केसरी जगति माननिधिस्तृणेन प्राणात्ययेऽपि कुरुते स्वशरीरयात्राम् ॥" (सुभाषितावलिः).

(b) "ननु तृणमुपभुङ्क्ते न क्षुधार्त्तोऽपि सिंहः पिबति रुधिरमुष्णं प्रायशः कुंजराणाम्" (तत्रैव No 266).

(c) "व्याघ्रः क्षुधितोऽपि भक्षयेन्न तृणम्" ॥ १५ ॥
(दक्षिणामूर्तिविरचितलोकोक्तिमुक्तावलिः).

स्वल्पं स्नायुवसावशेषमलिनं निर्मांसमप्यस्थि गोः श्वा लब्ध्वा परितोषमेति न तु तत्तस्य क्षुधाशान्तये । सिंहो जम्बुकमङ्कमागतमपि त्यक्त्वा निहन्ति द्विपं सर्वः कृच्छ्रगतोऽपि वाञ्छति जनः सत्वानुरूपं फलम् ३०॥

थोड़ीसी बची हुई वसा (चर्बी) और स्नायुसे मलिन, और मांसरहित गवादि पशुके छोटेसे हाडके टुकड़ेकी प्राप्ति होने पर–कि जिससे उसकी क्षुधा सर्वथा निवृत्त नहीं होसकती–कूकरको बहुत संतोष होजाता है, परन्तु मृगराज सिंहको देखिये कि वह निजांकमें आये हुए जंबुकको छोड़कर भी गजराजपर प्रहार करनेको दौड़ता है । इससे प्रत्यक्ष है कि संकटमें पड़ेहुए प्राणियोंके कार्य भी उनके बल और सामर्थ्यके अनुसारही हुवा करते हैं ॥ ३० ॥

The dog is easily satisfied by securing a small piece of fleshless bone superficially dirty on account of a little fat and muscles, though it is quite insufficient *to appease its hunger; but the lion is sure to throw* off the body of a jackal already lying in his arms, so that he may prey upon an elephant. Notwithstanding his straitened circumstances every one is anxious to do what is becoming to his rank and position in life.

This stanza is found in the हितोपदेश (II 36), and the Panchatantra, and the author of *Subháshitávali* (सुभाषितावलि) has also given it under the latter work, at No 1025.

Cf.—(*a*) "आत्मानुरूपं हि, फलं सर्वोऽपि वाञ्छति ।
श्वा तुष्यत्यस्थिमात्रेण केसरी धावति द्विपे ॥ ३६ ॥ "
(कथासरित्सागरे शक्तियशोलम्बके ४ तरङ्गे).

(*b*) "उत्तुङ्गमत्तमातङ्गमस्तकन्यस्तलोचनः ।
आसन्नेऽपि च सारङ्गे न वाञ्छां कुरुते हरिः ॥ "
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारे ३८२१९.)

लांगूलचालनमधश्चरणावपातं भूमौ निपत्य वदनोदरदर्शनं च । श्वा पिण्डदस्य कुरुते गजपुङ्गवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुङ्क्ते ॥ ३१ ॥

कूकरको देखिए कि अपने स्वामीके समक्ष किस प्रकार पूंछ हिलाकर, पंजा बढ़ाकर, और भूमिपर लोट कर अपने क्षुधातुर पेटके दर्शन कराता है, परन्तु उत्तम गजराज अपना आहार समर्पण करनेवालेके सम्मुख किसी प्रकारकी दीनता प्रगट न करके केवल धीरजतासेही नहीं देखता किन्तु खानेके लिए भी बहुतसी मनवारों (चाटुभाषण) के साथ उद्यत होता है ॥ ३१ ॥

A dog is given to wag his tail, fall at the feet of his master, and lie down flat on the ground to show his mouth and stomach to the man who feeds him, but such is not the case with the noble elephant who looks with a calm and steady glance upon the face of his master, and then condescends to take his food after a series of soothing and flattering entreaties

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The stanza is also found in the *Panchatantra* (पचतत्र) and the *Hitopadeśa* (हितोपदेश । २।३७) It is quoted anonymously in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) (No 641 B S. S. No XXXI)

परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते । स
जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिम् ३२॥

इस भ्रमणशील अस्थिर संसारमें अगणित जीवोंका जन्म और मरण सदा कालही होता रहता है, परन्तु यथार्थमें जन्म लेना उसही मनुष्यका सफल है कि जिसके जन्म लेनेसे उसके वंशके गौरवकी वृद्धिहो ३२॥

Who is not born and dead on the face of this revolving planet? He alone is really said to be born by whose birth his family has risen to some great distinction.

This stanza which stands in the *Panchatantra* (पंचतन्त्रम् । १।२७) and the *Hitopadeśa* (हितोपदेशः । प्र० १३) is quoted anonymously in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) (No 500 B S S No XXXI)

Cf—(a) "स पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा यस्य नाम्नि पुरः स्थिते ।
नान्यामङ्गुलिमभ्येति संख्यायामुद्यताङ्गुलिः ॥"
(भारवेः किरातार्जुनीये XI 62.).

(b) "किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्यौवनहारिणा ।
आरोहति न यः स्वस्य वंशस्याग्रे ध्वजो यथा ॥"
(पंचतन्त्रम् । १।२६).

The word परिवर्तिनि is—apt to change, inconstant, or ever rolling

**कुसुमस्तवकस्येव द्वयी वृत्तिर्मनस्विनः । मू-
र्ध्नि वा सर्वलोकस्य शीर्यते वन एव वा॥२३॥**

पुष्पके गुच्छेकी तरह विचारशील मनुष्योंकी स्थिति-
भी इस संसारमें केवल दोही प्रकारकी होतीहै अर्थात्
याती वे सर्वसाधारणके शिरोमणिही बनते हैं अथवा
वनके वनहीमें अपना जीवन व्यतीत करदेते हैं ॥ २३ ॥

Like a bunch of flowers, there are only two lternatives or modes of existence open for noble souls: (1) either to be at the head of all men, or (2) to pine (fade) away in forest.

This stanza is quoted twice by Ballabhadeva in his *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 509 of which it is given anonymously, and at No 201 it is put under the name of *Ravigupta* (रविगुप्त) In th *Sârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । २६४) it is ascribed to *Bhartri hari* (भर्तृहरि) It also stands in the Hitôpadeśa (हितोपदेश: १।१०१).

Cf.—(a) "पुंसामुन्मत्तचित्तानां द्वयमेव सुखावहम् ।
सर्वसङ्गनिवृत्तिर्वा विभूतिर्वातिविस्तरा ॥" (सूक्तावलि.)

(b) "होत मनस्वी लोकमें जनसमाज सिरताज ।
अथवा वनमें मर रहें जगसे रखत न काज ॥" (रसिक कवि)

सन्त्यन्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पञ्चषास्तान्प्रत्येष विशेषविक्रमरुची राहुर्न वैरायते॥ द्वावेव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशाप्राणेश्वरौ भासुरौ भ्रातः पर्वणि पश्य दानवपतिः शीर्षावशेषाकृतिः ॥ ३४ ॥

यद्यपि सौर्यमंडलमे बृहस्पतिको आदि लेकर और भी बड़े बड़े पाच नक्षत्र विद्यमान हैं; तथापि असामान्य पराक्रममें अभिरुचि रखने वाला दानवपति राहु इनके साथ अपना वैरभाव कदापि प्रगट नहीं करता, किन्तु अवसर आने पर प्रत्येक पर्वतिथिमें अर्थात् अमावास्या और पूर्णिमाके दिन दिवाकर (सूर्य) और निशानाथ (चंद्रमा) काही ग्रास करनेको उद्यत होताहै ॥ ३४ ॥

Though there are some five or six well known big planets like Jupiter, and other in the heavens, yet *Rahu*, the headless demon, is never inclined to show the least cause of hatred to any of them, but being anxious to prove the superiority of his unusual valour he always tries to eat up or eclipse his real enemies the Sun (the lord of day) and the Moon (the beloved spouse of night)

PURPORT The high souled are never inclined to wreak their vengeance upon others but their real enemies whether big or small

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Cf.—" नैव मय्यरिमन्तपस्तपोऽप्याह्वेऽस्मिन्प्रणयन्ति धीधना ।
सत्सु तारकगणेषु राहुणा ग्रस्यते किमु न तारकाधिप ॥ २२ ॥"
(अमरचन्द्रसूरिबालभारते द्रोणपर्वणि २ सर्गे)

वहति भुवनश्रेणीं शेषः फणाफलकस्थितां कमठपतिना मध्ये पृष्ठं सदा स विधार्यते। तमपि कुरुते क्रोडाधीनं पयोधिरनादरादहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः ॥ ३५ ॥

चौदह भुवनको शेष नाग अपने फणपर धारण करता है और कच्छपराजने अपनी पृष्ठपर शेष नागको धारण कर रक्खा है; परन्तु समुद्रने इस कच्छपराजको भी एक हलकेसे पदार्थकी तरह अपने अंकपर ले रक्खा है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि महापुरुषोंके चरित्रका कोई पारावार नहीं होसकता ॥ ३५ ॥

Seshanága though he supports the entire universe upon the flat surface of his thousand heads is always borne on back by the great tortoise, but he in his turn is easily sustained (as if it were the lightest and tiniest object in the world) on its lap by the storehouse of waters (*i e* ocean) Oh, how infinite is the magnanimous conduct of noble souls !

The stanza is also found in the *Bhojaprabandha* (भोजप्रबन्ध)

Cf—"विष्णुर्बिभर्ति भगवानखिलां धरित्रीं त पन्नगस्तमपि तत्सहित पयोधि ।
कुम्भोद्भवस्तमपिबत्खलु हेलयैव सत्य न कश्चिदवधिर्महतां महिम्न ॥" (सुभाषितावलि । ११३)

Mark that the beauty of each succeeding line of the stanza over shadows that of its predecessor reaching the culminating point in the last foot

वरं पक्षच्छेदः समदमघवन्मुक्तकुलिशप्रहारै-रुद्गच्छद्बहलदहनोद्गारगुरुभिः। तुषाराद्रेः सूनो-रहह पितरि क्लेशविवशे न चासौ सम्पातः पयसि पयसां पत्युरुचितः ॥ ३६ ॥

हिमालयके पुत्र मैनाकके लिए देवराज इंद्रके वज्र-प्रहारोंसे निकलती हुई जाज्वल्यमान ज्वालमालाओंसे दुःखित अपने पिताको महासंकटमें छोड़कर प्राणरक्षाके निमित्त समुद्रमें जाकर पतन करनेकी अपेक्षा विपत्तिकालमें पिताके समीप रहकर निजपक्षोंका छेदन करानाही सर्वथा उचित था ॥ ३६ ॥

भावार्थ ।

पिताको कष्टावस्थामें छोड़कर निजप्राणरक्षाके निमित्त अन्य स्थानमें गमन करना मानी जनोंके लिए सर्वथा निंदनीय है.

For the son of the Himâlayâ when his father was subjected to the severities of Indra's anger, the cutting of his own sides (wings) by the heavy strokes of proud Indra's thunderbolt giving out fire at every attack would have been much preferable to the mean effort of saving his person by leaving alone his venerable father in the midst of the sad plight and *hastening to drown himself into the waters of the* deep ocean.

Cf.—(*a*) "क्रौंच विमुच्य पुत्र च पितरं च हिमालयम् ।
प्रविश्य जलधिं पक्षौ रक्षताऽनेन किं कृतम् ॥ "
(मुरारिकृतानर्घराघवे).

(*b*) "स्वस्थानादपि विचलति मज्जति जलधौ च नीचमपि भजते ।
निजपक्षरक्षणमनाः सुजनो मैनाकशैल इव ॥ ६८२ ॥ "
(गोवर्धनकृतार्यासप्तशती)

यदचेतनोऽपि पादैः स्पृष्टः प्रज्वलति सवितुरिनकान्तः । तत्तेजस्वी पुरुषः परकृतविकृतिं कथं सहते ॥ ३७ ॥

जब चेतनारहित सूर्यकांतमणि भी सूर्यकिरणोंका स्पर्श करतेही प्रज्वलित होजाता है तो चैतन्ययुक्त तेजस्वी पुरुष दूसरोंका अनादर कैसे सहनकर सक्ते हैं ३७ ॥

When it is possible even for a senseless and inanimate object like a sunstone to give out sparks of fire on its being touched by the rays (lit feet) of the Sun, how can highsouled (irritable) persons put up with the insulting encroachments of others ?

Cf —(a) "रविमणिरपि निश्चेष्ट पादैस्तिग्मद्युतेर्मनाक् स्पृष्ट ।
ज्वलतितरामिति को वा मन्युं सोढु क्षमो मानी ॥ "

(सुभाषितावलि)

(b) "न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसृतमपरेषां प्रसहते
स तस्य स्वो भाव. प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतक ।
मयूखैरश्रान्त तपति यदि देवो दिनकर.
किमाग्नेयग्रावा निकृत इव तेजांसि वमति ॥ "

(उत्तररामचरिते)

The net point of the stanza seems to be this a strong man of real worth cannot be expected to put up calmly with the insult of others

सिंहः शिशुरपि निपतति मदमलिनकपोल-भित्तिषु गजेषु । प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववतां न खलु वयस्तेजसो हेतुः ॥ ३८ ॥

सिंहका बच्चा छोटा होनेपरभी उत्तम गजराजके मदांकित गंडस्थलपर प्रहार करता है । इससे जानना चाहिए कि तेजस्वी पुरुषोंकी शूरवीरता स्वाभाविक है । सचतो यह है कि अवस्थाको निश्चयात्मकरूपसे तेजस्विताका हेतु कदापि नहीं कहसकते ॥ ३८ ॥

The whelp of a lion though quite young is sure to fall upon a herd of ferocious elephants whose temples are soiled with secretious rut. Such action is quite natural with noble natures. That valour (तेज) is entirely independent of age is beyond controversy.

Quoted under *Bajrāyudha* (वज्रायुध) in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) (No 593 B S S No XXXI), and anonymously in the *Śārngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No 233.

Cf —(a) "शमयति गजानन्यान्गन्धद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन्प्रभवतितरां वेगोदग्रं भुजगशिशोर्विषम् ।
भुवमधिपतिर्बालावस्थोऽप्यलं परिरक्षितुं न खलु वयसा जात्यैवायं स्वकार्यसहो गुणः ॥ १८ ॥"
(विक्रमोर्वशीये पंचमाङ्के).

(b) "बालस्यापि रवेः पादाः पतन्त्युपरि भूभृताम् ।
तेजसा सहजातानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते ॥"
(पञ्चतन्त्रम् । १।३२८).

(c) "अणुरपि मणिः प्राणत्राणक्षमो विषभक्षिणां शिशुरपि रुषा सिंहीसूनुः समाह्वयते गजान् ।
तनुरपि तरुस्कन्धोद्भूतो दहत्यनलोवनं प्रकृतिमहतां जात्यं तेजो न मूर्तिमपेक्षते ॥" (सुभाषितावलिः । ३२५).

जातिर्यातु रसातलं गुणगणस्तस्याप्यधो गच्छताच्छीलं शैलतटात्पतत्वभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना । शौर्ये वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं येनैकेन विना गुणास्तृणलवप्रायाः समस्ता इमे ॥ ३९ ॥

यदि जाति पांति रसातलमें चलीजाय, नानाभांतिके गुणसमूह उससे भी आगे प्रस्थान करजांय, सुशीलता पर्वतशिखरसे गिरजाय, उच्चकुलभी अग्निसे भलेही जल जाय, और इस शूरवीरतापरभी शीघ्रही वज्रपात होजाय, तो कुछ चिंता नहीं, परंतु द्रव्यसंचयमें किसी प्रकारकी बाधा नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि एक द्रव्यके न होनेसे सारे गुणगण तृण कणके समान होजाते हैं॥३९॥

(३९—(a) "धिगस्त्वेता विद्या धिगपि कवितां धिक्सुजनता वयो रूपं धिग्धिग्धिगपि च यशो निर्धनरत ।
असौ जीयादेक सकलगुणहीनोऽपि धनवान्बहिर्यस्य द्वारे तृणलवनिमा सन्ति गुणिन ॥"
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारे ९६।१५)
(b) "पंडिता कवय शूरा केलावन्तस्तपस्विन ।
वैयस्येन सवित्तस्य वीक्षन्ते मुखमातुरा ॥"
(क्षेमेन्द्रस्य दर्पदलने द्वितीयविचारे । ३०)

तानीन्द्रियाणि सकलानि तदेव कर्म सा बुद्धि-
रप्रतिहता वचनं तदेव । अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः
पुरुषः स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्र-
मेतत् ॥ ४० ॥

यद्यपि ये सब इंद्रिय ज्योंकी त्यों बनी रहती है और कर्म, बुद्धि और वचनशक्तिभी मनुष्यकी वैसीकी वैसी ही विद्यमान रहती है, परंतु एक द्रव्यके नष्ट होजानेसे मनुष्य क्षणभरमें कुछ औरका औरही होजाता है यह निस्संदेह बहुतही विचित्र है ॥ ४० ॥

यस्यास्ति वित्तं स नरः कुलीनः स पण्डितः स श्रुतवान्गुणज्ञः । स एव वक्ता स च दर्शनीयः सर्वे गुणाः काञ्चनमाश्रयन्ति ॥ ४१॥

जिस मनुष्यके पास द्रव्यहै वह निश्चय करके कुलीन, पंडित, शास्त्रवेत्ता, गुणज्ञ, वक्ता और सुंदर कहा जाता है; इससे प्रत्यक्ष है कि सारे गुण द्रव्यहीके आश्रित हैं ॥४१॥

One who is wealthy is also considered as (1) well born, (2) learned, (3) a man of information, (4) a good judge of qualifications, (5) an able speaker, and (6) a handsome person. Every thing good is invariably dependent upon gold (*i. e.* money).

The śloka is also found in the *Panchatantra* (पञ्चतन्त्रम्).

It is attributed to भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No. 333.

Cf.—(*a*) "Everything virtue, glory, honour, things human and divine, all are slaves to riches." (Horace).

(*b*) "यस्यार्थास्तस्य मित्राणि यस्यार्थास्तस्य बान्धवाः ।
यस्यार्थाः स पुमाँल्लोके यस्यार्थाः स च पण्डितः ॥"
(महाभारते शान्तिपर्वणि । ८।१९).

(*c*) "The God of this world is riches, &c., &c. (M. Luther).

(*d*) "यथा विहगास्तरु माश्रयन्ति नद्यो यथा सागर माश्रयन्ति ।
यथा तरुण्य श्रियमाश्रयन्ति सर्वे गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयन्ति ॥"
(समयोचितपद्यमालिका).

दौर्मन्त्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति यतिः सङ्गात्सुतो लालनाद्विप्रोऽनध्ययनात्कुलं कुतनयाच्छीलं खलोपासनात् । ह्रीर्मद्यादनवेक्षणादपि कृषिः स्नेहः प्रवासाश्रयान्मैत्री चाप्रणयात्समृद्धिरनयात्त्यागात्प्रमादाद्धनम् ॥ ४२ ॥

दुष्ट मंत्रीसे राजा, सांसारिकसंगसे संन्यासी, लाड चावसे पुत्र, विद्या न पढ़नेसे ब्राह्मण, कुपुत्रसे कुल, नीच मनुष्योंकी संगतिसे सुशील, मदिरापानसे लज्जा, विना संभालसे खेती. विदेशगमनसे स्नेह, अप्रीतिसे मित्रता, अनीतिसे ऐश्वर्य, और विना विचारे खर्च करनेसे धन अवश्यही नष्ट होजाते हैं ॥ ४२ ॥

A king is ruined by evil counsel, an ascetic by worldly affections, a son by fond caresses, a Brahmana by not studying the Śâstras, a respectable family by wicked progeny, moral conduct by contact of the bad, modesty by drink, crops by negligence, love by separation, friendship by indifference, prosperity by injustice and riches by careless expenditure.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) (2945 B S S No XXXI) and the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 1533

It also stands in the Panchatantra (पञ्चतन्त्रम् I ११६९)

For contempt of illiterate Brahmans, cf —

"यथा काष्ठमयो हस्ती यथा चर्ममयो मृग ।
यश्च विप्रोऽनधीयानस्त्रयस्ते नाम बिभ्रति ॥ ५७ ॥"

(मनुस्मृतेर्द्वितीयाध्याये)

दानं भोगो नाशस्तिस्रो गतयो भवन्ति वित्तस्य । यो न ददाति न भुंक्ते तस्य तृतीया गतिर्भवति ॥ ४३ ॥

धनकी केवल (१) दान (२) भोग और (३) नाश यह तीनहीं गति होती हैं । जो मनुष्य न तो दूसरोंको देते हैं और न स्वयं भोग करते हैं उनके धनकी केवल तीसरी गति अर्थात् विनाशमात्रही समझना चाहिए ४३

There are only three ultimate ends of money, viz, munificence (charity), enjoyment, and waste; he who neither gives his riches in charity nor uses them for his own personal enjoyment is certainly doomed to the third condition *i. e.* he is sure to lose them altogether.

Quoted anonymously in the *Śārngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । ३९०) and the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) (No 478 B S S No XXXI) Also stands in the Panchatantra II 151. (पचतंत्रम् । २-१५१).

Cf—(*a*) "दातव्यं भोक्तव्यं सति विभवे सग्रहो न कर्तव्यः ।
पश्यामि मधुकरीणां सञ्चितमर्थं हरन्त्यन्ये ॥"
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारे । १००।१७).

(*b*) "Riches without charity are nothing worth; they are a blessing only to him who makes them a blessing to others" (Fielding)

(*c*) "अदानभोगोपहत हि वित्त पुसां परत्रेह च दुर्निमित्तम् ॥११३॥"
(क्षेमेन्द्रस्य दर्पदलने २ विचारे).

(*d*) "धनेन किं यो न ददाति नाश्नुते" (हितोपदेशः । २९).

मणिः शाणोल्लीढः समरविजयी हेतिनिहतो मद-
क्षीणो नागः शरदि सरितः श्यानपुलिनाः ।
कलाशेषश्चन्द्रः सुरतमृदिता बाललनास्त-
निम्ना शोभन्ते गलितविभवाश्चार्थिषु जनाः ४४ ॥

खुरासानपर चढी हुई मणि, हथियारसे घायल विजयी योद्धा, मदके झरावसे क्षीण (दुर्बल) हुवा हाथी, शरदृतुकी शुष्कप्राय नदी, कलाशेष द्वितीयाका चंद्रमा, सुरतखेदसे शिथिल हुई नवयौवनास्त्री, और याचकजनोंको धन लुटाकर दीनावस्थाको प्राप्त हुए दानी अत्यंत कृश और क्षीण दशामें भी शोभाको प्राप्त होते हैं॥४४॥

The gem when polished by a whetstone, the winner of a battle when wounded by a sword, the elephant when emaciated with the flow of rut, the wintry rivers whose banks (beds) are almost dry, crescent moon when rising anew with its waned splendour, charming young ladies when exhausted by amorous sports, and noble souls when they are reduced to poverty by charitably giving away their riches to the needy are all acknowledged to be extremely lovely and beautiful notwithstanding their tender and delicate physical appearance.

PURPORT. A person reduced to poverty on account of his charitably giving away his riches is all the more praiseworthy for that.

Quoted anonymously by *Ballabhadeva* in his *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि । No 3457), by *Abhinavagupta* (अभिनवगुप्त) in his commentary of *Dhvanyâloka* (ध्वन्यालोक), and by अप्पयदीक्षित in his कुवलयानंद. It is ascribed to भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No. 1[illegible]

परिक्षीणः कश्चित्स्पृहयति यवानां प्रसृतये स
पश्चात्सम्पूर्णो गणयति धरित्रीं तृणसमाम् ।
अतश्चानैकान्त्याद्गुरुलघुतयाऽर्थेषु धनिनाम-
वस्था वस्तूनि प्रथयति च संकोचयति च४५

दरिद्री होनेपर जो मनुष्य यव (जौ) के तुसोंका संग्रह करनेकी वांछा किया करता है, वह धनाढ्य हो जाने पर संपूर्ण पृथ्वीकोभी तृणसमान समझने लग- जाता है। इससे सिद्ध होता है कि सारे पदार्थोंका लघुत्व और महत्व मनुष्योंके ऐश्वर्य और दारिद्र्यपर निर्भर है ४५

In straitened circumstances a man is even anxious to collect the empty husks, but afterwards when he is master of enormous wealth he will attach no more importance to the whole earth than to a piece of dry straw. It is, therefore, quite clear that the value of a thing is altogether dependent upon the wealthy or penurious condition of man

PURPORT

Strictly speaking, things possess no absolute value in themselves, but they are valued more or less according to the straitened or affluent circumstances of their owners

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Cf.—"छोटी मोटी जानियो वस्तु न जगमें तात ।
उत्तम मध्यम जनदशा साथ घटत बढ जात ॥" (रसिक कवि)

राजन्दुधुक्षसि यदि क्षितिधेनुमेतां तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण । तस्मिंश्च सम्यगनिशं परिपोष्यमाणे नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः ॥ ४६ ॥

हे महाराज ! यदि आप इस पृथ्वीरूप गौको दोहना चाहते हैं तो प्रथम इसके लोकरूप वत्सका यथोचित पोषण करें, क्योंकि प्रजाको समीचीनतासे परिपालन करनेसे यह पृथ्वी कल्पलताकी भांति नानाविध मनोरथोंको पूर्ण करदेती है ॥ ४६ ॥

Oh king! if thou art anxious to milk the cow-earth, please not to fail to take the greatest possible care of her calf (the people); for, it is only by the proper nourishment of the people that the land can be made to supply you with all your wants and luxuries like the famous plant of wondrous virtues known as *Kalpalatâ*.

Cf —(a) "गोपालेन प्रजाधेनोर्वित्तदुग्धं शनैः शनैः ।
पालनात्पोषणाद्ग्राह्यं न्याय्यां वृत्तिं समाचरेत् ॥"
(पंचतंत्रम् । २।२१८).

(b) "सदानुरक्त प्रकृतिः प्रजापालन तत्परः ।
विनीतात्मा हि नृपतिर्भूयसीं श्रियमश्नुते ॥" (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति.).

सत्याऽनृता च परुषा प्रियवादिनी च हिंस्रा दयालुरपि चार्थपरा वदान्या । नित्यव्यया प्रचुरनित्यधनागमा च वेश्यांगनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा ॥ ४७ ॥

कहीं सत्य और कहीं मिथ्या, कहीं कठोरता और कहीं प्रियभाषण, कहीं हिंसा और कहीं दयालुता, कहीं स्वार्थ-साधन और कहीं दान, कहीं नित्यव्यय और कहीं धन-संचयका व्यवहार करनेवाली राजनीतिभी वेश्याकी भांति अनेक प्रकारके रूप धारण करलेती है ॥ ४७ ॥

The policy of kings resembles a prostitute in its being both true and false, cruel and kind, merciful and unmerciful, covetous and munificent, and expensive and lucrative (lit full of plentiful resources)

PURPORT The policy of kings is never constant and assumes innumerable masks like those of a prostitute as they serve their respective purposes

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Also stands in the Panchatantra (I 425) and the Hitopadeśa (II 166).

Cf —(a) "The very science of Government is the science of concealing truth." (Ernest Maltravers Book IV Ch. IV By Lord Lytton)

(b) "मुहुर्लक्ष्योद्भेदा मुहुरधिगमाभावगहना मुहुः संपूर्णाङ्गी मुहुरतिकृशा कार्यवशतः ।
मुहुर्नश्यद्बीजा मुहुरपि बहुप्रापितफलेत्यहो चित्राकारा नियतिरिव नीतिर्नयविदः ॥"
(विशाखदत्तस्य मुद्राराक्षसे पञ्चमाङ्के)

For the everchanging masks of a prostitute cf —

(a) "यत्किंचिद्व्यपदिश्य सन्निदधते वेश्याः पुरः कामिनां गायन्त्यः कलमन्तरेव च ततस्तिष्ठन्ति दृग्गोचराः ।
उद्व्याजस्फुरदञ्चलेन च मुहुः संदर्शयन्ति स्तनौ पश्चात्तान्प्रणयस्पृशेव च दृशा दृष्ट्वा वशीकुर्वते ॥ ५६ ॥"
(रामभद्रदीक्षितस्य शृङ्गारतिलकभाणे)

(b) "गृध्री निर्भरमामिषेषु सरघा घोरा मधूना भरे व्याघ्री तीक्ष्णनखक्षतेषु भुजगी दंशप्रकारेषु च ।
वृत्तान्तेषु निवर्तनेषु शफरी वित्तच्छले मूषकी वेश्या कामुकवञ्चनासु भवने रूपैरनेकैः स्थिता ॥" (सुभाषितावलिः २३७७).

आज्ञा कीर्त्तिः पालनं ब्राह्मणानां दानं भोगो मित्रसंरक्षणं च । येषामेते सद्गुणा न प्रवृत्ताः कोऽर्थस्तेषां पार्थिवोपाश्रयेण ॥ ४८ ॥

जिन पुरुषोंने (१) आज्ञा (अर्थात् दूसरोंको आज्ञा देने और उसके पालन करानेकी शक्ति), (२) सुयश, (३) ब्राह्मणोंका पालन, (४) दान, (५) भोग और (६) स्वजनरक्षा ये सद्गुण संपादन नहीं किए उनकी राजसेवा निष्फलही समझना चाहिए ॥ ४८ ॥

What for have they served the kings who have not learnt to cherish authority (or power to command), fame, charity, enjoyment, and the desire of protecting Brahmans and friends?

This stanza is quoted anonymously by Ballabhadeva in his *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) (No. 3229 B S S No XXXI).

Cf.—"दान भोग रक्षा सुहृद् ब्राह्मणपालन और ।

करन चहत यदि है सुजन नृपसेवा कर दौर ॥" (रसिक कवि).



यद्धात्रा निजभालपट्टलिखितं स्तोकं महद्वा
धनं तत्प्राप्नोति मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरां मेरौ
ततो नाधिकम्।तद्धीरो भव वित्तवत्सु कृपणां
वृत्तिं वृथा मा कृथाः कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि
घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलम् ॥ ४९ ॥ 106464

जो कुछ विधाताने तेरे ललाटमें लिख दिया है वह धन तो थोडा या बहुत जो कुछ है मरुस्थलमेंभी तुझको अवश्य मिल जायगा, परंतु उससे अधिक सुमेरुशिखरपर गमन करने परभी कदापि हाथ नहीं लग सकता । इसलिए हे मित्र ! धैर्यका अवलंबन कर और धनवानोंके आगे वृथा दीनता मत करे; क्योंकि क्या तू नहीं जानता है कि घटको चाहे कूपमें डालो चाहे समुद्रमें डालो उसमें उतनाही जल आसकता है कि जितना उसमें समासके ॥ ४९ ॥

Thou art sure to get the quantity of wealth whether small or great according to thy preordained fortune; and it can never be more nor less no matter thou art cast into the midst of a sandy desert, or on the top of the famous golden mountain, the *Meru* Thou shouldst therefore be patient and firm so as not to humiliate thyself before the wealthy. Can'st thou see that a pitcher can fetch only the same quantity of water without any regard to its being sunk into a well or sea ?

Cf —"भुङ्क्ष्व धनविवर्जित हुतवहे हुत्वा च दत्त्वाऽर्थिने
भाव्य यद्गतं वदेर भविता तूष्णीं स्थितेऽपि स्वयम् ।
सधान्तैरपि सर्वत. क्षितितले नाभावि सलभ्यते
क्षितोऽप्यम्बुनिधौ किमाढकजल प्रस्य मगृह्णाति हि ॥४३॥"
(दक्षिणामूर्तिविरचितलोकोक्तिमुक्तावलिः)

त्वमेव चातकाधारोऽसीति केषां न गोचरः ।
किमम्भोदवरास्माकं कार्पण्योक्तिं प्रतीक्षसे५०

हे मेघराज ! हम चातकोंके आधार तो एकमात्र आपही हैं यह वात संसारमें सब कोई जानते हैं । इस लिए प्रार्थना है कि हमारी करुणासूचक विज्ञप्तिकी प्रतीक्षा नकरें और शीघ्रही जलदान देकर हमारा मनोरथ पूर्ण करें ॥ ५० ॥

भावार्थ ।

अपने आश्रितजनकी दीनोक्तिकी प्रतीक्षा करना सर्वथा अनुचित है ॥

It is a well-known fact that thou alone art the only support of the *Châtaka*, Why then, oh best of the rain clouds, art thou now waiting to hear our humble requests in order to quench our thirst?

PURPORT. It is no use waiting for the humble entreaties of our dependents

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The verse is quoted anonymously in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 782

Cf —(a) "एक एव खगो मानी चिरं जीवतु चातकः ।
म्रियते वा पिपासाया याचते वा पुरंदरम् ॥"
(उत्तरचातकाष्टके । ८).

(b) "सन्ति कूपाः स्फुटद्रूपाः परितः सरितः शुभाः ।
तथापि चातकस्यैकः फलदो जलदोदयः ॥"
(सुभाषितावलिः । ६८६).

(c) "पयोद हे वारि ददासि वा न वा त्वदेकचित्तः पुनरेष चातकः ।
वरं महत्या म्रियते पिपासया तथापि नान्यस्य करोत्युपासनाम् ॥"
(उत्तरचातकाष्टके । ६).

रेरे चातक सावधानमनसा मित्र क्षणं श्रूयता
मम्भोदा बहवो हि सन्ति गगने सर्वे तु नैतादृशाः।
केचिद्वृष्टिभिरार्द्रयन्ति वसुधां गर्जन्ति केचि
द्वृथा यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि
दीनं वचः ॥ ५१ ॥

हे चातक ! सावधान होकर क्षणमात्र हमारे कथनको श्रवणकर । आकाशमें अनेक प्रकारके मेघ हैं, परंतु संपूर्ण एकसे नहीं होते । कितनेही तो ऐसे होते हैं कि वर्षासे सारी पृथ्वीको जलार्द्र कर देते हैं और कितने ऐसेभी हैं कि वृथा गर्जनामात्र करकेहीरहजाते हैं । इसलिए हे मित्र! तुझको उचित है कि जिस जिस मेघको देखे उस-उसके आगेही दीनताके वचन मत कहै ॥ ५१ ॥

भावार्थ ।

मनुष्यको चाहिए कि विनाविचारे चाहे जिसके आगेही दीनता न करे ॥

Friend Châtaka! please to cease crying for a moment and carefully listen to my counsel There are many clouds in the sky, but all are not alike, there are some which cover the entire earth with rain, whereas others thunder only in vain without giving a single drop of water, thou shouldst therefore be a little considerate in thy entreaties so as not to cry so piteously before every cloud thou seest

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Cf—(a) ' जलकणवितरणरहित प्रकटितधवलितरेच ।
चातक रटसि वृथा किं जलद शारद एष ॥ "
(सुभाषितरत्नावलि । ६८५)

(b) "वृन्द्रद्दत्ते विरलविरलान्वारिबिन्दून्मब्दो गर्जत्येक सरभसतर
पश्य तन्मात्रलाभात् ।
नृत्यन्त्यन्योऽप्यतुलमहिमश्लाघ्यभूमिर्न जाने मर्यादाभ्यां विपुल
हृदयश्चातक किं नु मेघ ॥ ८४५ ॥" (सुभाषितावलि)

अकरुणत्वमकारणविग्रहः परधने परयोपि
ति च स्पृहा । सुजनबन्धुजनेष्वसहिष्णुता
प्रकृतिसिद्धमिदं हि दुरात्मनाम् ॥ ५२ ॥

किसीपरभी करुणा न करना, विनाकारण लड़ना, परधन और परस्त्रीके निमित्त उत्सुक होना, और सज्जन और बंधुवर्गकी उन्नतिको न सहना दुष्ट मनुष्योके लिए स्वाभाविक बातें है ॥ ५२ ॥

Evil persons are naturally inclined to be cruel, quarrelsome without cause, ardently longing for the wealth and wife of others, and very envious of the prosperity of their relatives and friends

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Cf —(a) "अकस्मादेव कुप्यन्ति प्रसीदन्त्यनिमित्तत ।
शील्मेतदसाधूनामभ्र पारिप्लुव यथा ॥ २२५ ॥"

(विदुरनीतौ)

(b) "स्वरत हेतु बिन जोहि दया घटमे नहिं राखत ।
परकलत्रसँग प्रीति अन्यजनधनको ताकत ॥
सुजन बन्धुसे वैर करै साधुनको आरत ।
रसिक लेहु पहिचान लोक जिन दुर्जन भाखत ॥"

(रसिक कवि)

दुर्जनः परिहर्तव्यो विद्ययाऽलंकृतोऽपि सन् ।
मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः ५३ ॥

विद्वान् होने परभी दुष्ट मनुष्य तो सर्वथा परित्याग करनेके योग्य है । क्योंकि जैसे मणिधारण करनेसे सर्प का भयंकरपन दूर नहीं होसकता, वैसेही विद्या संपादन करलेनेसे दुर्जनोंकी स्वाभाविक दुष्टताका नाशभी कदापि नहीं होता ॥ ५३ ॥

An evil person though well educated ought always to be avoided by the wise. Is a venomous snake less dreadful than ever on account of its bearing a precious gem in its hood?

Quoted under *Valmiki* (वाल्मीकि) in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि । ३५५), and under चाणक्य in the *Sarngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति). It is also found in some copies of the *Hitopadesa* (हितोपदेश) and the *Chanakyasataka* (चाणक्यशतक)

Cf—(*a*) "निष्णातेऽपि च वेदान्ते साधुत्वं नैति दुर्जनः ।
चिरं जलनिधौ मग्नो मैनाक इव मार्दवम् ॥ ८२ ॥"
(भामिनीविलासेऽन्योक्त्युल्लासे)

(*b*) "दुर्जने कृष्णसर्पे च कुतो विश्वासतः सुखम् ॥ १५४ ॥"
(कथासरित्सागरे शक्तियशोलम्बके ८ तरंगे)

(*c*) "अविनयभुवामज्ञानानां शमाय भवन्नपि प्रकृतिकुटिलाद्विद्याभ्यासः खलत्वविवृद्धये ।
फणिभयभृतामस्तुच्छेदक्षमस्तमसामसौ विषधरफणारत्नालोको भयं तु भृशायते ॥" (मुरारेरनर्घराघवे । ४।१२)

जाड्यं ह्रीमति गण्यते व्रतरुचौ दम्भः शुचौ
कैतवं शूरे निर्घृणता मुनौ विमतिता दैन्यं
प्रियालापिनि । तेजस्विन्यवलिप्तता मुखरता
वक्तर्यशक्तिः स्थिरे तत्को नाम गुणो भवेत्स
गुणिनां यो दुर्जनैर्नाङ्कितः ॥ ५४ ॥

लज्जावान्को मूर्ख, व्रतोपवासादि करनेवालेको ठग, पवित्र रहनेवालेको धूर्त, शूरवीरको निर्दयी, मौनीको मतिहीन, प्रियभाषीको दरिद्री, तेजस्वीको अभिमानी, वक्ता (वचनचतुर) को वाचाल, और धैर्यवान्को असमर्थ कहनेवाले दुष्ट मनुष्योंने गुणवानोंके कौनसे गुणको कलंकित नहीं किया है ॥ ५४ ॥

भावार्थ ।

दुष्ट मनुष्य सत्पुरुषोंके गुणोंको येन केन उपायसे कलंकित करनाही अपना कर्तव्य समझते हैं ॥ ५४ ॥

The bashful are considered as stupid, the devotee as hypocrite, the pious as deceitful, the brave as cruel, the considerate as foolish, the sweet tongued as poor, the highsouled as proud, the eloquent as garrulous, and the contented as weak. What qualification of the good is there which is not stigmatised by the evil?

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 464

Cf —(*a*) ' Bad men give themselves no rest until they have done their utmost to make others as bad as themselves."
(H S Brown)

(*b*) "दोषान्वेषणमेव मत्सरजुषां नैसर्गिको दुर्ग्रहः"
(श्रीकाशिभट्टकृते पद्यसंग्रहे).

(*c*) "दुर्जनधिषणाभीक्ष्णं मृगयति दोषान्गुणेषु विलसत्सु"
(श्रीकृष्णकवेर्मन्दारमरन्दचम्पूः । ८६).

लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं पिशुनता यद्यस्ति किं पातकैः सत्यं चेत्तपसा च किं शुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किम् । सौजन्यं यदि किं निजैः सुमहिमा यद्यस्ति किं मण्डनैः सद्विद्या यदि किं धनैरपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना॥५५॥

लोभ होनेपर अवगुणोंका, दुष्टता होनेपर पातकोंका, सत्य होनेपर तपका, शुद्ध मन होनेपर तीर्थयात्राका, सौजन्य होनेपर स्वजनोंका, सुयश होनेपर आभूषणोंका, उत्तम विद्या होनेपर धनका, और अपयश होनेपर मृत्युका होना न होना बराबरही है । अर्थात् लोभादिकका होनाही अवगुणादिक होनेके समान समझना चाहिए ॥ ५५ ॥

Any kind of vice is more than compensated by avarice, sin by deceit, penance by truth, pilgrimages by purity of heart, relatives by goodness, ornaments by fame, wealth by sound learning and death by disrepute.

This stanza which is quoted anonymously in the *Sārngadhara paddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । १५५३) is also found in the *Sbadratna* (षड्रत्न । ६).

For "लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं," cf—

"यशो यशस्विनां शुद्धं श्लाघ्या ये गुणिनां गुणाः ।
लोभः स्वल्पोऽपि तान्हन्ति श्वित्रो रूपमिवेप्सितम् ॥" (श्रीभागवते).

For "सुमहिमा यद्यस्ति किं मण्डनैः," cf—

"Good name, in men and women,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls."
(Shakespeare, Othello, iii., 2)

शशी दिवसधूसरो गलितयौवना कामिनी
सरो विगतवारिजं मुखमनक्षरं स्वाकृति* ।
प्रभुर्धनपरायणः सततदुर्गतः सज्जनो नृपाङ्ग-
णगतः खलो मनसि सप्त शल्यानि मे ॥५६॥

दिवसकालका मलिन चंद्रमा, यौवन चले जानेपर शिथिल हुई स्त्री, कमल रहित सरोवर, विद्याहीन सुंदर रूपवान् मुख, कृपण धनवान्, दरिद्री सज्जन और राजसभामें प्रविष्ट हुवा दुर्जन ये सातोंही तीक्ष्ण कटंकके समान मेरे हृदयमें सदा खटका करते हैं ॥ ५६ ॥

My mind is extremely pained at the sight of (1) the moon devoid of all glory in the course of a day, (2) a woman who has lost all charms of youth, (3) a tank without the presence of lotuses, (4) a handsome face without learning, (5) a master anxious to hoard up money, (6) a gentleman harassed with penury, and (7) a courtier disposed to do evil to others.

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* The reading स्वाकृति is here adopted from *Ruyyaka's Alankâra-sarvasvam* (रुय्यकस्यालङ्कारसर्वस्वम्).

This sloka which is quoted under भट्टवृद्धिः in the *Subhâshitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) of Ballabhadeva, at No 3458, and anonymously in the *Kâvyaprakâsa* (काव्यप्रकाश) of Mammata, the *Alankârasarvasvam* (अलङ्कारसर्वस्वम्) of Ruyyaka, the *Udâharanachandrikâ* (उदाहरणचन्द्रिका) of Vaidyanâtha, and the *Kâvyapradîpa* (काव्यप्रदीप.) of Govinda, forms the 7th stanza of the *Ashtaratna* (अष्टरत्न). It stands under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 1530

Cf—"अविधेयो भृत्यजनः शठानि मित्राण्यदायकः स्वामी ।
विनयरहिता च भार्या मस्तकशूलानि चत्वारि ॥"
(सुभाषितावलिः).

न कश्चिच्चण्डकोपानामात्मीयो नाम भूभुजाम् । होतारमपि जुह्वानं स्पृष्टो दहति पावकः ॥ ५७ ॥

जैसे स्पर्श करनेपर अग्नि अपने आहुति देनेवालेकोभी तत्काल जलादेती है वैसेही प्रचंड कोपवान् राजालोगभी किसीको अपना आत्मीय नहीं समझते ॥५७॥

Kings in their anger have as little regard for their kinsmen and friends, as fire can be said to have for those who feed it with sacrificial offerings.

PURPORT. Kings when angry are never to be trusted by any, not even by their own kith and kin.

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Śārngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । १३७६), and under the *Panchatantra* (पचतन्त्र) in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि । २७९९). The stanza is found in the Panchatantra.

Cf.—(a) "को नाम राज्ञां प्रिय." (पहूले).

(b) "Be guarded with monarchs, for, they are like fire, which blazeth but destroyeth."

(c) "किं विश्वसे द्विजिह्वस्य भुजगस्येव भूभुजः ॥ १०९ ॥"
(अमरचन्द्रसूरिकृतबालभारते शान्तिपर्वणि १ सर्गे).

(d) "राजा मित्र केन दृष्ट श्रुत वा" (पचतन्त्रम् ११४७).

मौनान्मूकः प्रवचनपटुर्वातुलो जल्पको वा
धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति च तदा दूरतश्चाप्रगल्भः ।
क्षान्त्या भीरुर्यदि न सहते प्रायशो नाभिजा-
तः सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्य-
गम्यः ॥ ५८ ॥

सेवाधर्म (पराई चाकरी) अत्यंत कठिन और बड़े बड़े योगिराजोंकेभी अगम्य है । क्योंकि सेवकके कम बोलनेपर मूक होनेका, वचनचतुर होनेपर वाचाल और लबार होनेका, अतिनिकट रहनेपर ढीठ होनेका, दूर रहनेपर लजालु होनेका, सहनशील होनेपर डरपोक होनेका और असहनशील होनेपर नीचजाति होनेका कलंक सदैव लगाया जाता है ॥ ५८ ॥

The servant if keeping quiet is soon nicknamed as dumb, if eloquent he is accused of being talkative, if keeping too near to his master he is charged with impudence, if remaining at a distance he is blamed of bashfulness, if forbearing he is thought to be timid, and if bold so as not to bear without a murmur the admonitions of his master he is sure to be stigmatised as a low born fellow We should therefore bear in mind that the art of serving another is extremely difficult being simply incomprehensible even by learned philosophers

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The last line is also found in the Hitopadesa (हितोपदेश) Verse 147, Book II., and the *Panchatantra* I 295

Cf —"क्षान्त्या भीरु कोपयुक्तो मूर्ख सेवकमुच्यते ।
रूपवांश्च भोजारः सेवाधर्मोऽतिदुर्गम ॥"

(समयोचितपद्यमालिका)

उद्भासिताखिलखलस्य विशृंखलस्य प्राग्जात-विस्तृतनिजाधमकर्मवृत्तेः । दैवादवाप्तविभवस्य गुणद्विषोऽस्य नीचस्य गोचरगतैः सुख-माप्यते कैः ॥ ५९ ॥

अनेक अवगुणोंकी खान, मर्यादरहित, पूर्वजन्मके कुकर्म वश विस्तृतदुराचारी, दैवकृपासे ऐश्वर्य पानेवाले और गुणद्वेषी दुष्ट मनुष्यके दृष्टिपथमें रहकर कोईभी मनुष्य कुछ सुख नहीं पासकता ॥ ५९ ॥

भावार्थ ।

नीच जनकी सेवा कदापि सुखदायक नहीं होती ॥

No one can ever live with the least convenience and comfort in the service (lit sight) of a wicked person who has (1) proved himself to be the fruitful source of all evils, (2) set himself quite free from the bonds of morality, (3) added a great deal to the store of vices done in his previous existence, (4) found himself, by a special grace of good fortune, in a sudden turn of affluent circumstances and (5) given various proofs of his bitter hatred of all kinds of merits

PURPORT None can ever be happy in the service of an evil person

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि), at No 444

For the point of the stanza cf —

"The low born wretch,
That from his mean degree rises at once
To unexpected riches, treats his slaves
With barbarous and unbounded insolence"
(The Plays of Aeschylus, p. 157).

आरम्भगुर्वी क्षयिणी क्रमेण लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात् । दिनस्य पूर्वार्द्धपरार्द्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानाम् ॥ ६० ॥

दुर्जनों की मित्रता दिनके पूर्वार्धकी छायाके समान प्रारंभमें बड़ीऔर फिरक्रमशः क्षयी होतीहै, परंतु सत्पुरुषोंकी मैत्री दिनके उत्तरार्द्धकी छायाके समान प्रारंभमें कम और फिर क्रमक्रमसे वृद्ध होनेवाली हुवा करतीहै६०

The friendship of the wicked and the good is just like the changing shadow of the first and second halves of a day ; for, in the former case it gradually diminishes from much to little, whereas in the latter it grows from little to much

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Cf.—(a) "जलसस्य माडमधुर वयोऽन्तराले निदाघदिनमन्ते ।
एकादिमध्यपरिणति रमणीया साधुजनमैत्री ॥ १९३ ॥"
(गोवर्धनस्यार्यासप्तशती)

(b) "उत्तममध्यमनिकृष्टजनेषु मैत्री यद्वच्छिलासु सिकतासु जलेषु रेखा" (संस्कृतचंद्रिका Vol I, No 5)

(c) "प्रारम्भतोऽतिविपुल भृशकृशमन्ते निभेदकृन्मलिनम् ।
महिषविषाण मिवाद्भुत परुष भयद खलप्रेम ॥"
(सुभाषितावलिः)

मृगमीनसज्जनानां तृणजलसन्तोष विहितवृत्तीनाम् । लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति ॥ ६१ ॥

क्रमपूर्वक तृण, जल, और संतोष पर अपने जीवन का निर्वाह करने वाले मृग, मत्स्य और सज्जनों से व्याध, धीवर, और दुर्जन निष्कारणही वैरभाव रखते है ॥ ६१ ॥

Though the deer, the fish and the good are respectively maintaining their peaceful lives by living upon grass, water, and contentment, yet the huntsman, the fisher, and the bad (literally, cheat) are enemical to them without having any cause whatever for it

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Quoted under Bhartrihari (भर्तृहरि) in the Subhâshitâvali (सुभाषितावलि) at No 422 and anonymously in the Kavyânusasan (काव्यानुशासन) of Vâgbhatta. The verse also stands in the Saktavali (सूक्तावलि)

वाञ्छासज्जनसङ्गमे परगुणे प्रीतिर्गुरौ नम्रता विद्यायांव्यसनंस्वयोषितिरतिर्लोकापवादाद्भयम्। भक्तिः शूलिनिशक्तिरात्मदमने संसर्गमुक्तिःखलेष्वेतेनिवसन्ति निर्मलगुणास्तेभ्योनरेभ्योनमः ॥ ६२ ॥

सज्जनों से मिलने की अभिलाषा दूसरोंके गुणों में प्रीति, गुरुजनों के आगे नम्रता, विद्या का व्यसन, निज स्त्री में रति, लोकापवाद का भय, शिवजीकी भक्ति, इंद्रियदमनकी सामर्थ्य और दुर्जनों की संगति का पूर्ण परित्याग, ये सद्गुण जिन सत्पुरुषों में विद्यमान हैं उनके अर्थ नमस्कार है ॥ ६२ ॥

Bow to those good persons who are masters of the following merits *viz.* (1) to be anxious of mixing with gentlemen, (2) to be fond of good attributes in others, (3) to be humble before the elders, (4) to be ardently in love of knowledge, (5) to be satisfied with the enjoyment of their lawful wives, (6) to be afraid of getting a bad name in the world, (7) to be in sincere devotion of Shiva, (8) to be able to control their senses, and (9) to avoid the company of the bad !

This stanza which is quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि), at No 2944 is also found in the *Mahânâtaka* (महानाटक) and the *Saptaratna* (सप्तरत्न).

विपदि धैर्यमथाभ्युदये क्षमा, सदसि वाक्पटुता युधि विक्रमः । यशसि चाभिरुचिर्व्यसनं श्रुतौ, प्रकृतिसिद्धमिदं हि महात्मनाम् ॥ ६३ ॥

विपत्ति काल में धैर्य, ऐश्वर्य के समय में क्षमा, सभामें वचन चातुरी, युद्ध में पराक्रम, सुयशमें प्रीति और शास्त्र में व्यसन, महात्माओं के स्वाभाविक लक्षण हैं ॥६३॥

Fortitude in adversity, humbleness in prosperity, eloquence in council, bravery in war, strong desire for fame, and warm attachment to Śāstraic learning, are the natural attributes of noble minded (great-minded) persons

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The *Śārngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धतिः । २०९) quotes it under Bhartrihari (भर्तृहरि), and the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि. । २६७) under *Mendhaka* (मेण्ठक) The sloka is also found in the Hitopadeśa (हितोपदेशः । १।२४)

For the idea of the 1st line, cf.—

"To hold on with fortitude in one condition and sobriety in the other is a proof of a great soul" (The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius, p 17)

प्रदानं प्रच्छन्नं गृहमुपगते सम्भ्रमविधिः, प्रियं
कृत्वा मौनं सदसि कथनं चाप्युपकृतेः ।
अनुत्सेको लक्ष्म्या निरभिभवसाराःपरकथाः
सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषम मसिधाराव्रतमिदम्६४

गुप्तरीति का दान, घर आए का सत्कार, पराया हित साधन करके मौन धारणकरना, दूसरे के किए हुए उपकारका सभामें प्रकाश करना, लक्ष्मी का निरभिमान, और निंदारहित परकथा का संकीर्तन, ये उत्तमोत्तम गुण सत्पुरुषोंमें स्वभावही से सिद्ध होते हैं, किसीके सिखाए हुए नहीं होते ॥ ६४ ॥

Who has ever taught the good (1) to conceal their charity from the public, (2) to show due respect and hospitality to their guests, (3) to make no mention of the favours they have done to others, (4) to disclose to the world at large the obligations in which they have been placed by their fellowmen, (5, to feel no sort of pride in their being rich, and (6) to talk respectfully of others ?

PURPORT The aforesaid *Asidhârâ* (असिधारा) vow is quite natural with the good and virtuous.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitavali* (सुभाषितावलि । २८१).
and the *Kuvalayânanda* (कुवलयानन्द)

For "प्रदान प्रच्छन्न" cf.—

"Let your charitable gifts be anonymous gifts."

(Alexander Dumas).

For the 2nd line of the stanza, cf.—

"He who has received a kindness should remember it for ever, and he who has conferred it should instantly forget it, if the former would bear the character of a good man, and the latter avoid that of a paltry spirit." (The Oration of Demosthenes upon the crown).

करे श्लाघ्य स्त्यागः शिरसि गुरुपाद प्रणयिता, मुखे सत्या वाणी विजयि भुजयोर्वीर्यमतुलम् । हृदि स्वच्छा वृत्तिः श्रुतमधिगतं च श्रवणयो, र्विनाऽप्यैश्वर्येण प्रकृतिमहतां मण्डनमिदम् ॥ ६५ ॥

स्वाभाविक महत्पुरुषों के हाथ दानसे, मस्तक गुरुचरणारविंदोंमें प्रणति करनेसे, मुख सत्यभाषणसे, विजयशील भुजबंध असामान्य पराक्रमसे, हृदय शुद्धवृत्तिसे, और कान शास्त्र श्रवणकरनेसे ऐश्वर्य के बिनाही अत्यंत शोभाको प्राप्त होते हैं ॥ ६५ ॥

Without any regard to wealth, the hands of the good are naturally adorned by due charity, the heads by obedient bow to their elders, the mouths by speaking out truth, the ears by hearing the Śastras, the victorious arms by matchless valour, and their hearts by good moral character.

Cf.— "हस्तस्य भूषणं दानं सत्यं कंठस्य भूषणम् ।
श्रोत्रस्य भूषणं शास्त्रं भूषणैः किं प्रयोजनम् " (सुभाषितरत्न-भाण्डागारे ५८ । २९९)

सम्पत्सु महतां चित्तं, भवत्युत्पलकोमलम् । आपत्सु च महाशैल शिलासंघात कर्कशम् ॥ ६६ ॥

समृद्धिके समयमें महत्पुरुषों का चित्त कमल के समान कोमल होजाता है, परंतु आपत्तिकालमें वही चित्त महान् पर्वत शिलाके समान कठोरपन धारण करलेताहै ॥ ६६ ॥

In prosperity the heart of the great becomes as tender as a lotusflower, whereas in adversity it assumes the adamantine hardness of a mountain slab.

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Subhâshitavali* (सुभाषितावलि), at No 200

Cf—(*a*) "सम्पत्तौ कोमलं चित्त साधो रापदि कर्कशम् ।
सुकुमार मधौ पत्रं तरो स्यात्कठिनं शुचौ ॥ ३७ ॥
(कुसुमदेवस्य दृष्टान्तशतकम्)

(*b*) 'It is the part of a great mind to be temperate in prosperity, esolute in adversity" (Seneca)

For the latter half of the stanza, Cf—

" पतिते व्यसने दैवाद्दारुणे दारुणात्मनि ।
सवर्मयति वज्रेण धैर्यं हि महतां मन. ॥" (अनर्घराघवे)

सन्तप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते, मुक्ताकारतया तदेव नलिनीपत्रस्थितं राजते । स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिमध्यपतितं तन्मौक्तिकं जायते, प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संसर्गतो जायते ॥ ६७॥

जैसे तपे लोहे पर पड़े वृष्टि के जलका तो नाम निशानभी नहीं रहता और कमलकेपत्र पर पड़ा हुवा वही जलबिन्दु मोतीके समान दृष्टि आनेलगताहै और वही जलबिंदु स्वातिनक्षत्र में सागरशुक्तिके मुखमें पड़नेसे साक्षात् ही मोती बनजाताहै वैसे ही अधम मध्यम और उत्तम गुणभी संसारमें प्रायः संसर्गसेही उत्पन्न होते हैं॥६७॥

A rain-drop if thrown upon a redhot iron is even deprived of its own existence, whereas if it happens to fall upon the leaf of a lotus plant it soon assumes the appearance of a beautiful pearl, and the same is again turned into a real pearl if it chances to drop into the mouth of a seashell in the auspicious time of the Swáti star. It is therefore to be inferred that the bad, mediocre, and good attributes of a thing are always to be traced to the company it keeps

The verse stands in the Panchatantra (पंचतंत्र । १ । २५० ॥), and is quoted from that work by शार्ङ्गधर at No 330

Cf—(a) "पुष्य स्वातिजल सरित्सुपतित शुक्तासु मुक्ताजल कर्पूर कदली दलेषु गरल व्याले स्थले कर्दम ।
क्षीर क्षीरनिधौ तदम्बुपतित क्षारोदकं सागरे इच्छादानपरोपकारकरण पात्रानुसार फलम्" (सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारे)

(b) "Would you judge a man? find out who his friends are" (Fenelon)

(c) "If I touch my hand to a board there is only a blunt sound, but if I touch it to the key of an instrument there is a musical sound. And the effect produced upon a person by that which he comes in contact depends upon what there is to be touched" (H W Beecher)

(d) "A man is known by the company he keeps" (N V Bâpat's Beauties of English literature)

(e) There is a Spanish proverb which says "Tell me who you live with and I will tell you who you are

यः प्रीणयेत्सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रो, यद्भर्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रम् । तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियंय, देतत्रयं जगति पुण्य कृतो लभन्ते ॥ ६८ ॥

अपने सच्चरित्रसे पिता को प्रसन्न करे वही पुत्र, भर्तारके आज्ञावर्ती रहकर उसकाहित साधन करे वही स्त्री, और आपत्तिकाल तथा सुखावसरमें समान वर्ताव करे वही मित्र समझना चाहिये परंतु इन तीनों का लाभ संसारमें विरले पुण्यवानोंकोही प्राप्त होता है ॥ ६८ ॥

The name of a son is only deserved by him who pleases his father by his good actions, that of a wife by her who is entirely bent on looking after the welfare of her husband, and that of a friend by him who is equally sincere in adversity and prosperity, but the enjoyment of these three gifts (i e an obedient son, a loving wife, and a sincere friend) is only granted to virtuous persons

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Quoted anonymously in the Subhashitavali (सुभाषितावलि) at No 2999

Cf.—"स सुहृद्व्यसने य स्या रसपुत्रो यस्तु भक्तिमान् ।
सभृत्यो यो विधेयज्ञ. सा भार्या यत्र निर्वृति ॥ (पञ्चतन्त्रम् ।१।३३७)

For the 2nd line Cf—(a) "जा भत्तिभत्ता धम्मेक्कचित्ता ।
सा होइणारी घणापिआरी ॥"
(प्राकृतपिङ्गलसूत्रे द्वितीयपरिच्छेदे । ३७)

(b) " या सौन्दर्यगुणान्विता पतिरता सा कामिनी कामिनी "
(भवभूतिकृतगुणरत्नम् ।१०)

For the 1st line Cf.—"कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन यो न विद्वान्न भक्तिमान्"
(पञ्चतन्त्रम् । १ । ४ ।)

For the 3rd line Cf—(a) "A friend in need is a friend indeed
(b) "Be the same to your friends in prosperity and adversity
(Periander G T)

एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा, ह्येकं मित्रं भूपति र्वा यति र्वा ॥ एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा, ह्येका भार्या सुन्दरी वा दरी वा॥६९॥

इस संसारमें मनुष्यकी आराधनाके निमित यातो विष्णु भगवानही हैं और या शिव, मित्रताके अर्थ यातो राजाही है या यति, निवास के लिये यातो नगरही है या वन, और विलासके हेतु यातो सुंदरस्त्रीही है और या पर्वतकी गुफा ॥ ६९ ॥

भावार्थ

जैसे प्रवृत्ति मार्ग में गमन करनेवालेके इष्टदेव विष्णु, मित्र राजा, निवास नगर, और स्त्री सुंदररूपवतीहोते हैं, वैसेही निवृत्ति मार्ग में गमनकरनेवाले के इष्टदेव शिव,मित्र यति, निवास वन, और भार्या पर्वतकी कंदरा समझना चाहिये ॥ ७० ॥

A wise man should worship either Vishnu or Shiva; make friends with a king or a hermit; inhabit a town or a forest; and seek the company of a handsome wife or a mountain den

PURPORT A man should either enjoy the world or give it up altogether In the former case, he should worship Vishnu, befriend a king, inhabit a town, and marry a handsome woman; whereas in the latter, he should worship Siva, befriend a hermit retire to forest, and live in a mountain cave

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Cf.—"एको नेता क्षत्रियो वा द्विजो वा एका भार्या वराजा वा प्रियवा । एका विद्याऽध्यात्मिकी वा त्रयी वा एकमित्र भूपतिर्वा यतिर्वा ॥"
(सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरणम् । २ परिच्छेद)

Mark that the 4th charana of this verse exactly corresponds with the 2nd charana of our text

नम्रत्वेनोन्नमन्तः परगुणकथनैः स्वान्गुणा-
न्ख्यापयन्तः, स्वार्थान्सम्पादयन्तो वितत-
पृथुतरारम्भयत्नाः परार्थे । क्षान्त्यैवाऽऽक्षेपरू-
क्षाक्षरमुखरमुखान्दुर्मुखान्दूषयन्तः, सन्तः सा-
श्चर्यचर्या जगति बहुमताः कस्य नाभ्यर्च-
नीयाः ॥ ७० ॥

नम्रतासे उन्नतहोने वाले, परपुरुषों के गुणानुवादसे निजगुणकी प्रसिद्धि करने वाले, परहितसाधनमें दत्तचित्तहोकर स्वार्थ संपादन करने वाले, निंदायुक्त कुवचन बोलनेवाले दुष्ट पुरुषों के मुखको अपनी असाधारण क्षान्तिसे कलंकित करने वाले, आश्चर्यजनक आचरणोंसे विभूषित और जगत्के माननीय सन्तजन किसमनुष्यके पूजन योग्य नहीं होते ? ॥ ७० ॥

Where are they who do not worship the wonderful virtues of the good that prove their greatness by humility, disclose their merits by dwelling at large upon the qualifications of others, achieve their ends by helping the undertakings of their fellowmen, and throw back the blame entirely upon the shoulders of their detracting enemies with a patient heart?

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 286

Cf.—(a) "सौजन्यामृतसिन्धवः परहितप्रारब्धवीरव्रता
वाचालाः परवर्णने निजगुणालापे च मौनव्रताः
आपत्स्वप्यविलुप्तधैर्यनिचयाः सम्पत्स्वनुत्सेकिनो
मा भूवन्खलवक्त्रनिर्गतविषज्वालातताः सज्जनाः ॥"
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारे ७९ । २१)

For the first line Cf.— गुणान्न गृह्णन् सुजनो न निर्वृतिं, प्रयाति दोषानवदन्न दुर्जनः ' ७ (वीरनन्दिप्रणीते चन्द्रप्रभचरिते १ सर्गे)

For the 3rd line of the stanza Cf.— In taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing it over he is superior, for it is a prince's part to pardon."



भवन्ति नम्रा स्तरवः फलोद्गमैः नवाम्बुभि र्भूरि विलम्बिनो घनाः । अनुद्धताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः स्वभाव एवैष परोपकारिणाम् ॥७१॥

जैसे फल आने के समय वृक्षनीचे की ओर झुकजाते हैं, और वर्षाके जलसे भरे हुए नवीन मेघभी पृथ्वीपर झूमने लगते हैं वैसे ही सत्पुरुषभी समृद्धि के समय नम्रताही प्रगट करतेहैं। इससे प्रत्यक्षहै कि नम्रता धारण करना परोपकारी जनों का स्वाभाविक लक्षणहै॥७१॥

As trees bend downwards at fruiting season, and new clouds lower to earth when carrying rain, so good men, instead of being proud of their affluence, naturally become meek and humble in prosperity. Humility is quite natural with the benevolent.

"The identical stanza occurs in the *Sakuntalā* (शकुन्तला)"
(K T Telang)

Cf—(*a*) " अप्पनार्जिता. स्वेन फलभारेण सनताः ।
अर्भकैरपि गृह्यन्ते साधुसतानशाखिन. ॥ २ ॥"
(वेङ्कटनाथस्यसुभाषितनीवी)

(*b*) फलसपत्तीअ समोणाआई तुङ्गाई फलविपत्तीए ।
(त्या) (यनतानि) (नि) (त्या)
हिअआइ सुपुरिसाण महातरूण व सिहराई ॥ ८२ ॥
(हृदयानि) (रुषाणां) (णा मिव) (शिखराणि)
(सातवाहनस्य गाथासप्तशती ३ शतकम्)

श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुण्डलेन, दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन । विभाति कायः करुणापराणां, परोपकारैर्न तु चन्दनेन ॥ ७२ ॥

करुणापरायण सत्पुरुषोंके कानोंकी शोभा शास्त्र श्रवण करने से होती है कुंडल धारण करनेसे नहीं होती, हाथोंकी शोभा दान देनेसे होती है कंकन पहननेसे नहीं होती, और इसही प्रकार उनके देहकी शोभाभी परोपकारकरने से होती है चंदनादि के लेपकरनेसे नहीं होती ॥ ७२ ॥

The body of those who are bent on sympathising with the misery of others is rendered beautiful by the performance of good to others and not by the application of sandal powder; the ears by hearing the Śastras and not by the wearing of rings; and the hands by giving in charity to the needy and not by adorning them with a pair of bracelets.

Cf—" परोपकाराय फलन्ति वृक्षाः
परोपकाराय वहन्ति नद्यः ।
परोपकाराय दुहन्ति गावः
परोपकारार्थमिदं शरीरम्"
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागार: १०६ । ११)

पापा न्निवारयति योजयते हिताय, गुह्यानि गूहति गुणान्प्रकटी करोति । आपद्गतं च न जहाति ददाति काले, सन्मित्रलक्षणमिदं प्रवदन्ति सन्तः ॥ ७३ ॥

अपने मित्र को पाप कर्मसे बचाना, उसके हितयुक्त काममें नियुक्तकरना, उसकी गुह्य बातों (अवगुणों) को गुप्त रखना, उसके गुणों को प्रगट करना और आपत्ति काल में उसका परित्याग न करके यथोचित सहाय देना, ये सब सत्पुरुषों के कहे हुए सन्मित्र के लक्षण हैं ॥ ७३॥

To keep off sin, to direct towards good, to conceal weaknesses, to proclaim merits, to help in adversity, and to give pecuniary assistance when necessary are the characteristic marks of a true and sincere friend as mentioned by the wise

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The stanza is also found in some copies of the Hitôpadesa (हितोपदेश)

Cf —(a) "दूरी करोति कुमतिं विमलीकरोति
चेतश्चिरतनमघं चुलुकी करोति ।
भूतेषु किंच करुणां बहुलीकरोति
सगः सतां किमु न मङ्गल मातनोति" (रसगङ्गाधरे)

(b)—"Of all felicities the most charming is that of firm and gentle friendship It sweetens all our cares, dispels our sorrows, and counsels us in all extremities " (Seneca.)

(c)—"To assist a fallen friend is instinctive with noble natures.' (Beattie)

पद्माकरं दिनकरो विकचीं करोति, चन्द्रो विकाशयति कैरवचक्रवालम् । नाभ्यर्थितो जलधरोऽपि जलं ददाति,सन्तः स्वयं परहितेषु कृताभियोगाः ॥ ७४ ॥

जैसे सूर्य कमल को खिलाताहै, चंद्रमा कुमुद समूह को विकसित करताहै और विनायाचना किएही मेघ· पृथ्वीपर जल की वर्षा करते हैं वैसेही सन्तजनभी परो· पकार करनेके लिए स्वयमेव कटिबद्ध रहते हैं ॥ ७४ ॥

As the sun expands the petals of the lotus flowers, the moon blossoms the night lilies, and the rain cloud waters the whole world, all out of their own free will, so good men naturally help the interests of others without the slightest request being ever made to their liberal hearts

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Cf—(a) ' As the sun does not wait for prayers and incantations to be induced to rise, but immediately shines, and is saluted by all so do you also not wait for clappings of hands and shout and praise to be induced to do good but be a doer of good voluntarily and you will be believed as much as the sun. " (Epictetus)

(b)"सत्पुरुषः खलु हिताचरणैरमन्दमानन्दयत्यखिललोकं मनुक्त एवा आराधितः कथय केन करै रदारे-रिन्दु र्विकासयति कैरविणीकुलानि ।७३।" (भामिनीविलासे अन्योक्त्युल्लासे)

**एके सत्पुरुषाः परार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्य-
ज्य ये, सामान्यास्तु परार्थ मुद्यमभृतः स्वा-
र्थाविरोधेन ये । तेऽमी मानुषराक्षसाः पर·
हितं स्वार्थाय विघ्नन्ति ये, ये निघ्नन्ति निर-
र्थकं परहितं तेके न जानीमहे ॥ ७५ ॥**

जो मनुष्य स्वार्थका परित्याग करके परहित करते हैं वह निस्संदेह सत्पुरुष हैं, जो स्वार्थ की हानि न होने पर ही परोपकार करसकतेहैं वह साधारण पुरुष हैं और जो स्वार्थ के निमित्त परहित में विघ्नडालते हैं वह मनुष्यरूपी राक्षस है । परंतु जो मनुष्य निरर्थक ही पर-हित में हानि पहुँचाते हैं उनकी गणना किस श्रेणीमें होना चाहिए सो हम नहीं कह सकते ॥ ७५ ॥

Virtuous persons sacrifice their own interests for the good of others, whereas ordinary men are inclined to benevolent acts when they do not clash their personal good. Wicked persons (literally human demons) ruin the prospects of others in the hope of selfinterest, but what are they who trouble others without any advantage to themselves is not known to me

Quoted under (भर्तृहरि) in the (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No. 465

Cf—(a) To do an ill action is base to do a good one which involves you in no danger is nothing more than common but it is the property of a truly good man to do great and good things though he risks every thing by it (Mauris us)

(b) "सो जग जगमउ सो गुणमन्तउ जे कर परउअकार हहन्तउ । वो. पुग. परअआर निरसह ताहु जणगि. किण. थक्कड गक्कड ॥ १६६ ॥" (प्राकृतपिंगलसूत्रे २ परिच्छेदे)

(c) "परार्थप्रतिपन्नाहि नेक्षन्ते स्वार्थ मुत्तमा । १२ ।" (कथासरित्सागरे पचलम्बके २ तरंगे)

(d) "Self-sacrifice for the sake of others is always divine" (Pomponia)

क्षीरेणात्मगतोदकाय हि गुणा दत्ताः पुरा तेऽखिलाः, क्षीरे ताप मवेक्ष्य तेन पयसा स्वात्मा कृशानौ हुतः । गन्तुं पावक मुन्मन स्तदभवद् दृष्ट्वा तु मित्रापदं, युक्तं तेन जलेन शाम्यति सतां मैत्री पुनस्त्वीदृशी ॥ ७६ ॥

पानी के दुग्धमें मिलते ही दुग्ध ने अपने सब गुण पानी को दे दिये । इस ही हेतु दुग्ध का संताप देख कर पानीभी अपनी आत्मा को अग्निमें हवन करने लगा। निज मित्र जलकी यह विपत्तिदेख दुग्ध मनमलीन हुवा और अग्नि में पड़कर आत्मनाश करने लगा । इस उफनते हुए दुग्धकी फिर उसही जलके प्रोक्षण से शान्ति हुई । सत्पुरुषों की मित्रता ऐसी ही होती है ॥ ७६ ॥

When water was mixed with milk, the latter gave all its qualities to it Consequently when water saw the distress of milk it began to burn itself The sight of its friend's calamity much agitated milk and it went out of the pot to destroy itself on the burning embers. At this stage water came to its help and the milk soon became calm and cool The friendship of the good is just like it.

For the general drift of the stanza, compare the noble lines of Dryden

I had a friend that lov'd me,
I was his soul, he liv'd not but in me;
We were so close within each others breasts,
The rivets were not found that joined us fast
That does not reach us yet we were so mix'd,
As meeting streams both to ourselves were lost
We were one mass, we could not give or take,
But from the same for he was I, I He"

(John Dryden)

इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमित स्तदीय द्विषा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते ।
इतोऽपि वडवानलः सहसमस्त संवर्तकै-
रहो विततमूर्जितं भरसहं च सिन्धोर्वपुः॥७७॥

अहो ! समुद्रकी सहनशीलता और उदारताभी कैसी आश्चर्यजनक और विचित्र है कि जिसके अन्तर्गत एक स्थानमें शेषशायी विष्णु भगवान शयन करते है और दूसरे में उनके शत्रुगण दानवों का परिवार वर्तमान है । यहाँपर इन्द्रवज्रसे पक्षच्छेदन होनेके भयसे शरणआए हुए पर्वत शयन करतेहै और वहाँ पर प्रलयोत्पादक अग्निसमूह के सहित वडवानल विद्यमानहै ७७

भावार्थ

महाजन सबके आश्रयभूत होतेहैं ।

The vastness, strength, and power of endurance of the ocean are truly wonderful as evidenced by the following fact Here in one place, sleeps into its bosom the god *Keshava*, and there in another are seen the entire family of the demons, the hereditary enemies of His race , here under its hospitable roof are lying the refugee mountains who have sought its shelter from the fear of Indra's thunderbolt, and there again we find the *Badawâ* fire together with *Sambartaka* the fires of universal destruction

PURPORT

The great and good shelter all

Quoted under Bhartrihari (भर्तृहरि) in the *Sarngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । १०९३) and anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि । ८८६) The verse is also found in the सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण (चतुर्थपरिच्छेद)

Cf—" मैनाकादिभिरद्रिभिर्मघवत सत्रस्य यत्रास्यते
चण्डार्चिर्भगवानुदेति च यतो यत्रास्तमभ्येति च ।
शेते क्वापि निलीय यस्य जगता कुक्ष्यैकदेशे पति-
र्गाम्भीर्यंश्रियमस्य कस्तुलयितु वारानिधेरर्हति " (सुभाषितावलि.)

तृष्णां छिन्धि भजक्षमां जहि मदं पापेरतिं मा कृथाः,सत्यं ब्रूह्यनुयाहि साधुपदवीं सेवस्व विद्वज्जनान् । मान्यान्मानय विद्विषोऽप्यनुनय प्रच्छादय स्वान्गुणा, न्कीर्तिं पालय दुःखिते कुरु दया मेतत्सतां लक्षणम् ॥७८॥

तृष्णाका छेदन कर,क्षमा का अवलंबनकर,अभिमान का त्यागकर, पापकर्ममें प्रीति मतरख, सत्यका भाषण कर, साधुजनों का अनुसरण कर, पंडितों की सेवाकर, मान्यजनों का समादर कर, शत्रुगणों कोभी प्रसन्न कर निजगुणों की प्रशस्ति मतकर, सुयशका पालनकर और दीन दुःखित मनुष्यों पर दयाकर। ये सब सत्पुरुषोंके लक्षणहैं ॥ ७८ ॥

To curtail the desires, to be forgiving to the faulty, to give up conceit, to dislike crime, to tell the truth, to walk on the right path, to serve the learned, to respect the honourable, to please even the enemies, to conceal one's merits, to be careful of fame, and to sympathise with the miserable, are the characteristic qualities of the good.

C८—साधु वही जिनके क्षमा, दया कीर्ति सत प्रीति न
मान पाप तृष्णा रहित, विद्यारसिक सुनीति ॥
(रसिक कवि)

मनसि वचसि काये पुण्यपीयूषपूर्ण स्त्रिभुवनमुपकारश्रेणिभिः पूरयन्तः । परगुणपरमाणून्पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं, निजहृदि विकसन्तः सन्ति सन्तः कियन्तः ॥ ७९ ॥

मनसे वचनसे और कायासे सदा अमृतवर्षाकरनेवाले, लगातार उपकारसे त्रिभुवनको पूर्णकरनेवाले, और परमाणु मात्र दूसरे के गुणों को पर्वताकार विस्तृतमानकर शुद्धान्तःकरणसे प्रफुल्लित होनेवाले संत जन इस संसार में विरले ही होते है ॥ ७९ ॥

There are only a few of such good persons as being full of the nectar of virtue can be equally candid in their hearts, words, and deeds, can please the three worlds by doing incessant good to others, and can by extolling a particle of meritorious qualifications in their fellowmen, feel a consummate amount of happiness in their heart of hearts

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cf (a) "वदन प्रसादसदन सदय हृदय सुधामुचो वाच ।
करण परोपकरण येषां केषां न ते वन्द्या" (सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागार ७१ । १०)

(b) "भुवनान्युपकाराणां श्रेणिभि र्नन्दयन्तिते" २८ (श्रीकृष्ण कवे मन्दारमरन्दचम्पू)

(c) "यथाचित्त तथा वाचो यथा वाचस्तथा क्रिया ।
चित्ते वाचि क्रियायां च साधूनामेकरूपता' (सुभाषित रत्नभाण्डागार ६९ । ३७)

किं तेन हेम गिरिणा रजताद्रिणा वा, यत्राश्रिताश्च तरवस्तरवस्त एव । मन्यामहे मलयमेव यदाश्रयेण, कंकोलनिम्बकुटजान्यपि चन्दनानि ॥ ८० ॥

सुमेरु के सुवर्ण रूप और कैलासके रजतमय होनेसे संसार को किसी प्रकारका लाभ नहीं, क्योंकि इनके ऊपर उगने वाले वृक्ष अन्यान्यवृक्षों के समानही बने रहतेहैं।हमारी समझमें तो मलयाचलही धन्यहै कि जिसके आश्रयसे कंकोल निम्ब (नीम) और कुटज जैसे कटुवृक्षभीचंदनतरु होजातेहैं ॥ ८० ॥

What advantage is there in the existence of either the *Sumeru* (the golden mountain) or the *Kailāsa* (the silver mountain) if trees growing on them are in no way superior to their classes found all over the earth ? We, therefore, esteem the *Malaya* to be the best mountain in the world because it has the power and goodness to change even the bitterest trees of *Kunkola*, *Neem*, and *Kutaja* into those of the fragrant sandal

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This stanza which is quoted anonymously in the *Śārngadhara-paddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । १०६७) and the *Subhāṣitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि । १००६) forms the 12th śloka of *Vetālabhatta's Nītipradīpa* (वेतालभट्ट कृतनीति प्रदीप)

cf (a) " आत्मार्थं जीवलोकेस्मिन्को न जीवति मानव ।
परं परोपकारार्थं यो जीवति स जीवति।" (सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागार १०८।६)

(b) " रागिणि नलिने लक्ष्मीं दिवसो निदधाति दिनकरप्रभवाम् ।
अनपेक्षितगुणदोषः परोपकारः सतां व्यसनम्" (हर्षचरितस्य पञ्चमोच्छ्वासे)

(c) श्रीखण्डाचलगण्डशैलशिखरप्रान्ताटवीसारिणा
पाटीरानिलपातिशाल्मलिमुखा नि सारभूमीरुहा १४" (मधुसूदनकृत वैरस्यान्योक्तिशतके)

(d) Also the 48th stanza of the Anyāpadeśaśataka

रत्नैर्महार्हैस्तुतुषुर्न देवा, न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिम् । सुधां विना न प्रययुर्विरामं, न निश्चितार्थाद्विरमन्ति धीराः ॥ ८१ ॥

समुद्र मथन करने के समय देवता नानाप्रकारके अमूल्यरत्नोंका लाभ होजाने से संतुष्ट न हुए और न वे तक्षक की भयानक विषज्वालासे ही भयभीत हुए परंतु जब तक उनको अमृतकी प्राप्ति नहुई तब तक अविचल परिश्रम करते रहे और उन्होंने कुछभी विश्राम नालिया। इसही प्रकार धैर्यवान् मनुष्यभी अपने विचारे हुए कार्यको संपूर्ण किए बिना कदापि नहीं रहते ॥ ८१ ॥

At the time of churning the curd ocean the celestial beings were not satisfied merely with the possession of the precious jewels, but they continued in their difficult task without entertaining the least fear from the deadly poison of Basuki till they obtained the desired nectar Resolute persons can never stop from their undertakings till they achieve their desired ends

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For the point of the stanza cf—

(a) "प्रारब्धे ह्यसमाप्ते कार्ये शिथिलीभवन्ति कि सुधिय ११५"
(कथासरित्सागरे शशाङ्कवतीलम्बके १५ तरंगे)

(b) "आरब्धार्था निवर्त्तन्ते नाहि धीरा कृतोद्यमा" ११४ (कथा. स सा चतुर्दारिकालम्बके ३ तरंगे)

(c) आरब्धा ह्यसमाप्तैव किं धीरै स्त्यज्यते क्रिया। २३४"
(कथास सा नरवाहनदत्तजननलम्बके २ तरंगे)

क्वचिद्भूमौ शायी क्वचिदपि च पर्यंकशयनः, क्वचिच्छाकाहारी क्वचिदपि च शाल्योदन रुचिः । क्वचित्कन्थाधारी क्वचिदपि च दिव्याम्बरधरो, मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखम् ॥ ८२ ॥

निजकार्यके सिद्ध करनेमें कटिबद्ध हुए मनुष्य कभी तो भूमिशयन और कभी पर्यङ्कशयन, कभी शाक पातका आहार और कभी दालभातका उत्तम भोजन, कभी फटी पुरानी कंथा और कभी सुंदरसुंदर वस्त्र अंगीकार करते हुए दुःख और सुख की ओर तनिकभी ध्यान नहीं देते ॥ ८२ ॥

Sleeping sometimes on the bare earth and sometimes on a luxurious sofa, sometimes living on the poor vegetables and sometimes feasting on the delicious table of rice and other dainties, sometimes covering the body with worn out rags and sometimes adorning it with a costly apparel, a wise and strong minded man pays but little heed to the miseries and pleasures of the world when he is bent on accomplishing his heart's end

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 2940

Cf—(*a*) " त्रिविक्रमोऽभूदपिवामनोऽसौ सशूकरश्चेति सवै नृसिंहः ।
नीचैरनीचैं रतिनीचनीचैः सर्वै रुपायै. फलमेव साध्यम्" ५
(घटकर्परस्य नीतिसारे)

(*b*) "अपमान पुरस्कृत्य मान कृत्वा च पृष्टतः ।
स्वकार्यं साधये धीमान् कार्यभ्रंशो हि मूर्खता"
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारे २५८ । ३०८)

The verse 4095 as given below is ascribed to भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति.

"क्वचित्कंथाधारी क्वचिदपिच दिव्याम्बरधरः ।
क्वचिद्भूमौ शय्या क्वचिदपिच पर्यंक शयनः ।
क्वचिद्भिक्षावृत्ति. क्वचिदपि चमिष्टाशनरुचि-
र्महात्मा योगज्ञो न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखम् ॥"

ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता शौर्यस्य वाक्संयमो, ज्ञानस्योपशमः श्रुतस्य विनयो वित्तस्य पात्रेव्ययः। अक्रोध स्तपसः क्षमा प्रभवितुर्धर्मस्य निर्व्याजता, सर्वेषामपि सर्वकारणमिदं शीलं परं भूषणम् ॥ ८३ ॥

ऐश्वर्यका आभूषण सज्जनता, सूरवीरताका वाक्संयम, ज्ञानका शांति भाव, शास्त्रका विनय, धनका पात्र दान, तपका भूषण क्रोधका नहोना, सामर्थ्यवानका क्षमा, और धर्मका भूषण निष्कापटय है। परंतु सुशील सब मनुष्यों के लिए समस्त आभरणो का मूलकारण और उत्तमोत्तम आभूषणहै ॥ ८३ ॥

The value of prosperity is much increased by gentlemanliness, that of personal valour by proper control of speech, that of knowledge by calmness, that of learning by humility, that of wealth by due charity, that of religious devotions by calmness (lit absence of anger), that of power by forgiveness, and that of virtue by candour and sincerity of heart, but good conduct is the best ornament for all, because it heightens the worth of all the aforesaid merits

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali*(सुभाषितावलि) at No 3054

It also stands in the *Suktavali* (सूक्तावलि ११)

Cf—(a) "वचो हि सत्यं परमं विभूषणं यथाङ्गनायाः कृशता कटौ तथा। द्विजस्य विद्यैव पुन स्तथा क्षमा शील हि सर्वस्य नरस्य भूषणम्॥"

(सुभाषितरत्नभांडागार)

(b)—' किं भूषणाद्भूषणमस्ति शीलम् ८"

(शंकराचार्यकृतप्रश्नोत्तरमालायाम्)

निन्दन्तु नीतिनिपुणा यदि वा स्तुवन्तु,
लक्ष्मीः समाविशतु गच्छतु वा यथेष्टम्।
अद्यैव वा मरणमस्तु युगान्तरे वा, न्याय्या
त्पथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न धीराः॥ ८४॥

नीतिधुरंधर मनुष्य चाहे निंदा करें चाहे स्तुति, लक्ष्मी आवे अथवा जाय, मृत्यु चाहे आजही होजाय या युगान्तर में हो, धैर्यवान् मनुष्य न्यायमार्गसे इधर उधर एक पदभी कदापि नहीं होसकते॥ ८४॥

No matter, whether the wise (or the moralists and politicians) may hate or praise, the goddess of wealth may come or go as she pleases, and death may happen either today or as far off as in remote ages, the good, intelligent and resolute persons can never deviate a step from the path of right they have chosen for themselves.

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Śárngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । २२५), and anonymously in the *Subháshitávali* (सुभाषितावलि । २७८).

Cf (a)—"चलन्ति गिरयः कामं युगान्तपवनाहताः।
कृच्छ्रेऽपि न चलत्येव धीराणां निश्चलं मनः॥"
(सुभाषितरत्नभांडागारः ११२। २)

(b)—"त्यजन्त्युत्तमसत्वा हि प्राणानपि न सत्पथम्" ४२
(कथासरित्सागरे शशाङ्कवतीलम्बके २५ तरंगे)

(c)—"अपि स्फुटति विन्ध्याद्रौ वाति वा प्रलयानिले।
गुरुशास्त्रानुगो मार्गः परित्याज्यो न धीमता" (योगवासिष्ठे).

भग्नाशस्य करण्डपीडिततनोर्म्लानेन्द्रियस्य क्षुधा, कृत्वाऽऽखुर्विवरं स्वयं निपतितो नक्तं मुखे भोगिनः । तृप्तस्तत्पिशितेन सत्वरमसौ तेनैव यातः पथा, लोकाः पश्यत दैव मेवहि नृणां वृद्धौ क्षये कारणम् ॥ ८५ ॥

जीवन से निराश, पिटारे में बंद हुवा और शिथिल शरीरवाला सर्प जब क्षुधासे अत्यंत व्याकुलहो रहाथा तब रात्रिके समय एक चूहा (मूषक) किसी खाद्यपदार्थ की आशंका से पिटारी छेद करके उसके भीतर गया और जातेही उस सर्पका ग्रास बना कि जिसकी क्षुधा निवृत्त हुई और वह उसही मार्गसे शीघ्र बाहिर निकल कर स्वतंत्रभी होगया । इसलिए हेमनुष्यो ! तुमको उचित है कि अपनी वृद्धि और क्षयका कारण एकमात्र दैवही को समझते रहो ॥ ८५ ॥

One night a mouse cut out a hole into a bamboo basket, and thus entering into its interior, it became the morsel of a hungry serpent that had long been imprisoned there, and consequently deprived of all power and hope of further life; but having appeased its hunger by the flesh of the mouse God had sent it, it now came out of its prison by the same path and became a free creature Here you see that fate and fate alone is the real cause of good and evil to all men

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitavali* (सुभाषितावलि), at No 3143.

Cf —' अभद्रभद्र वा विधिलिखितमुन्मूलयति कः" (कथा सरित्सागरे)

In the *Bhartriharinirveda* (भर्तृहरिनिर्वेद) the hero (i e भर्तृहरि) is made to say ' भवितव्यता भगवती वस्तुप्रियमप्रिय वापि ।

घटयितु मयनिघटयितु प्रभवति पुरुषस्य कोदोष "

(भर्तृहरिनिर्वेदम्)

आलस्यं हि मनुष्याणां, शरीरस्थो महा त्रिपुः । नास्त्युद्यमसमो बन्धुः कुर्वाणो नाव-सीदति ॥ ८६ ॥

आलस्य, मनुष्योंके शरीरमें बैठा हुवा बड़ा भारी शत्रु है और उद्यम उनका हितसाधन करने वाला असा मान्य बंधु है । उद्यमकरके कभी पछताना नहीं पड़ता८६

भावार्थ

आलस्य अत्यन्त हानिकारक और उद्यम सर्वोत्तम सहायक है ॥

There can be no shadow of doubt that idleness is the greatest enemy of mankind sitting within their own bodies Industry is man's matchless friend, as no one can ever have the least cause for repentance and misery by being active or industrious

PURPORT.

To be idle is to be one's own enemy but to be active is equivalent to the possession of the best of friends

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For the point of the stanza compare the well known English proverb——

"God helps those who help themselves'

Though at first sight this will not appear an exact parallel to the text, yet a little reflection will convince a thoughtful reader of the precise similarity of the powerful thought of the above adage which lays it down that to be active is to secure the help of God, the best of friends.

छिन्नोऽपि रोहति तरुः, क्षीणोऽप्युपचीयते पुनश्चन्द्रः । इति विमृशन्तः सन्तः, सन्तप्यन्ते न ते विपदा ॥ ८७ ॥

कटा हुवा वृक्ष फिरभी हराभरा होजाता है और क्षीण हुवा कलाहीन चंद्रमाभी फिर वृद्धिको प्राप्तहोताहै। यह विचार करके सत्पुरुष अपनी विपत्तिसे दुःखित नहीं होते ॥ ८७ ॥

When beset with difficulties the virtuous can pass them over with great patience without the least disturbance in their hearts, because, they are conscious of the fact that a plant by being pruned is sure to grow up again with renewed vigour, and the crescent moon is certain *to develop into her full splendour and glory*

Cf—(a) " We must not despair in sorrow because it is only a prediction and an assurance that brighter days await us "

(Reynolds Loves of the Harem Vol II)

(b) " आपत्सु च न मुह्यन्ति नरा पण्डितबुद्धय " (विदुरनीति)

(c) " What jars the thoughtless world today
And drapes the land tomorrow
May be Gods' own paternal way
Of blessing all tomorrow " (Whittier)

नेता यस्य बृहस्पतिः प्रहरणं वज्रं सुराः सैनिकाः, स्वर्गोदुर्गं मनुग्रहः किल हरे रैरावतो वारणः । इत्यैश्वर्यबलान्वितोऽपि बलभिद्भग्नः परैः संगरे, तद्युक्तं ननु दैव मेव शरणं धिग्धिग्वृथा पौरुषम् ॥ ८८ ॥

बृहस्पति के समान गुरु (मंत्री), वज्रके समान आयुध, देवताओंके समान योद्धा, स्वर्गके समान दुर्ग, विष्णुके समान अनुग्राहक, और ऐरावतके समान जिसके वाहन है वह अनुपम ऐश्वर्य का स्वामी इंद्रभी जब संग्राममें शत्रुओं से पराजित होचुकाहै तो मनुष्यों का वृथा पौरुष तो सर्वथा धिक्कारयुक्तहै । इस दशामें दैवही सबका शरण है ॥ ८८ ॥

When we see that Indra, the lord of gods and the special favourite of Hari, who was so fortunate as to have Mercury for his prime minister (lit. leader), lightning for his weapon, the celestial beings for his army, the heavens for his citadel, and *Airâvat* for his elephant, was even defeated in battle by his enemies, the demons, it is proper for us to have full reliance on Fate, and relinquish the fruitless trust in our individual efforts.

This stanza which is, according to Dr Peterson and Pandit Durga Prasada also found in the *Atmânusâsanakâvyam* (आत्मानुशासनकाव्य) is quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali*, at No. 3151

Cf (a)—"पाण्डवबसहि जन्म करीजे सपअ अज्जिय धम्मक दीजे ।
सा उ जुहिट्ठिर सकट पाआ देवक लेक्खिअ केण मिटाआ १०२
(प्राकृतपिंगलसूत्रे २ परिच्छेदे)

(b)— When we reckon without Providence, we often have to reckon twice. We should trust every thing to Providence. "
(Madame De Sevigne)

कर्मायत्तं फलं पुंसां, बुद्धिः कर्मानुसारिणी ।
तथा ऽपि सुधिया भाव्यं, सुविचार्यैव कुर्वता ॥ ८९ ॥

यद्यपि यह सत्य है कि मनुष्य जैसा कर्म करता है वैसाही फलपाताहै और मनुष्यों की बुद्धि भी उत्तमाधम कर्मानुसारही उत्तमाधम होतीहै तथापि मतिमानों को उचितहै कि जो कार्य करें वह पूर्ण विचारके साथही करें ॥ ८९ ॥

Although the result of his actions is in accordance with his *Karma* or previous destiny, and the circuit of his intelligence is also defined by same, a wise man should still undertake to do a thing after careful consideration

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For the first *charana* of the stanza Cf—

"इह वा पूर्वभवे वा स्वकर्मणैवार्जित फल यद्यत् ।
शुभमशुभं वा तत्तद्भोगोऽप्यमार्थितो भवति ७२॥" (प्रबोधसुधाकरे)

For the point of the stanza, Cf —

"रसिक कार्य मल होय लघु, चाहे होय महान ।
पण्डित पूर्न विचार कर, करत सदा धीमान. ॥" (रसिक प्रिये)

खल्वाटो दिवसेश्वरस्य किरणैः सन्तापितो मस्तके, वाञ्छन्देशमनातपं विधिवशात्तालस्य मूलंगतः। तत्राप्यस्य महाफलेन पतता भग्नं सशब्दं शिरः, प्रायो गच्छति यत्रभाग्य रहितस्तत्रैव यान्त्यापदः ॥ ९० ॥

सूर्य की किरणोंसे पीडित होकर एक खल्वाट (गंजे सरका मनुष्य) सूर्यके आतपसे रहित शीतल स्थान को ढूंढ़ता २ दैवयोगसे एक तालवृक्षके नीचे जा निकला, परंतु वहां परभी उसके भाग्य में सुख नथा, क्योंकि उसके यहां पहुंचते ही एकतालफल ज़ोरके साथ उसके मस्तकपर गिरा किजिससे उसका शिर फट गया । इससे प्रत्यक्ष है कि भाग्यहीन मनुष्य जहां जाताहै विपत्तिभी प्रायः उसके साथसाथही गमन कियाकरती है ॥ ९० ॥

A baldheaded person being once pained with the scorching rays of the sun betook himself to the foot of a palmyra tree, but unfortunately when he reached its cool shade a big cocoanut fell with a tremendous noise upon him, and thus broke his pate. It is, therefore, generally true that the feet of the unlucky are always dogged by misfortunes.

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Śârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । २४३७) and under *Divira Devâditya* (दिविरदेवादित्य) in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि), at No 3141

गजभुजङ्गमयो रपि बन्धनं, शशिदिवाकरयो ग्रहपीडनम् । मतिमतां च विलोक्य दरिद्रतां, विधि रहो वलवानिति मे मतिः ॥ ९१ ॥

हाथी और सर्पका बंधन, चंद्र और सूर्य का ग्रहण, और मतिमानों का दारिद्र्य देखकर मेरी यह संमति है कि विधाताकी गतिही सब बातोंमें प्रबलहै ॥ ९१ ॥

Seeing the eclipses of the sun and the moon, the capture of elephants and snakes, and the poverty of the wise, I am led to think that the power of fate is always supreme.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* *(3125)* and the *Śârngadharapaddhati (443)* It forms the 4th śloka of *Vetâlabhatta's Nîtipradipa* (वेतालभट्टकृतनीतिप्रदीप) The stanza is also found in the *Panchatantra* (पचतन्त्र।२।१९) and the *Hitopadesa 1 38* (हितोपदेश१-३८

Cf—*(a)* जातः सूर्यकुले पिता दशरथः क्षोणीभुजामग्रणी
सीता सत्यपरायणा प्रणयिणी यस्यानुजो लक्ष्मणः ।
दोर्दण्डेन समो न चास्ति भुवने प्रत्यक्षविष्णुः स्वय
रामो येन विडम्बितोऽपिविधिना चान्ये परे का कथा १०"
(हलायुधस्य धर्मविवेके)

(b) " अवश्यभाविनो भावा भवन्ति महता मपि ।
नग्नत्व नीलकंठस्य महाहिशयन हरेः"
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारे १३६ । २८)

सृजति तावदशेषगुणाकरं, पुरुष रत्न मलङ्करणं भुवः। तदपि तत्क्षणभङ्गि करोति चे, दहह कष्टमपण्डितता विधेः ॥ ९२ ॥

वड़े खेदका विषयहै कि सारे गुणोंकी खान और पृथ्वी को शोभादेनेवाले मनुष्यरत्नकी रचना करके भी विधाता उसकी देहको क्षणभंगुर वनादेताहै, इससे निस्संदेह विधाता की मूर्खताही प्रतीत होतीहै ॥ ९२ ॥

The ignorance of Bidhi, the Creator, is truly pitiable; for having created man, the storehouse of all merits and the ornament of the whole terrestrial globe he sadly errs in making his life the most transitory of all.

Quoted anonymously in the *Śārngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति १४०००) and under *Phalguhastini* (फल्गुहस्तिनी) in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3126

Cf — "भूभूषण नररत्नकी, रचना कर पुनि भूल ।
वाहि देह भगुर करत, विधि मूरखता मूल " (रसिक कवि).

पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसन्तस्य किं, नोलूकोऽप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणम्॥धारा नैव पतन्ति चातकमुखे मेघस्य किं दूषणं, यत्पूर्वं विधिना ललाटलिखितं तन्मार्जितुं कः क्षमः ॥ ९३ ॥

यदि करीर (कैर) के वृक्ष के पत्र नहीं आते तो इसमें वसन्तका क्या दूषणहै ? यदि उलूकको दिनमें नहीं दीखता तो सूर्य नारायणका क्या दोषहै? औरयदि चातकके मुखमें जलधारा नहीं गिरती तो इसमें मेघका क्या अपराधहै ? इन बातोंसे प्रत्यक्ष है कि विधाता ने जो कुछ ललाटमें लिखदियाहै उसे मिटानेको कोई भी समर्थ नहीं होता ॥ ९३ ॥

What fault can justly be attributed to (1) the spring, if the thorny plant of *karîra* is not covered with leaves, or (2) the sun, if the owl is unable to see in broad day light, or (3) the raincloud, if the rain drops do not fall into the mouth of the *Châtaka*? What has been previously written in one's forehead can never be obliterated by his utmost efforts

For the 1st line, Cf.—"प्राप्ते वसन्तमासे वृद्धिं प्राप्नोति सकलवनराजिः
यन्न करीरे पत्रं तत्किं दोषो वसन्तस्य ।" (सुभाषितावलिः)

For the 2nd line, Cf—"यस्मिन्नम्बुरुहाणि जातमुदप्रेमाणि यस्मिन्घना
नन्दं विंदति चक्रवाकपटली यस्मिन्प्रसन्नादिशः ।
तस्मिन्विश्वविकाशि तेजसि रवौ रज्यत्युलूकोनचे
द्धानिः कैव तदारवेः परमसौ हास्यास्पदं जायते॥
(मधुसूदनस्यान्यापदेशशतके)

For the 3rd line, Cf—"म्लानान्भूमिरुहोऽभिषिञ्च परितः शुष्काः स्त्रवन्ती पुन
र्धाराभिः परिपूर्य प्रतिदिशं सद्भावयोर्मीमिमाम् ।
अम्भोवाह परं त्वकीर्तिरियमद पानीयपानाशया
स्तोकोऽसौ भरदेकवृत्ति रनिशं यद्वारटीत्याकुलः२०
(मधुसूदनकवेरन्यापदेशशतके)

For the 4th line, Cf.—"यद्दैवेन ललाटपट्टलिखितं तत्प्रोज्झितुं कः क्षमः ॥३॥
(वेतालभट्टस्यनीतिप्रदीपे)

नमस्यामो देवान्ननु हतविधेस्तेऽपि वशगा
विधिर्वन्द्यः सोऽपि प्रतिनियतकर्मैकफलदः ।
फलं कर्मायत्तं किममरगणैः किंच विधिना
नमस्तत्कर्मभ्यो विधि रपिन येभ्यःप्रभवति९४

देवतागण यद्यपि हमारे वन्दनीय हैं परंतु वह सब विधिके वशीभूतहैं, विधाताभी केवल प्रारब्धानु सार फल देताहै और यह फल मनुष्योंके पूर्व संचित शुभाशुभ कर्मानुसारही शुभाशुभ होतेहैं । इसलिए हमको उचित है कि देवता और विधाताको छोड़कर उन कर्मोंकोही प्रणाम करें कि जिनके प्रतिकूल विधाताभी कुछ नहीं करसकता ॥ ९४ ॥

We bow respectfully to gods, but alas ! they are all subject to *Bidhi* (Fate), who though worthy of worship is competent only to award according to a preordained destiny which is again the certain consequence of our own acts done in a series of former existences. We should, therefore, do well to give up our adorations for Gods and Fate, and take ourselves to the worship of our past actions over which Fate herself has not the least control.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि । ३०७९) and under भर्तृहरि in the *Sârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति १०२६). It also forms the opening stanza of the *Sântiśataka* (शान्तिशतक).

Cf.—" यत्कर्मबीजमुप्तं येन पुरा निश्चितं सतङ्कं ते ।
पूर्वकृतस्य हि शक्तो विधिनाप्रतिकर्तुं मन्यथाभावः ॥ ८० ॥
(कथासरित्सागरेशशाङ्कवतीलंबके १९ तरंगे)

ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवन्नियमितो ब्रह्माण्ड भाण्डो· दरे, विष्णुर्येन दशावतारगहने क्षितो महास ङ्कटे । रुद्रो येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं कारितः, सूर्यो भ्राम्यति नित्यमेव गगने तस्मै नमःकर्मणे ॥ ९८ ॥

जिसके प्रभावसे ब्रह्मा इस ब्रह्मांडभांडोदरके मध्यमें कुह्मारके समान काम कर रहाहै, विष्णु भगवान मत्स्यादि दशावतार ग्रहण करनेके महासंकटमें पड़ेहुएहैं, रुद्र कपालपुट हाथमें लिए घरघर भिक्षाटन कररहेहैं और सूर्यनारायण नित्यप्रति आकाशमें भ्रमण करतेहैं उस कर्म को हमारा नमस्कार है ॥९५ ॥

Bow to that *Karma* (Past actions) through whose influence the Creator (Brahma ब्रह्मा) is continually working like a potter into the interior of the vessel of the universe, the Protector (Vishun विष्णु) is thrown into a series of misfortunes by assuming the wellknown ten incarnations, the Destroyer (Shiva शिव) is made to beg from door to dcor with a skull in hand, and the sun is compelled to revolve incessantly into the sky.

This stanza which stands as the 4th in the *Ashtaratna* (अष्टरत्न, is quoted under भर्तृहरि in the *Sârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No. 435 and anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 3102

Cf.—"रामो येन बिडम्बितो मृगु नश्चंद्रः कलंकीकृतः
क्षाराम्बुः सरितांपतिश्च नहुषः सर्पः कपाली हरः ।
माण्डव्यो मुनिशूलपीडिततनुर्भिक्षाभुजः पाण्डवा
नीतो येन रसातलं बलिरसौ तस्मै नमः कर्मणे" (सुभाषितरत्नभांडागारः १४० । १०८)

नैवाकृतिः फलति नैव कुलं न शीलं, विद्याऽपि नैव न च यत्नकृताऽपि सेवा । भाग्यानि पूर्वतपसा खलु सञ्चितानि, काले फलन्ति पुरुषस्य यथैव वृक्षाः ॥ ९६ ॥

शरीरकी सुंदरता, कुल, शील, विद्या और यत्नपूर्वक की हुई सेवा ये कोईभी किसी काम नहीं आते, किंतु अवसर आनेपर पूर्व संचित प्रारब्धही वृक्षादिके समान मनुष्यको नानाप्रकारके फ़लदेते हैं ॥ ९६ ॥

It is not the result of handsome person, nor that of his noble birth, nor that of his learning, nor that of attentive service of his master, but it is only the necessary consequence of a man's fortune as made up of his past good and virtuous actions that enables him to enjoy the pleasures and happiness of this world.

Quoted under *Aśvaghósha* (अश्वघोष) in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि), at No 3100

Cf.—(*a*) "विनाऽपि प्राक्तनं कर्म न दाता कोऽपि कस्यचित्
आगर्भाजन्तु रश्नाति पूर्वकर्मतरोः फलम् । १०९ ।"
(कथासरित्सागरे रत्नप्रभालंबके ६ तरंगे)

(*b*) "भाग्य फलति सर्वत्र नच विद्या नच पौरुषम् ।
समुद्रमथनाल्लेभे हरिर्लक्ष्मी हरो विषम् ॥ "

(*c*) "जन्मान्तरे शुभमथाप्यशुभं यदेव यैरार्जितं स्वपरिणामवशेन कर्म ।
तद्योग्यमेव फलमिष्टमनीप्सितं वा तैः प्राप्यते किमिति शोचसि हेतुहीनम्"
(वीरनन्दिप्रणीत चंद्रप्रभचरितम् ३ सर्गः)

वने रणे शत्रुजलाग्निमध्ये,महार्णवे पर्वतमस्तके च । सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषमस्थितं वा, रक्षन्ति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि ॥ ९७ ॥

वन, रण, शत्रु जल, अग्नि और गहन समुद्र के मध्यवर्ती, अथवा पर्वत शिखर पर स्थित अथवा सुप्त, वा प्रमत्त वा संकटस्थ मनुष्य की रक्षा केवल प्राचीन जन्मके शुभ कर्मों सेही होती है ॥ ९७ ॥

It is only the virtuous actions of his former lives which protect a man from injury and danger when he is thrown into the midst of a dense forest, a raging battle field, a crowd of enemies a deep ocean, and a burning fire, or when he is standing on the top of a mountain, or at the time when he is fast asleep, or drunk, or is placed in a dangerous or difficult position

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"The idea is that in whatever place and in whatever circumstances one may be placed the merit accumulated in a previous birth is always with its help" (K. T. Telang)

Cf—" निमग्नस्य पयोराशौ पर्वतात्पतितस्य च ।
तक्षकेनापि दष्टस्य आयुर्मर्माणि रक्षति ।"

(घटकर्परस्यनीतिसार. २०)

या साधूंश्च खलान्करोति विदुषो मूर्खा न्हितान्द्वेषिणः, प्रत्यक्षं कुरुते परोक्षममृतं हालाहलं तत्क्षणात् । तामाराधय सत्क्रियां भगवतीं भोक्तुं फलं वाञ्छितं, हे साधो व्यसनैर्गुणेषु विपुलेष्वास्थांवृथा मा कृथाः ॥ ९८ ॥

हे साधुजनो ! यदि आप अपने मनोवांछित फल भोगने की इच्छा रखते हो तो अन्यान्य गुण समूहमें वृथा आसक्त न होकर केवल सदाचारही की आराधना करो कि जो दुर्जनों को सज्जन, मूर्खों को पंडित, शत्रुओं को मित्र, परोक्ष को प्रत्यक्ष, और हालाहल को अमृत बनाने की तात्कालिक सामर्थ्य रखताहै ॥ ९८ ॥

Oh ye good ! if you wish to enjoy the pleasures and happiness of the world according to your heart's desires, then you should give up the vain efforts of acquiring all other merits and attributes, but take yourselves to the sincere devotion of the goddess of good conduct that is powerful enough immediately to change the evil into the good, the illiterate into the learned, enemies into wellwishers, invisible into the visible, and poison into nectar.

Quoted under *Śrīvardhana* (श्रीवर्धन) in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि), at No 3074

Cf—(*a*) "The great high road of human welfare lies along the old pathway of steady welldoing, and those who are the most persistent, and work in the true spirit, will invariably be the most successful, success treads on the heels of every right effort." (Samuel Smiles)

(*b*) "What a rare gift is that of manners ! How difficult to define, how much more difficult to impart ! Better for a man to possess them than wealth, beauty or talent ; they will more than supply them all"

गुणवदगुणवद्वा कुर्वता कार्यमादौ, परिणति रवधार्या यत्नतः पण्डितेन।अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामाविपत्ते, र्भवति हृदयदाही शल्य- तुल्यो विपाकः ॥ ९९ ॥

कोई कैसाही कार्य क्यों नहो पंडित जनको प्रथमही से उसके गुण दूषण और परिणाम का विचार भली भांति करलेना चाहिए, क्योंकि बिना विचारे और शीघ्रतासे किए हुए कार्य का फल मरणपर्यंत मनुष्यके हृदयको संतप्त करता रहता है ॥ ९९ ॥

Whether good or bad, a wise man should carefully consider the end of the action he takes in hand, for the result of our precipitate and inconsiderate doings invariably becomes the source of constant pain to the end of our heartrending existence

This stanza is virtually the same as found in *Vallala's Bhojaprabandha* (वल्लालकृतभोजप्रबंध) It is quoted anonymously in the Subhâshitâvali (सुभाषितावलि) at No 2934 and the *Sarngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । १३९१)

Cf —(*a*) "किं नु मे स्या दिद कृत्वा किं नु मे स्यादकुर्वत ।
इति कर्माणि संचिन्त्य कुर्या द्वा पुरुषो न वा " (विदुरनीति)

(*b*) "Resolution without foresight, is but a temerarious folly and the consequence of things IS the first point to be taken into consideration."

(*c*) "सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया मविवेक: परमापदां पदम् ।
वृणुते हि विमृश्य कारिण गुणलुब्धा: स्वयमेव संपद: । ३० ।"
(किरातार्जुनीये २ सर्गे)

(*d*) "In every thing we do we may be possibly laying a train of consequences, the operation of which may terminate only with our existence."

{ Bailey's Essays on the Formation and publication of Opinions. }

स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमय्यां पचति तिलकणान्चिन्ध-
नैश्चन्दनाद्यैः, सौवर्णैं र्लाङ्गलाग्रैर्विलिखति
वसुधामर्कमूलस्य हेतोः । छित्वा कर्पूर-
खण्डान्वृतिमिह कुरुते कोद्रवाणां समन्ता-
त्प्राप्येमां कर्मभूमिं न चरति मनुजो यस्तपो
मन्दभाग्यः ॥ १०० ॥

जो मदभागी इस कर्मभूमि (संसार) मे जन्म लेकर तपश्चरण नहीं करता वह निस्सदेह उस मूर्खके समान है जो तुच्छ तिलकणो को वैदूर्यमणि के पात्र में रखकर चदनादि के सुगधित इधनसे पकाना चाहताहै, अथवा अर्क की जड़ प्राप्त करने के हेतु सुवर्णमय लांगूल से पृथ्वी का संशोधन करता है, अथवा सामान्य कोद्रव (कोंदू) के धान्यकी रक्षाके निमित्त कपूरकी वाड़ लगाता है ॥ १०० ॥

Like those foolish and unfortunate beings who cook a quantity of sesamum in a caldron of Vaidurya mani (वैदूर्यमणि or Lapsus lazule) by the fuel of sandal and other valuable woods, or who dig up the earth with a goldenedged plough in order to obtain the worthless root of the *Arka*, or protect the poor *Kodrava* grains by fencing its field with camphor pieces, the condition of the man who after being born into this world of trial does not observe the sacred rites of his religion is indeed very miserable and pitiable

Quoted anonymously in the Subhashitavali (सुभाषितावळि), at No 3045

Cf.—" स्वर्णस्थाले क्षिपति सरज पादशौचं विधत्ते
पीयूषेण प्रवरकारिण वाहयत्येघभारम् ।
चिंतारत्न विकिरति करा द्वायसोड्डायनार्थं
योदुष्प्राप गमयतिमुधा मर्त्यजन्म प्रमत्त ५"
(सोमप्रभाचार्यस्य सूक्तिमुक्तावली—धर्मप्रक्रम)

मज्जत्वम्भसि यातु मेरुशिखरं शत्रूञ्जयत्वाहवे, वाणिज्यं कृषिसेवनादि सकला विद्याः कलाः शिक्षतु ॥ आकाशं विपुलं प्रयातु खगवत्कृत्वा प्रयत्नं परं, नाभाव्यं भवतीह कर्मवशतो भाव्यस्य नाशः कुतः ॥ १०१ ॥

चाहे समुद्रमें गोता लगाओ, चाहे सुमेरु के शिखर पर चढो, चाहे संग्राममें शत्रु को जीतो, चाहे व्यापार करो, चाहे कृषिकर्म और सेवादि सकल विद्या और कलाको सीखो और चाहे बहुत प्रयत्न करके पंक्षियों के समान आकाशमें उडो परंतु प्रारब्ध के वशसे न तो अनहोनीही कभी हो सकती है और न होनहारही कभी टलसकतीहै ॥ १०१ ॥

Notwithstanding his diving deep into the sea, or ascending up the peak of the *Meru* (मेरु), the famous golden mountain, or defeating his enemies in battle, or learning with proficiency the different sciences and arts of commerce, husbandry, and service; or crossing like a bird the endless sky ; a man with all his efforts is quite unable to effect any thing contrary to his Fate ; for, there is no doing against one's destiny whose course is wholly unavoidable.

Quoted under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 433.

Cf.—(*a*) "आकाश मुत्पततु गच्छतु वा दिगन्त
मम्भोनिधिं विशतु तिष्ठतु वा यथेच्छम् ।
जन्मान्तरार्जितशुभाशुभकृन्नराणां, छायेव न त्यजति
कर्म फलानुबन्धः २१ " (शान्तिशतकम् Part III).

(*b*) "एवं प्राग्जन्मसंबंधपरायत्तेषु जन्तुषु ।
भावि को वस्त्वतिक्रामेत्को वा किं कस्य वारयेत् । १७० ।"
(कथासरित्सागरः सुरतमंजरीलंबकः २ तरंगः).

(*c*) "पाताल माविशतु यातु सुरेन्द्रलोक
मारोहतु क्षितिधराधिपतिं च मेरुम् ।
मंत्रौषध प्रहरणै श्च करोतु रक्षां, यद्भावि तद्भवति नात्र
विचारहेतुः ॥"(सूक्तावलिः)

भीमं वनं भवति तस्य पुरप्रधानं, सर्वे जनाः सुजनता मुपयान्ति तस्य । कृत्स्ना च भू र्भवति सन्निधि रत्नपूर्णा, यस्यास्ति पूर्वसुकृतं विपुलं नरस्य ॥ १०२ ॥

जिस भाग्यवान के प्राचीनसंस्कार उत्तम हैं उसके लिए भयानक वनतो उत्तम नगर, सारे मनुष्य हितैषी, और समस्त पृथ्वी अनेकानेक रत्नोंकी खान स्वयमेव होजातेहैं ॥ १०२ ॥

The man who is fortunate in having done a lot of virtues in his former lives is able to turn out a dense and dreadful forest into a safe and beautiful capital, the whole of the human race into his true and sincere friends, and the entire mass of earth into a fruitful mine of invaluable gems.

Cf.—"Before the fortunefavoured son of earth,
Apollo walks—and, with his jocund mirth,
The heart-enthralling Smiler of the skies.
For him gray Neptune smooths the pliant wave—
Charmed at his feet the crouching lion lies,
To him his back the murmuring dolphin gave."
(Schiller's The Fortune-favoured).

को लाभो गुणिसंगमः किमसुखं प्राज्ञेतरैः संगतिः, का हानिःसमयच्युतिर्निपुणता का धर्मतत्त्वेरतिः । कः शूरो विजितेन्द्रियः प्रियतमाकाऽनुव्रता किं धनं, विद्या किं सुख मप्रवासगमनं राज्यं कि माज्ञाफलम्॥ १०३॥

गुणिजनों की संगति के सिवाय लाभ मूर्खों के संसर्गके सिवाय दुःख, अवसर चूकने के सिवाय हानि, धर्मानुरागके सिवाय निपुणता, जितेन्द्रीके सिवाय शूरवीर, भर्ताके अनुकूल वर्तिनी स्त्रीके सिवाय प्राणप्यारी, विद्याके सिवाय धन, जन्मभूमि के निवासके सिवाय सुख, और आज्ञाकरने की शक्ति के सिवाय राज्य कुछभी वस्तु नहीं है ॥ १०३ ॥

What is gain but the society of the learned? What is misery but the company of the illiterate? What is loss but the missing of a favourable opportunity? What is perfection but faith in religious tenets? Who is a hero but he who can subdue his senses? Who is a beloved wife but she who implicitly obeys her husband? What is wealth but learning? What is happiness but residence in one's nativity? What is empire but the establishment of authority?

पातितोऽपि कराघाते, रुत्पतत्येव कन्दुकः ।
प्रायेण साधु वृत्ताना, मस्थायिन्यो विप-
त्तयः ॥ १०४ ॥

जिस प्रकार कराघात (हाथके जोर) से फेंकी हुई गैंद शीघ्र ही ऊंची उठआती है वैसे ही सदाचार युक्त साधु मनुष्यों की विपत्तिभी प्रायः अस्थिर ही हुवा करतीहै ॥ १०४ ॥

When a ball is struck against a floor it immediately rises up again. The miserable state of the good and virtuous is generally very unsteady and shortlived.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 222, and the *Sârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । ४८६). Also found in the सूक्तावलि No 23

Cf.—(*a*) " उत्तम सुचिरं नैव विपदोभिभवन्त्यलम् ।
राहुग्रसनसंभूतक्षणो विच्छायये द्विधुम् ।" ८०
(कुसुमदेवविरचितदृष्टान्तशतकम्)

(*b*) " पातेन कन्दुक इव पतत्यार्य. पतन्नपि ।" (सुभाषितावलि. No 22)

अप्रियवचनदरिद्रैः, प्रियवचनाढ्यैः स्वदारपरि
तुष्टैः। परपरिवादनिवृत्तैः, क्वचित्क्वचिन्मण्डि-
ता वसुधा ॥ १०५ ॥

इसपृथ्वीको शोभादेने वाले ऐसे महज्जन किसीकिसी स्थानमें ही होते हैं कि जो अप्रियभाषण करने में दरिद्री, प्रियभाषण में धनाढ्य, निजस्त्री सेवन से संतुष्ट और परनिंदा से पराङ्मुख हों ॥ १०५ ॥

It is only here and there that the earth is adorned with men who are poor of speaking harsh to others, rich in uttering sweet words to their fellow beings, content with the enjoyment of their lawful wives, and always averse to censure others

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१०५—" प्रियवाक्य प्रदानेन सर्वे तुष्यन्ति जन्तव ।
तस्मात्तदेव वक्तव्य वचने का दरिद्रता (समयोचित पद्यमालिका)

कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्ते, र्न शक्यते धैर्य-गुणः प्रमार्ष्टुम् । अधो मुखस्यापि कृतस्य वह्ने, र्नाधः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव ॥१०६॥

धैर्यवान् मनुष्य अत्यंत दुःखित होने परभी अपने धैर्य का परित्याग कदापि नहीं करते । क्योंकि जलती अग्नि को उलटी करदेनेसेभी उसकी शिखा नीचेकी ओर कभी नहीं जाती ॥ १०६ ॥

As we cannot make a flame go downwards by turning it topsy-turvy, so it is equally impossible for a host of misfortunes to deprive a courageous man of his usual fortitude even by putting his patience to the severest test

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In the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) this stanza is quoted under *Aśvaghosha* (अश्वघोष) at No. 528 and anonymously at No. 316. The *Śârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No. 227 gives it under भर्तृहरि. It also stands in the *Hitopadeśa* (हितोपदेश I ६१) and the Panchatantra (पंचतंत्र)

Cf.—" ते हि धीरा धरायां ये व्यसनेभ्यो न बिभ्यति १२७
सत्ववतो हि नात्मानं हापयन्ति विपद्गतम् ।
उद्ग्रीवा इव धावन्ति पक्षच्छेदेऽपि वाजिनः । १२८ ।
(अमरचंद्र सूरि कृत बालभारतम् । उद्योगपर्वः १ सर्ग.).

कान्ताकटाक्षविविशिखा न लुनन्ति यस्य, चित्तं न निर्दहति कोपकृशानुतापः। कर्षन्ति भूरि विषया श्च न लोभपाशैं, लोकत्रयं जयति कृत्स्नमिदं स धीरः ॥ १०७ ॥

स्त्रियोंके कटाक्षरूपी बाणों से जिसका हृदय विदीर्ण नहो, क्रोधरूप अग्नि से जिसका अंतःकरण संतप्त नहो, और विषयादिकके लोभपाशसे जिसका मन चलायमान नहो, वह धैर्यधारी मनुष्य त्रिलोकी की विजय करनेके हेतु समर्थ होताहै ॥ १०७ ॥

That man who is neither pierced with the pointed arrows of female glances nor burnt with the scorching heat of anger, nor dragged into the tempting snares of sensual pleasures, is undoubtedly capable of conquering the three worlds.

Cf.—(a) "प्राज्ञोऽस्तिधीर श्च शमोऽस्ति कोवा
प्राप्तो न मोह ललनाकटाक्षै १२"
(श्रीशंकराचार्यस्य प्रश्नोत्तरमाला)

(b) 'क. शूरो यो ललनालोचनबाणै र्न विव्यथित. । '
(श्रीविमलाचार्यस्य प्रश्नोत्तररत्नमाला)

एकेना पि हि शूरेण, पादाक्रान्तं महीतलम् । क्रियते भास्करेणैव, स्फारस्फुरित तेजसा ॥ १०८ ॥

जैसे अकेला सूर्य देदीप्यामान किरणों से सारे जगत् को प्रकाशित करताहै वैसेही एकही शूरवीर अपने असाधारण पराक्रमसे इस अखंड भूमंडल पर अपना प्रभाव प्रगट करसकताहै ॥ १०८ ॥

As the sun though alone illuminates the whole world by the spread of his dazzling light, so a single hero can also subdue the entire globe by dint of his matchless valour.

The word *páda* (पाद) is here used in a double sense, meaning both ray and foot

Tejasa (तेजस्) is also equivalent to (1) light and (2) influence or valour, the former as an attribute of the Sun and the latter as an attribute of a hero

वह्नि स्तस्य जलायते जलनिधिः कुल्यायते तत्क्षणा,न्मेरुः स्वल्पशिलायते मृगपतिः सद्यः कुरङ्गायते । व्यालो माल्यगुणायते विषरसः पीयूषवर्षायते, यस्याङ्गेऽखिललोकवल्लभतमं शीलं सन्मुन्मीलति ॥ १०९ ॥

जो महापुरुष अखिल जगतके मोहनकरने वाले सुशीलका स्वामी है उसके आगे अग्नि तो जलके समान समुद्र नहरके समान, सुमेरु छोटीसी शिलाके समान, मृगराजसिंह हरिणके समान, सर्प पुष्पमालाके समान, और विष अमृत के समान गुण धारण करलेते हैं१०९

One who possesses good conduct, the sole enchanter of the whole world, is enabled by virtue of this wonderful gift to convert fire into water, the ocean into a canal, the *Meru* (मेरु) into a small slab, the king of the beasts (i e a lion) into a deer, a snake into a flowery wreath, and poison into nectar.

Cf —(a) "तोयत्यग्नि रपि स्रजत्यहि रपि व्याघ्रोऽपि सारङ्गति
व्यालोऽप्यश्वति पर्वतोऽप्युपलति क्ष्वेडोऽपि पीयूषति ।
विघ्नोऽप्युत्सवति प्रियत्यरि रपि क्रीडातडागत्यपां
नाथोऽपि स्वगृहत्यटव्यपि नृणां शीलप्रभावा द्ध्रुवम् ।१४०।"
(सोमप्रभाचार्यस्य सूक्तिमुक्तावली)

(b) Good character is above all things else

c) "अतीत्य हि गुणान्सर्वान्स्वभावो मूर्ध्नि वर्तते" (हितोपदेश.)

लज्जागुणौघजननीं जननीमिवस्वा, मत्यन्त शुद्धहृदयामनुवर्तमानाम्। तेजस्विनः सुखमसूनपि सन्त्यजन्ति, सत्यव्रतं व्यसनिनो न पुनः प्रतिज्ञाम् ॥ ११० ॥

सत्यभाषण करनेवाले तेजस्वी मनुष्य अपनी प्रतिज्ञा भंग करने की अपेक्षा प्राणत्याग करने को श्रेष्ठ समझते हैं क्योंकि जो प्रतिज्ञा उनको लज्जादिउत्तमगुणों में प्रवृत्त करती है उसका पालन करनाभी उनको अपनी माताके समान ही अभीष्टहै॥ ११० ॥

Lovers of truth, and men of spirit are always ready to abandon even life with ease rather than to swerve from their plighted faith which they cherish like their own mother, for, like her it tends to produce modesty and other virtues in them, and keep their hearts full of purity and candour

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Cf —(a) Live up to your engagements

(b) " एतदेव महत्त्व च महता मुच्यते बुधै ।
प्रतिपन्नादचलन प्राणानामत्ययेऽपियत् ।"
(कथासरित्सागर शशाङ्कवती लम्बक)

(c) If you make a promise be it a small or a great matter fulfil it A promise should be kept as sacred as an oath."

(d) " उदयति यदि भानु पश्चिमे दिग्विभागे
विकसति यदि पद्म पर्वताग्रे शिलायाम् ।
प्रचलति यदि मेरु शीततां याति वह्नि
न चलति खलुवाक्य सज्जनानां कदाचित् ।
(श्रीपरिभटकृत पद्यसंग्रह)

अथ

शृङ्गारशतकम् ।

अथ शृङ्गारशतकम् ।

शम्भुस्वयम्भुहरयो हरिणेक्षणानां, येना क्रियन्त सततं गृहकर्मदासाः । वाचामगोचरचरित्रविचित्रताय, तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमायुधाय ॥ १ ॥

जिस प्रभावशाली कुसुमायुधने ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, और महेश इन तीनों देवताओंको मृगनयनी सुंदरियोंके गृहकार्य करनेवाले दास बना रक्खे हैं, और जिसका चरित्र सर्वथा विचित्र और अकथनीयहै उस कामदेवरूप भगवानके अर्थ हमारा नमस्कार है ॥ १ ॥

One hundred stanzas on Śringâr (शृंगार).

Bow to the illustrious *Kusumâyudha* (कुसुमायुध), the holder of a flowery bow *(i. e. Cupid)*, who compelled Swayambhu or Brambhâ (स्वयंभु or ब्रह्मा), the Creator, Hari or Vishnu (हरि or विष्णु), the Protector-Śambhu or Mahâdeva (शंभु or महादेव), the Destroyer, of the Universe to be domestic servants of antelope-eyed ladies, and whose strange deeds are far beyond the description of words !

Cf—(*a*) "स एक त्रीणि जयति, जगन्ति कुसुमायुधः ।" (काव्य प्रदीपः)

(*b*) "अनङ्गे नाबलासंगाजितायेन जगत्त्रयी ।
स चित्रचरितः कामः, सर्वे कामप्रदोस्तुवः ॥" (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति)

(*c*) "जाहि प्रभाव महेश हरि, विधि मृगनयनी दास ।
ताहि जगत कुसुमेषु के, वश हो लेत बसास ॥ "

(रसिक कवि)

स्मितेन भावेन च लज्जया भिया, पराङ्मुखै-
रर्धकटाक्षवीक्षणैः । वचोभिरीर्ष्या कलहेन
लीलया, समस्तभावैः खलुबन्धनंस्त्रियः ॥२॥

मंद मंद मुस्क्यान,हावभाव,लज्जा, भय, पराङ्मुखता,
अधखुले नेत्रोंके कटाक्ष, वचन, ईर्षा, कलह और लीला
विलासादि सब प्रकारसेही स्त्रियोंके बंधनरूप होनेमें
कुछभी संदेह नहीं है ॥ २ ॥

There is no doubt that women ensnare men by their smiles, *Bhâvas* (भाव) or feelings and emotions, modesty, fear, turn of face, half-opened glances, words, jealousy, amorous quarrels and all other graceful sports.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 3383.

Cf—(a) " कुविआओ पसन्नाओ ओरुण्णमुहीओ विहसमाणाओ ।
कुपिताः प्रसन्ना अवरुदितमुखा विहसन्त्यः ।
जह गहिओ तह हिअअ हरन्ति उच्छिन्तमहिलाओ ॥"
यथा गृहीता स्तथा हृदय स्वैरिण्योमहिलाः ॥

(आनन्द वर्धनस्य ध्वन्यालोके).

(b) " एता एव स्तुताः स्त्रीणां, विप्रलम्भनवागुराः ।
बद्धा या स्ववसीदन्ति, तदमा हरिणा इव "

(भर्तृहरि निर्वेदम्)

भ्रूचातुर्यांकुञ्चिताक्षाः कटाक्षाः, स्निग्धा वाचो लज्जिता श्चैव हासाः। लीलामन्दं प्रस्थितं च स्थितंच, स्त्रीणामेतद्भूषणं चायुधंच ॥ ३ ॥

यथोचित भ्रूभंगपूर्वक कुंचित नेत्रोंके कटाक्ष, मधुर भाषण, लज्जायुक्त हास्य और लीला सहित मंदगति और स्थिति, स्त्रियोंके आभूषण और आयुध दोनोंका काम देते हैं ॥ ३ ॥

Side-long looks with contracted pupils and skilful display of eyebrows, honeyed and affectionate words, modest smiles, and artful slow movements and postures of their bodies equally serve as ornaments and weapons to women.

Quoted under Bhartrihari (भर्तृहरि) in the *Śārngadharapaddhati* at No. 3954, and under Kaviputrau (कविपुत्रौ) in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि), at No. 2227.

Cf—'भावस्यैर्मधुरकथैः सुभाषिते स्त्वं, साटोपस्खलितविलम्बितैर्गतैश्च।
मानाढ्यैर्हरसि मनांसि कामुकानां,
सुव्यक्तं हरति जगता प्रहर्षिणीव ।·५७ ।"

(भरतनाट्यशास्त्रम् १५ अध्यायः)

क्वचित्सुभ्रूभङ्गैः क्वचिदपि च लज्जापरिणतैः,
क्वचिद्भीतित्रस्तैः क्वचिदपि च लीलाविल-
सितैः । नवोढानामेतैर्वदनकमलैर्नेत्रचलितैः,
स्फुरन्नीलाब्जानां प्रकरपरिपूर्णा इव दिशः॥४॥

विषयासक्त मनुष्योंकी दृष्टिमें कहीं तो सुंदर भ्रूभंग, कहीं लज्जासे नम्रभाव, कहीं भयभीति, और कहीं लीलायुक्त विलासादि सहित नवोढा नारियोंके मुखार-विंदको शोभादेनेवाले प्रकाशमान नीलकमलके समान चंचल नेत्रोंके समूहसे संसारकी दशोंदिशाही परिपूर्ण होरही हैं ॥ ४ ॥

भावार्थ

सांसारिक मनुष्योंके लिये संपूर्ण जगतही नवयौवना रमणियोंके हावभावोंसे व्याप्त होरहा है । यहां तक कि इस संसारमें उनको ऐसा कोईभी स्थान दृष्टि नहीं आता कि जहांपर इस विघ्नसे सुरक्षित होकर वे अपने आत्मोद्धारका सुखपूर्वक प्रयत्न कर सकें ॥

One who is ardently in love of women always finds the different directions of the world entirely filled with the charming glances of lotus-eyed *Nawodhâs* (young and newly married women) which are somewhere marked with the play of their fair eyebrows, somewhere with modesty or bashfulness, somewhere with fear, somewhere with, sportive gracefulness and somewhere with the unsteady motions of their fickle eyes resembling the splendour of a dark blue lotus in its full blossom.

वक्त्रं चन्द्रविडम्बि पङ्कजपरीहासक्षमे लोचने, वर्णः स्वर्णमपाकरिष्णु रलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः । वक्षोजाविभकुम्भविभ्रमहरौ गुर्वी नितम्बस्थली, वाचो हारि च मार्दवं युवतिषु स्वाभाविकं मण्डनम् ॥ ५ ॥

पूर्ण चंद्रमाको लज्जित करनेवाला मुख, कमलोंका उपहास करनेवाले विशाल नेत्र, सुवर्णकी कांतिका निरादर करनेवाली देह, भ्रमर पंक्तिका पराजय करनेवाले केश, गजराजके गंडस्थलका अपमान करनेवाले उरोज, विस्तृत नितंबस्थल, मनोहर वचन और कोमलता स्त्रियोंके स्वाभाविक भूषण है ॥ ५ ॥

भावार्थ

प्रत्यक्ष रूपसे तो इस श्लोकमें स्त्रियोंकी असाधारण सुंदरताका वर्णन किया गया है । वैराग्य पक्षमे इसका भावार्थ इसप्रकार समझना उचित है । स्त्रियोंकी छवि स्वभावहीसे बहुत मनोहर है इसलिये इनसे अपनी आत्माकी रक्षाके निमित्त मतिमानोंको सदैव सुसज्जित रहना चाहिये ॥

A face that can put to shame the splendour of the refulgent moon, a pair of eyes that can laugh at the beauty of a blooming lotus, a fair complexion of person outshining the lustre of gold, a luxurious growth of hair eclipsing the sootish colour of the black bee, a pair of heaving breasts apt to make us forget

the frontal globes on the forehead of elephants, the rounded and fully developed ···· , and a sweet enchanting speech are the natural ornaments of young females

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८ – ( ) " कर्णोत्तंसविसर्पिणी नयनयो कान्तिर्वसन्तोत्सव,
लीलाहासभ्रमनिर्व्यपेक्षमधुर लावण्यमेवाक्षति ।
हारो ऽस्या स्मित चन्द्रिकैव कुचयोरङ्गप्रभावञ्चुकी,
तन्व्या केवल मङ्गहारमघना मन्ये परमुण्डम् "

(नागानन्दे)

( ) " चकोरीपाण्डित्य मलिनयति दृग्भङ्गिमहिमा, हिमांशोरद्वैत
प्रथयति वक्त्र मृगदृशा ।
तमोवृन्दं यानि स्थगयति कच किंच वचन, कुहूकण्ठीकण्ठ-
ध्वनिमधुरिमाण तिरयति । '

(काव्यप्रदीपकर्तुर्गोविन्दस्य)

स्मितं किंचिद्वक्त्रे सरलतरलो दृष्टिविभवः, परिष्यन्दो वाचामभिनवविलासोक्तिसरसः। गतीनामारम्भः किसलयितलीलापरिकरः, स्पृशन्त्यास्तारुण्यं किमिह नहि रम्यं मृगदृशः ॥ ६ ॥

यौवनावस्थामें प्रवेश करनेवाली मृगनयनी तरुणियोंकी कौनसी बात मनोहर और रमणीय नहीं होती? उनके मंदस्मित मुखारविंद, स्वाभाविक चंचल दृष्टिपात, अभिनव भोगविलासकी कथासे सरस वाक्यप्रबंध, और हावभावसहित गमन, सबके सबही कामीजनोंके मनका तत्क्षण हरण करलेते है ॥ ६ ॥

भावार्थ

शृंगार पक्षका अर्थ तो उपरोक्त अनुवादसे स्पष्टही है परंतु वैराग्य पक्षमेंभी हम इस श्लोकको इसप्रकार संगत कर सक्ते है। तरुणी रमणियोंकी मंदस्मितादि संपूर्ण चेष्टाही अत्यंत मनोहर होती है इसलिये इनसे रक्षा करनेके निमित्त मुमुक्षुजनोंको विशेष सन्नद्ध रहना चाहिये ॥

What is not handsome and enchanting in the persons of young and fine-eyed damsels just entering the outskirts of womanhood? The gentle smile of their faces, the naturally fickle glances, the sweet words drenched with the honey of artful references to their blooming youth and .. .., and slow movements of their limbs like the soft waverings of lotus stems are one and all extremely charming and lovely

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि। २२३६) and the *Dhvanyaloka* (ध्वन्यालोक)

Cf — "सविभ्रमस्मितोद्भेदा, लोलाक्ष्य प्रस्खलद्गिरः।
नितम्बालसगामिन्य, कामिन्य कस्य न प्रिया।"
(ध्वन्यालोक)

द्रष्टव्येषु किमुत्तमं मृगदृशां प्रेमप्रसन्नं मुखं, घ्रातव्येष्वपि किं तदास्यपवनः श्राव्येषु किं तद्वचः। किं स्वाद्येषु तदोष्ठपल्लवरसः स्पृश्येषु किं तत्तनु, ध्येयं किं नवयौवनं सुहृदयैः सर्वत्र तद्विभ्रमः ॥ ७ ॥

देखने योग्य पदार्थोंमें मृगनयनी सुंदरियोंके प्रेमभरे प्रसन्न मुखारविंद, सूंघने योग्य पदार्थोंमें उनके श्वास, श्रवण करने योग्य पदार्थोंमें उनके वचन, स्वाद लेनेके योग्य पदार्थोंमें उनका अधरामृत, स्पर्श करनेके योग्य पदार्थोंमें उनके कोमलशरीर, और ध्यान करनेके योग्य पदार्थोंमें उनके नवयौवन और विलासके सिवाय रसिक जनोंके लिये इस संसारमें और कुछभी नहीं है ॥ ७ ॥

भावार्थ

सानुरागी सांसारिक जनोंके देखने, सूंघने, सुनने, स्वादुलेने, स्पर्श करने और ध्यान करनेके लिए तो इस संसारमें स्त्रियोंके मुखारविंदादिके सिवाय और कुछ नहीं है परंतु वैरागियोंका (अर्थात् संसारसे मुक्त होनेकी इच्छा करनेवालोंका) मार्ग इससे बिलकुलही निराला है ॥

For lovers, (1) the affectionate and pleasant countenance of their antelope-eyed sweethearts is the best sight to look at; (2) their sweet breath, the best perfume to smell; (3) their lovely speech, the best music to hear, (4) the ambrosia of their lips, the best delicacy to taste; (5) their tender bodies, the best thing to touch; and (6) their blooming youth and charming grace, the best objects to think about and adore in the world.

Cf — "श्रुत दृष्टं स्पृष्ट स्मृत मपिनृणाल्हादजनकं,
न रत्नं स्त्रीभ्योऽन्यत्क्वचिदपिकृत लोकपतिना" ४
(वाराही संहिता ७४ अध्यायः)

एताः स्खलद्वलयसंहतिमेखलोत्थ,-झङ्कार-नूपुररवाहृतराजहंस्यः । कुर्वन्ति कस्य न मनो विवशं तरुण्यो, वित्रस्तमुग्धहरिणीसदृशैः कटाक्षैः ॥ ८ ॥

ढीले कटिभूषण और नूपुरके मधुर कलरवसे राजहंसोंका निरादर करनेवाली तरुण सुंदरियें भोलीभाली भयचकित हरिणियोंके समान कटाक्षोंसे किसका मन वशीभूत नहीं करसकतीं? ॥ ८ ॥

There is none whose mind is not subdued by the artless glances—like those of frightened fawns—of those youthful and lovely women the melodious jingle of whose loose anklets and waist-belts has already put to shame the sweet-toned swans.

"वासन्तीमधुपानमत्तमधुपध्वानः किमुज्जृम्भते, किंवा हंस कदम्ब कूजितमिदं दूरात्समुत्सर्पति ।
आं ज्ञातं मणिनूपुरध्वनिरिय मत्तेभयाः स्फुट, दृश्यन्ते हि दिशस्तदङ्गकरुचा हेमाम्बुसिक्ता इव ६"

(मथुरादासस्य वृषभानुजानाटिका)

For the point of the stanza, Cf —

"रुद्धस्वसौध्वभवद्विगुणाङ्गलग्र्यो, माणिक्यमर्मकृतभूषणभासमानाः ।
वातेरिवाम्बुजविभाचयचारुनेत्राः, कस्य स्त्रियो न पुरुषस्य मनो हरन्ति ॥"

(गोस्वामिजनार्दनभट्टकृतशृंगारशतकम्)

कुङ्कुमपङ्ककलङ्कितदेहा, गौरपयोधरकम्पितहारा । नूपुरहंसरणत्पदपद्मा, कं न वशं कुरुते भुवि रामा ॥ ९ ॥

कुङ्कुमार्चित देह, गौरवर्ण पयोधरोंपर हिलते हुए हार, और नूपुररूपी राजहंसके कलरवसे शब्दायमान चरणकमल धारण करनेवाली मनोहर स्त्री इस पृथ्वीपर किसको अपने वशमें नहीं करसकती? ॥ ९ ॥

The charms of a beautiful woman whose body is painted with saffron, whose hanging necklaces are gently trembling with the heaving of her lovely breasts, and whose lotus feet are sounding with the melodious notes of the goose-like anklets, are truly irresistible by man on this earth.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitávali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1275 (B S S No XXXI)

Cf — " केसरचर्चित देह जिन, हिलत हार जिन अग ।
सुदरि लखि किनके हृदय, होत न जन्म अनग ॥ "

(रसिक कवि)

नूनं हि ते कविवरा विपरीतबोधा, ये नित्य माहुरबला इति कामिनीनाम् । याभिर्विलोलतरतारकदृष्टिपातैः शक्रादयोऽपिविजिता अवलाः कथं ताः ॥ १० ॥

स्त्रियोंको सदा अबला कहनेवाले कवीश्वरोंकी बुद्धि निस्संदेह विपरीत है, क्योंकि जिन सुंदरियोंने अपने चंचलनेत्रोंके कटाक्षोंसे इंद्रादिक महाबलियोंका गर्व गंजन कियाहै वे कदापिही अबला नहीं होसकतीं॥१०॥

There can be no doubt that the best poets have invariably erred in calling women as weak, for, how can they be justly styled to be such (i e weak) who have succeeded to hold absolute sway over the hearts of the mighty gods like Indra and others, by the mere glances of their charming eyes with ever rolling pupils ?

Quoted anonymously in the Subhashitavali (सुभाषितावलि । १२८७)
Cf—(a) "Can with a single look, inflame
The coldest breast, the rudest tame " (Whittier)
(b) "गुरुपत्न्यां निशाधीशो, ब्राह्मण्यां पाकशासन ।
गतः पञ्चेषुलक्ष्यत्व, का कथाऽन्यस्य देहिन• "
(c) "कथमपि किल्टष्टे कामिनीलोकमात्रे, परवशयति यूनां मानस पचबाण• २६ "

(रामभद्रदीक्षितकृतशृंगारतिलकभाणः)

नून माज्ञाकरस्तस्याः, सुभ्रुवो मकरध्वजः ।
यतस्तन्नेत्रसंचार-सूचितेषु प्रवर्तते ॥ ११ ॥

उस सुंदर भौंहवाली रमणीका मीनकेतन कामदेव निस्संदेह एक आज्ञावर्ती सेवक है, क्योंकि जहांपर उसके कटाक्ष पड़ते हैं यहभी शीघ्रही वहां जा पहुँचता है ११॥

भावार्थ (वैराग्य पक्ष)

एक तो वह स्वयंही सुलोचना है और दूसरे कामदेव जैसा महाबली उसका आज्ञावर्ती सेवक है। अतएव हे मुमुक्षुगण! आप उसके दृष्टिपथमें पड़नेसे पूर्ण सचेत रहें॥

It is quite true that Makaradhwaja (मकरध्वज Cupid) is an ever obedient servant of that beautiful lady who commands a pair of fair eyebrows, for, we see that he is always ready to set on the man pointed out by the motion of her glancing looks.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitâvali* at No 1227 and the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 3298

Cf -(*a*) " यत्र यत्र चलते शनैः शनैः, सुभ्रुवो नयन कोण विभ्रमः ।
तत्र तत्र शतपत्र घोरणी, तोरणी भवति पुष्पधन्वनः "
(सुभाषितरत्नभांडागारः ४३५।१११)

(*b*) " यत्रपतत्यबलानां, दृष्टिर्निशिताः पतन्ति तत्र शराः ।
तच्चापरोपितशरो, धावत्यासां पुरः स्मरो मन्ये । "
(सुभाषितरत्नभांडागारः ४१६।२६)

(*c*) " यत्रैताल्हरी चलाचलदृशो व्यापारयन्ति भ्रुव,
यत्तत्रैव पतन्ति संततममी मर्मस्पृशो मार्गणाः ।
तच्चक्रीकृतचापसंञ्जितशरप्रेङ्खत्करः क्रोधनो,
धावत्यग्रत एव शासनधरः सत्य सदासां स्मरः "
(काव्यप्रदीपे उदाहृतम्)

(*d*) " यतो यतः क्षिपत्यक्षि, क्षिप्रमायतलोचना ।
तत स्ततः प्रक्षिपति, पच पचशरः शरान् । "
(सुभाषितावलिः)

(*e*) " जे तीप तिक्खचलचक्खु तिहा अदिट्ठ, ते कामचन्दमहु पञ्चममारणिज्जा ।
जे सपुणो णिवडिआ सअला वि दिट्ठी, चिट्ठन्ति ते तिटजलअलिदाणजोग्गा " १७६
(प्राकृतपिङ्गलसूत्रे २ परिच्छेदे)

केशाः संयमिनः श्रुतेरपि परं पारङ्गते लोचने, चान्तर्वक्रमपि स्वभावशुचिभिः कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः। मुक्तानां सतताधिवासरुचिरं वक्षोजकुंभद्वयं, चेत्थं तन्वि वपुः प्रशान्तमपि ते क्षोभं करोत्येव नः॥ १२॥

हे कृशांगि! सँवारे हुए केश समूह, दीर्घ और विशाल नेत्र, स्वभाव शुद्ध धवल दंतपंक्तिसे सुशोभित मुखारविंद, और मोतियोंके हारसे विभूषित कुचयुगल को धारण करनेवाला तेरा शांतिमय शरीरभी हमारे मनमें अनेकानेक विकार उत्पन्न करता है यह बड़े आश्चर्यकी बात है॥ १२॥

खेदका विषय है कि इस श्लोकमें "संयमिनः" आदि पदोंका प्रयोग करके कविने जो चमत्कार दिखलाया है वह अनुवादमें स्पष्ट नहीं दिखलाया जासकता। आशा है कि शुद्ध हिंदीके जाननेवालोंको इन पदोंके निम्नलिखित दोदो अर्थोंके अवलोकन करनेसे कविका आशय समझनेमें कुछ कठिनता न होगी। स्त्रियोंके शरीरको शान्तिमय होनेपरभी विकार उत्पन्न करनेवाला कहनेमें इस श्लोकका चमत्कार है और इस शरीरको प्रशान्त कहनेका कारणभी इन पदोंके दूसरे अर्थसे प्रत्यक्ष हो जायगा।

(क) "संयमिनः" = १ संवारे हुए, और २ जितेंद्री।

(ख) "श्रुतेरपि पारङ्गते" = १ कर्णान्तायत अर्थात् कानपर्यंत देखनेवाले या विशाल और २ वेद वेदान्तादि शास्त्रोंमें पारंगत ।

(ग) "द्विजानां" = १दांतोंके, और२ब्राह्मणोंके। और (घ) "मुक्तानां" = १ मोतियों के और २ संसारसे मुक्त हुए मनुष्योंके ।

Oh delicate lady ! though thy person fully resembles a calm and contented *Yogi* by thy wellcombed hairs, large eyes, regular set of naturally clear teeth, and a couple of heaving breasts adorned with beautiful wreaths or necklaces of excellent pearls, it is still causing a geat deal of internal disturbance in the midst of our hearts !

An ordinary English reader will not quite understand the exquisite beauty of this stanza as well as the reason which enables the poet to compare the person of women to that of Yogis But a fair Sanskrit scholar will find no difficulty in tracing the secret to the *double* interpretations of the words सयमिन, श्रुते, द्विजानाम् and मुक्तानाम् which equally mean well combed or self denying, of the ear or the Sâstras, of teeth or the twiceborn, and of pearls or emancipated souls As the English tongue is here found to be incapable of such niceties of wordplay, the aforesaid words are above *translated only in their former sense*

Cf.— "नवविकसितकमलकरे, कुवलयदललोचने सितांशुमुखि ।
दहसिमनो यत्तत्किं, रम्भागर्भोरुमुक्तते" २२

(रुद्रटस्य काव्यालंकारे ८ अध्याये)

मुग्धे धानुष्कता केयमपूर्वा दृश्यते त्वयि ।
यदा विध्यसि चेतांसि, गुणैरेव न सायकैः॥१३॥

हे मुग्धे! धनुर्विद्यामें ऐसी असाधारण प्रवीणता न मालूम तुझमें कहांसे आगई है कि बाण छोड़ने के बिना केवल गुणमात्रसेही दूसरोंका चित्त सहजही में हरण करलेती है ॥ १३ ॥

इस श्लोकमें "गुण" शब्द का प्रयोग दो अर्थ में किया गया है (१) शील चातुर्य्यादि गुण, और (२) रज्जु, जिससे धनुष की दोनों कोटि बांधी जाती है ॥

Oh thou innocent young lady! how is it that thou art so uncommonly masterly in the practice of archery, for thou canst pierce the hearts of others simply by touching the strings of the bow, without the use of a single shaft?

In the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) this stanza is quoted anonymously at No 2075. It is also given anonymously in the *Śārṅgadhara paddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No 3504.

सति प्रदीपे सत्यग्नौ, सत्सु तारारवीन्दुषु ।
विना मे मृगशावाक्ष्या, तमोभूतमिदं जगत् ॥ १४ ॥

यद्यपि दीपक जल रहा है, अग्नि प्रज्वलित होरही है, सूर्य, चंद्रमा और तारागण भी ज्यों के त्यों प्रकाशमान हैं, तथापि एक प्राणप्यारी मृगनयनी के विना यह सारा संसार मुझको अंधकार मय प्रतीत होता है ॥ १४ ॥

On account of the absence of my fawneyed love the whole world appears to me to be wrapped in dense darkness, notwithstanding the bright lamps, fire, sun, moon and stars.

This stanza which is quoted anonymously in the Subhâshitâvali (सुभाषितावलि १२२३५) stands 15th in the Amaru Sataka (अमरुशतक)

Cf—(a) "पुत्रपौत्रवधूभृत्यैः, सङ्कीर्णमपि सर्वदा ।
भार्याहीनगृहस्थस्य, शून्यमेव गृहं मतम् "

(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागार २५२।१३४)

(b) "स प्रदोषः प्रदोषोऽसौ, कालः कालः विमुच्यते ।
दोषादोषाकरवती, विना तन्व्या समागमात् "

(सुभाषितवटि)

(c) "She was my life's unerring light
That quenched, what beam shall break my night?" Byron's Poems of Love.

उद्वृत्तः स्तनभार एष तरले नेत्रे चले भ्रूलते, रागाधिष्ठित मोष्ठ पल्लवमिदं कुर्वन्तु नामव्यथाम्। सौभाग्याक्षरपङ्क्तिकेव लिखिता पुष्पायुधेन स्वयं, मध्यस्थाऽपि करोति ताप मधिकं रोमावली केन सा ॥ १५ ॥

हे सुंदरि! तुम्हारे पीनोन्नत कुचयुगल, चंचलनेत्र, चपलभ्रूभंग और बिंबफल के समान लाल होठ, रसिक जनोंको दुःखित करते हैं वह तो ठीक, परंतु कामदेव के निज करकमल से लिखी हुई सौभाग्यरूप अक्षरों की पंक्ति के सदृश यह रोमावली मध्यस्थाहोने परभी न मालूम क्यों कर विशेष दुःखदायी हो रही है? ॥ १५ ॥

भावार्थ।

कुचयुगल, नेत्र, भ्रूलता और औष्ठपल्लवके दुःखदायी होनेका हेतु तो इनके उन्नत, चचल, चपल और लाल होनेसे स्पष्ट पाया जाता है परतु यह रोमावली मध्यस्था होने पर भी क्योंकर दुःख देती है सो कुछ समझमे नहीं आता॥ लोकमें ऐसा प्रसिद्ध है कि जो मध्यस्थ हो वह सताप का हेतु नहीं होता॥

Properly speaking there cannot be any justification in our complaint against the constant agitation of our passionate hearts by the separate and combined influences of thy rounded and developed breasts, fickle eyes, evermoving arched brows, and rosy lips. However we do not know why we are so sorely pained by the line of hair on thy .... just above the ......, though it is occupying an intermediate position and though it looks like a special mark of good fortune written by the hand of *Pushpâyudha* (पुष्पायुध), the wielder of flowery weapons!

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1304

Cf — "भ्रूचापेनिहितः कटाक्षविशिखो निर्मातु मर्मव्यथां, श्यामात्मा कुटिलः करोतु कबरीभारोऽपिमारोद्यमम्।
मोह तावदय च तन्वि तनुतां बिम्बाधरोरागवा न्सद्वृत्तस्तनमडलस्तवकथ प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति"
(गीतगोविन्दे तृतीयसर्गे)

गुरुणा स्तनभारेण, मुखचन्द्रेण भास्वता।
शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां, रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा १६

गुरुस्तनभार से, सूर्य के समान प्रकाशमान मुखचंद्र से, और शनैश्चर (मंदगामी) चरणोंसे वह सुंदरी ग्रहमयी प्रतीत होती है ॥ १६ ॥

इस श्लोक का चमत्कार "गुरुणा," "चंद्रेण," "भास्वता," और "शनैश्चराभ्यां" के दोनों अर्थोंके जाननेसे प्रत्यक्ष होगा ।

(क) "गुरु"=१ भारी अर्थात् पीनोन्नत, और २ बृहस्पति ।

(ख) "चंद्रमा"=१ चंद्रमा के सदृश, और २ चंद्रमा।

(ग) "भास्वान्"=१ प्रकाशमान, और २ सूर्य ।

और (घ) "शनैश्चर"=१ मंदगामी, और २ शनैश्चर।

With her full-developed Jupiter like breasts, bright and sunny moonlike face, and slow-moving Saturn-like limbs, the fairy form of that handsome woman resembles the brilliant constellation of the planets

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1933

Cf.—(*a*) " गुरुणा स्तन भारेण, हासेन श्वेतरोचिषा ।
गमनेन सुमन्देन, रेजे ग्रहमयीवसा " १७८

(श्रीकृष्ण कवेर्मन्दारमरन्दचम्पू)

Mark that the first and fourth *Charanas* of this sloka exactly correspond with those of our text

(*b*) "भास्वताल्लक्षारेण, श्वेतरोचिषा स्मितेन, लोहितेनाधरेण, सौम्येनदर्शनेन, गुरुणानितम्बेन, स्थितेन हारेण, शनैश्चरेण पादेन, विकचेन लोचनोत्पलेन, त्रिभुवनविजयकेतुना रूपेण, ग्रहमयीव ।"

(वासवदत्ता)

यस्याः स्तनौ यदि घनौ जघनं विहारि, व-क्त्रं च चारु तव चित्त किमाकुलत्वम् । पुण्यं कुरुष्व यदि तेषु तवास्ति वाञ्छा, पुण्यै-र्विना नहि भवन्ति समीहितार्थाः ॥ १७ ॥

हे मित्र! इस स्त्रीके पीनोन्नत कुचयुगल, मनोहर जघनस्थल, और सुंदरमुख को देख देख कर अपने चित्तको वृथा संतप्त क्यों कर रहे हो, क्योंकि यदि इस सुंदरी के पयोधरादि का भोग करनेकी तुम्हारी अभिलाषा है तो सुकृत करने के लिए तत्पर हो। पुण्य संचय के विना मनोवांछित फलकी प्राप्ति कदापि नहीं हो सकती ॥ १७ ॥

भावार्थ ।

परस्त्री के सौंदर्य को देखकर विकल होना सर्वथा अनुचित है ॥

Oh heart! what possible gain is there in thy painful sensation at the sight of her thick-set breasts, charming ......, and fairy face? If thou hast the least desire to enjoy the aforesaid things, thou must *perform a series of virtuous actions. The fulfilment* of one's hopes and wishes is entirely dependent upon piety and goodness.

Cf— " किंचिद्वक्रितकंठकंदलदलत्पीनस्तनावर्तन- व्यायामाश्रितकञ्चुकं मृगदृशस्तस्यास्तदालोकितम् । वाचस्ताश्च विदग्धभावचतुराः स्फारीभवन्मन्मथा, हंहो मानस किं स्मरस्यभिमताः सिध्यन्तिपुण्यैः क्रियाः ॥ "

(रुद्रभट्टकृतशृंगारतिलकोदाहरणम्)

मात्सर्य मुत्सार्य विचार्य कार्य मार्याः समर्याद मिदं वदन्तु । सेव्या नितम्बाः किमु भूधराणा मुतस्मरस्मेरनितम्बिनीनाम् ॥१८॥

हे आर्य जनो! मत्सरता छोड़कर कर्तव्य कर्म के विचारपूर्वक शास्त्रीय प्रमाण सहित यह कहो कि इस संसारमे जन्म लेकर मनुष्य को पर्वतों के मध्यवर्ती कंदरादि का सेवन करना श्रेष्ठ है अथवा कामोद्दीपन करनेवाली मंदस्मित विलासवती तरुणियों के सुंदर जघन स्थल का उपभोग करना श्रेष्ठ है? ॥ १८ ॥

Oh ye learned Aryas (आर्या) ! you must, after a careful consideration of the Sastras, at once make a candid and authentic (founded on authority) declaration, leaving aside your one sided views or partiality, as to whether a man should renounce the world and take his abode into the caves of mountains, or should enjoy it in a right royal fashion and give himself up to the pleasures of lovely women with charming buttocks

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhasitavali* (सुभाषितावलि । २२२९) the *Dasarupavaloka* (दशरूपावलोक), the *Kavyanusasana* (काव्यानुशासन), the *Kavyapradipa* (काव्यप्रदीप), and the *Udaharanachandrika* (उदाहरणचंद्रिका)

Cf.— " अधीतविद्यैर्विगते शिशुत्वे, धनैर्जिते हारिणि यौवने च ।
सेव्यानितम्बास्तु विलासिनीनां, ततस्तदर्धं धरणीधराणाम् "
(सुभाषितावलिः)

संसारेऽस्मिन्नसारे परिणतितरले द्वेगती पण्डितानां, तत्त्वज्ञानामृताम्भःप्लवलुलितधियां यातु कालः कदाचित् । नोचेन्मुग्धाङ्गनानां स्तनजघनघनाभोगसंसर्गिणीनां, स्थूलोपस्थस्थलीषु स्थगितकरतलस्पर्शलोलोद्यतानाम् ॥ १९ ॥

इस परिणाम में चंचल और असार संसार में पंडित जनों की केवल दोही गति होती हैं, एक तो तत्त्वज्ञान के अमृतमय सरोवर में वारंवार अवगाहन कर के अपना समय व्यतीत करना और दूसरे मुग्धयुवतियों के विस्तृत कुचयुगल और जघनस्थल के स्थूल उपस्थल का सकाम स्पर्श करके कंदर्प सुखका भोग करना ॥ १९॥

In this worthless and changeable world, learned men should either (1) pass their days in drinking the nectar of Spiritual knowledge, or (2) devote themselves to the pleasant ...... of youthful women whose breasts and .... are both hard and thick-set, and whose ...... are fully developed and extended.

Cf — " त्याग लोकसुख या रहे, मत्त परात्माध्यान ।
रमणीरति में रत रहें, अथवा रसिक सुजान ॥ "
(रसिक कवि)

मुखेन चन्द्रकान्तेन, महानीलैः शिरोरुहैः।
पाणिभ्यां पद्मरागाभ्यां, रेजेरत्नमयीवसा॥२०॥

चंद्रकान्त मुखसे, महानील केशसमूहसे, पद्मराग सम करकमलों से वह स्त्री रत्नमयी प्रतीत होती है ॥ २० ॥

इस श्लोक का चमत्कार भी "चंद्रकान्त", "महानील", "पद्मराग" के दोनो अर्थ जानने से ही प्रत्यक्ष होगा।

(क) 'चंद्रकान्त'=१ चंद्रमा के समान कांतिवाला, और २ चद्रकान्तमणि।

(ख) 'महानील'=१ बहुतनीला, और २ नीलम या नीलमणि।

और (ग) 'पद्मराग'=१ पद्म के समान लाल, और लाल या लालमणि॥

The person of that beautiful woman can be fitly said to be made up of various precious gems inasmuch as her face resembles the moonstone her dark blue hairs the sapphires, and her reddish palms the rubies

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Q t l ler S lab III (शक्रवृद्धि) il S lı lı al (सूक्तिमुक्तावलि) a t n n h tle \ ul l c l (सुभाषितावलि) at N 1 3f 1 il c शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at \ 33 1

Cf— "नयने हि दरल तारे, सुतनु कपोलौ च चन्द्रकान्तौ ते।
अधरोऽपि पद्मराग स्त्रिभुवनरत्न ततो वदनम्" ॥ २१ ॥
(रुद्रटस्यकाव्यालंकार १० अध्याय)

संमोहयन्ति मदयन्ति विडम्बयन्ति, निर्भर्त्सयन्ति रमयन्ति विषादयन्ति । एताः प्रविश्य हृदयं सदयंनराणां, किं नाम वामनयना न समाचरन्ति ॥ २१ ॥

हृदय में सदय (दयापूर्वक) प्रवेश करके मनुष्यों को मोहित करलेने, मदोन्मत्त करने, तरसाने, धमकाने, प्रसन्नकरने और दुःख देनेवाली इन मृगनयनी सुंदरियों के लिए ऐसा कौनसा काम है जिसे वह न करती हो ? २१॥

भावार्थ

मृगनयनी सुंदरियों के नेत्र मनुष्यों के हृदयमें प्रथम तो मानों दयाभाव वसे ही प्रवेश करते हैं परंतु एक बार प्रवेश करने के पश्चात् उनको नाना भांति से कष्ट देने के लिए भी किसी प्रकारकी त्रुटि नहीं करते ?

After once entering the hearts of men, with apparent profession of kindness and sympathy clever (lit. crooked eyed) women can either stupify or madden, or mock, or threaten, or gladden, or trouble them in a thousand different ways as it suits their whims.

The stanza is also found in the *Mrichhakatika* (मृच्छकटिक) and the प्रबोधचंद्रोदय.

Cf.— (a) " धैर्यं ध्वसयति श्रियक्रवलयत्युन्मादयत्यान्तर,
पादे पातयति प्रयच्छति रतस्यान्ते च कुत्सा मलम् ।
औनिद्र्यं कुरुते विभाजयति च प्राणोपमै र्वंधुभि ,
सद्यसे जरसा युवानमपि तन्नारी क्वनारीयति ॥ "

(भर्तृहरि निर्वेदम्)

(b) " What careth she for hearts when once possess'd ? " Byron's Childe Harold's Pilgrimage II 34

विश्रम्य विश्रम्य वने द्रुमाणां, छायासु तन्वी विचचार काचित् । स्तनोत्तरीयेण करोद्धृतेन, निवारयन्ती शशिनो मयूखान् ॥ २२ ॥

वनके वृक्षोंकी छायामे विश्राम लेले कर वह विरहिणी तरुणी अपने चीरको स्तनपरसे उठाकर चंद्रमाकी किरणोंसे निज कोमल शरीर की रक्षा करती हुई वनमें विचर रही है ॥ २२ ॥

इस श्लोकमे कविने किसी विरहिणी स्त्रीके कोमल शरीर की असाधारण सुकुमारता का वर्णन किया है कि जिसके कारण से वह सूर्य की प्रखर किरणोंकोही नहीं किंतु चंद्रमा के शीतल प्रकाश को भी सहन नहीं कर सकती । प्रत्येक पदसे श्लोकोक्त तन्वीकी असामान्य सुकुमारता प्रत्यक्ष रुपसे झलकती है ॥

Look at the delicate form of that fairy woman who is walking in cool moonlit night advancing step by step with a slow and cautious pace resting occasionally under the shade of forest trees and drawing up her veil across the moon's rays to protect her face from the effects of lunar rays.[1]

[illegible] शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति [illegible] 3.0

The Sloka [illegible] translated [illegible]

अदर्शने दर्शनमात्रकामा, दृष्ट्वा परिष्वङ्गरसै-
कलोला। आलिङ्गितायां पुन रायताक्ष्या-
माशास्महे विग्रहयो रभेदम् ॥ २३ ॥

विशाल नेत्रवाली रमणी का जबतक दर्शन न हो तब तक तो दर्शनमात्र हीकी आकांक्षा बनी रहती है और दर्शन के पीछे उसका आलिंगन करने की लालसा उत्पन्न हो जाती है, परंतु आलिंगन के अनन्तर तो हमारी यह इच्छा हो जाती है कि किसी प्रकारसे हम दोनों की देह कभी पृथक ही न हो और हम दोनों में कोई भेद न रहकर इन दो शरीरों का एकही शरीर हो जाय तो बहुत उत्तम हो ॥ २३ ॥

भावार्थ

एक बार देखलेने पर स्त्रियोंसे बचना सर्वथा असंभव हो जाता है इसलिए मुमुक्षु जनों को स्त्रियोंका चिंतमन मात्रभी नहीं करना चाहिए ॥

As long as we do not see her, our only wish is to have a glance of her handsome person; but when this simple wish is gratified we are anxious to have her body in our loving embrace. However, when that boon is also granted we pray God that He may be gracious enough never to part us asunder but to keep our hearts inseparably closed to one another!

PURPORT

It is impossible not to fall into the snares of women after once seeing their faces. True lovers of freedom of will and action should, therefore, avoid them from a distance

मालती शिरसि जृम्भणोन्मुखी, चन्दनं वपुषि कुङ्कुमाविलम् । वक्षसि प्रियतमा मनोहरा, स्वर्ग एष परिशिष्ट आगतः ॥ २४ ॥

मस्तक पर खिलती हुई मालती की माला धारण करना, केसर चंदनसे अंगराग करना और मनोहर प्राण प्यारी को वक्षस्थलसे लगाना पृथ्वीतल परही स्वर्गसुख भोगने के समान समझना चाहिए ॥ २४ ॥

Those who wear fragrant garlands of budding jasmine blossoms round their neck rub the sweet scented saffron over their bodies, and press the handsome person of a beloved charming lady close to their hearts, can justly be said to obtain a portion of heavenly bliss even upon the surface of this wretched world

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhasitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 2223. For the idea of the latter half of the stanza, Cf —

“ उत्तनौ समवलम्ब्य या रति , सा न चाप्सरसे ऽस्ति मे मति ” १८
(वाराहीसंहिता ७४ अध्याय)

For the point of the Stanza, Cf —

“ If Heaven a draught of heavenly pleasure spare
One cordial in this melancholy vale
'Tis when a youthful, loving modest pair
In other's arms breathe out the tender tale
Beneath the milkwhite thorn that scents the evening gale ” Burns
The Cotter's Saturday Night.

प्राङ्नामेति मनाग मानितगुणं जाताभिलाषं ततः, सव्रीडं तदनु श्लथीकृततनु प्रत्यस्तधैर्यं पुनः। प्रेमार्द्रं स्पृहणीयनिर्भररहः क्रीडाप्रगल्भं ततो, निःशङ्काङ्गविकर्षणाधिकसुखं रम्यं कुलस्त्रीरतम् ॥ २५ ॥

प्रथम ही प्रथम "नहीं नहीं" के निषेध वाक्यों द्वारा कृतज्ञता रहित, पश्चात् थोड़ी थोड़ी अभिलाषा सूचक, पश्चात् लज्जापूर्वक अंग प्रत्यंगों के शिथिल करने की चेष्टा सहित, पश्चात् अनुरागयुक्त, पश्चात् एकान्त क्रीडा की अतिशय वांछा सहित, पश्चात् नानाविध केलि क्रीडा में प्रवीणता प्रगट करनेवाला और तत्पश्चात् निर्भयपूर्वक अंगमर्दनादि के कारण असाधारण सुख देनेवाला कुलस्त्री का रमण अत्यंत ही रमणीय है ॥ २५ ॥

इस श्लोक में कविने अज्ञातयौवना नवोढा की दशा से मारंभ करके प्रौढावस्था पर्यंत की स्वीया नायिका के सुरत की प्रतिमूर्ति ज्यों की त्यों खींच दी है ॥

The of one's own wife coming of a high and respectable family is indeed the best and highest pleasure on the face of the earth, for .. ....

Note—I abstain from translating the above stanza from fear of oversensitive critics who are sure to decry it as obscene To me, it, however, presents nothing which can justly be taken as really repugnant to man's feelings in general

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 2042

उरसि निपतितानां स्रस्तधम्मिल्लकानां, मुकुलित नयनानां किंचिदुन्मीलितानाम्। सुरतजनितखेदस्विन्नगण्डस्थलाना मधरमधुवधूनां भाग्यवन्तः पिबन्ति ॥ २६ ॥

वक्षस्थलपर पड़ी हुई, बिखरे हुए केशवाली, कभी पलक लगाए हुए, कभी अधखुले नेत्रोंसे कुछ कुछ देखती हुई, और सुरत जनित प्रस्वेद बिंदुओंको गंडस्थलपर धारण करनेवाली पत्नियोंके अधरामृतका पान करना विरले भाग्यवान मनुष्योंकेही प्रारब्धमें लिखाहै ॥२६॥

The pleasure of drinking the labial nectar of their beloved wives who are lying on their breasts with dishevelled hair, half opened eyelids, and rosy cheeks streaming with the sweat of recent coition is indeed reserved for the fortunate few

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 2135

Cf (a) " रतिरभसनितान्तश्रान्तकान्ताभुजान्त, श्लथदलकरभा नाभिदेशेष्वधो या। स्मितमधुरमुखीनां ह्रीणनेत्रोत्पलाना, मधरमधुवधूनां भाग्यवन्तः पिबन्ति ॥ "

(शार्ङ्गधरस्य)

Mark that the last charana of this verse exactly coincides with that of our text.

(b) " आलोलामलकावलीं विलुलितां बिभ्रच्चलत्कुण्डल,
किंचिन्मृष्टविशेषक तनुतरैः स्वेदाम्भस शीकरैः।
तन्व्या यत्सुरतान्ततान्तनयन वक्त्रं रतिव्यत्यये,
तत्त्वा पातु चिराय किं हरिहरब्रह्मादिभिर्दैवतैः. ३ " (अमरुशतके)

आमीलितनयनानां यत्सुरतरसो नु संविदं-
कुरुते । मिथुनैर्मिथोऽवधारित मवितथ
मिदमेव कामनिर्वहणम् ॥ २७ ॥

अधखुले नेत्रवाली स्त्रियोंके साथ सुरतरसका साक्षात्कार करनाही कामी जनोंके मनोवांछित पुरुषार्थका अन्तिम परिणामहै कि जिसको क्रीडा करनेवाले दोनों स्त्रीपुरुषही भलीभाँति जान सकते हैं ॥ २७ ॥

The company of women whose eyes are partly closed on account of the intensity of their passion is the highest pleasure that can be felt by the loving pair and constitutes the ultimate end of amorous sports.

For etiquette's sake it is most appropriate and proper to leave this stanza without any note whatever

इद मनुचितक्रमश्च पुंसां, यदिह जरास्वपि मान्मथा विकाराः । यदपि च न कृतं नितम्बिनीनां, स्तनपतनावधि जीवितं रतं वा ॥ २८ ॥

वृद्धावस्थामेंभी कामदेवके विकारोंका अनुभव करना पुरुषोंके लिए बहुतही अनुचित है, विशेष करके इस कारणसे कि सुंदर जघनस्थलवाली रमणियोंके जीवन और सुरतकी अवधि उनके स्तनोंके पतन होनेके समय पर्यंत नहीं रक्खी गई है ॥ २८ ॥

How unjustifiable and improper is the decree of fate which makes men succumb to the sentiments of love even when they are too old for them ; especially when we see that the life of women is not limited to the contraction or fall of their heaving ...... ?

Quoted anonymously in the *Kāvyapradīpa* (काव्यप्रदीप) and the *Udāharanachandrikā* (उदाहरणचंद्रिका)

Cf — " न शतेनापि वर्षाणा मपैति मदनाशय. ।
तत्राशक्तया निवर्तन्त नरा ——१४"

(वाराहीसहिता ७४ अध्याय)

In the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 564, the first half of this verse is ascribed to शीलाभट्टारिका, and the second half to भोजराज when both were playing chess with one another

एतत्कामफलं लोके, यद्द्वयोरेकचित्तता ।
अन्यचित्त कृतेकामे, शवयोरिव सङ्गमः॥२९॥

इस संसारमें सुरत के समय स्त्रीपुरुषका एक चित्त होनाही कामका फल समझा गया है, क्योंकि जब दोनोंका एक चित्तही न हो वह तो सुरतही नहीं कहा जासकता किंतु शव संगमके समानहै ॥ २९ ॥

The true end of .... is the full union of the hearts of the enjoying persons; but when that aim is not accomplished, the intercourse is nothing different from a contact of corpses.

Cf.— "सुरते च समाधौ च, मनो यत्र न लीयते । ध्यानेनापि हि किं तेन, किं तेन सुरतेन वा ॥" (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धतिः)

Union of hearts is, in reality, the first requisite for true friendship. Where this is not the case there is neither love nor friendship. The poet expresses this idea very strongly in the above Ślōka.

प्रणय मधुराः प्रेमोद्गाढा रसादलसा स्तथा,
भणितमधुरा मुग्धप्रायाः प्रकाशितसम्मदाः ।
प्रकृतिसुभगा विश्रम्भार्हाः स्मरोदयदायिनो,
रहसि किमपि स्वैरालापा हरन्ति मृगी दृशाम् ॥ ३० ॥

नम्रता पूर्वक मधुर, अनुराग पूर्ण, शृंगारादि रसकी आधिक्यतासे शिथिल, रति संकेतिक वचनोंसे मधुर, अस्फुट, आनंदयुक्त, स्वभावहीसे सुंदर, विश्वासके योग्य और कामदेवको उत्पन्न करनेवाला, मृगनयनी सुंदरियोंका एकान्तस्थलका यथेच्छ भाषण निस्संदेह सबके मनको हरण करलेताहै ॥ ३० ॥

The words of women with antelope like eyes which are (1) sweet on account of their meekness, (2) full of affection, (3) slow on account of the intensity of their love, (4) agreeable to hear, (5) almost indistinct and unintelligible, (6) expressive of happiness, (7) naturally graceful, (8) trustworthy, (9) apt to excite passion, and (10) coming out of their own free will, if spoken in a lonely space are sure to enslave the hearts of those to whom they are addressed

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Cf.— (a) " मुहुरविशदा विश्रम्भार्हा मुहु स्मृतमन्यवो, मुहुरसरला प्रेम प्रह्वा मुहुर्मुहु रस्थिरा । विततशपथोपालम्भाङ्का मुहुर्मधुरामुहु, परिवृढगिरो निष्पन्ना मिथो मिथुनोक्तय ॥ " (सुभाषितावलि)

(b) " म्लानस्य जीवकुसुमस्य विकासनानि, सन्तर्पणानि सकलेन्द्रियमन्दनानि । एतानि ते सुवचनानि सरोरुहाक्षि, कर्णामृतानि मनसश्च रसायनानि ॥ " (भवभूतिकृतोत्तररामचरितम्)

आवासः क्रियतां गाङ्गे, पापहारिणि वारिणि।
स्तनद्वये तरुण्यावा, मनोहारिणि हारिणि॥२१॥

यातो पापमोचनी श्रीगंगाजीके तटका सेवन करनाही श्रेष्ठहै और या तरुणी सुंदरियोंके मनोहर स्तनमध्यका भोगविलासही ठीकहै ॥ २१ ॥

भावार्थ ।

मनुष्यको उचितहै कि यातो जगतके जंजालोंको छोडकर श्रीगंगाजीके तटका निवास करे और या संसारमें अनुरक्त होकर सुंदर युवतियोंकेसाथ विहार करे।

You should either go to the Ganges and take your abode on her pious banks quite capable of purifying your soul of all previous sins, or you should devote yourself to the charming breasts of young women adorned with beautiful necklaces.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3425 (B S S No XXXI)

The Hindus consider the Ganges as the most sanctifying stream on the surface of the globe For the description of the Ganges, see our note elsewhere

प्रियपुरतो युवतीनां, तावत्पदमातनोतु हृदि-
मानः । वहति न यावच्चन्दन तरुसुरभिर्नि-
र्मलः पवनः ॥ ३२ ॥

तरुणियोंके हृदयमें अपने प्राणवल्लभके समक्ष मानकी स्थिति जवतकही रह सकतीहै कि तवतक चंदन तरुकी सुगंधयुक्त निर्मल पवनका संचार न हो ॥ ३२ ॥

भावार्थ ।

मलयाचलके शीतल, मंद, सुगंध पवनके चलतेही मानवती स्त्रियोंके मानका तत्काल मर्दन होजाता है ।

In company of their lovers, jealous anger in youthful women's hearts can only exist until the blowing of a fresh breeze smelling of the sweet scent of sandal wood.

Sanskrit poetry is very full—rather overful— of the description of *mána* or jealous anger of our ladyloves. Fresh breezes saturated with the sweet scent of sandal are one of the many causes which help us to a considerable extent to put out their anger, to reinstate ourselves into their favours and to bring about the wished for reconciliation with our sweethearts far sooner than it could have been under any other circumstance

परिमलभृतो वाताः शाखा नवाङ्कुरकोटयो, मधुरविरुतोत्कण्ठावाचः प्रियाः पिकपक्षिणाम् । विरलसुरतस्वेदोद्गारा वधूवदनेन्दवः, प्रसरति मधौ राज्यां जातो न कस्य गुणोदयः ॥ ३३ ॥

जिस समयमें सुगंधयुक्त पवन चलने लगता है, वृक्षोंकी शाखा नवीन पत्रांकुरोंसे सुशोभित होजाती है, कोयल उत्कंठायुक्त प्रिय कलरव करने लगते है, और पत्नियोंके मुखचंद्रपर सुरत जनित प्रस्वेदकी तनिकसी धार बहार देने लगती है, ऐसे वसन्तऋतुकी रात्रिमें कौनसा ऐसा पुरुष है कि जिसके हृदयमे कामदेवका उदय न होता हो? ॥ ३३ ॥

Who is it that can avoid the excitement of passion in the midst of a lovely night of Spring when the air is full of agreeable smell, the boughs of trees are covered with fresh foliage, the sweet cooings of cuckoos are *causing great sensation in the hearts*, and the . sweat is slightly perceptible on the cheeks of moon faced ladies ?

Cf.— (*a*) " आकम्पितानि हृदयानि मनस्विनीनां, वातै प्रफुल्लसहकारकृताधिवासै । सकाषित रिस्भृतस्य मदाकुलस्य, श्रोत्रप्रियैर्मधुकरस्य च गीत नादै " ३३ (ऋतुसहार)

(*b*) " अविरलकमलविकास, सकलालिमदश्च कोकिलानन्दः । रम्योऽयमेति सम्प्रति, लोकोत्कण्ठाकर काल ॥ ८३ "

(काव्यालङ्कारः । ७ अध्याय)

मधुरयं मधुरै रपि कोकिला–कलकलैर्मलय-
स्य च वायुभिः ॥ विरहिणः प्रणिहन्ति शरी-
रिणो, विपदि हन्त सुधाऽपि विषायते ॥३४॥

कोकिलके मधुर कलरव, और मलयाचलके सुगंधित पवनोंसे विभूषित होनेपरभी यह वसंतऋतु विरहीजनोंके प्राणोंका हरण करलेताहै। अहो! क्याही खेदका विषयहै कि देहधारियोंके लिए विपत्तिके समयमें अमृतभी विषके समान दुःखदायी हो जाताहै ॥ ३४ ॥

The hearts of lovers separated from their sweethearts are sorely pained by the lovely Spring, notwithstanding its sweet cooings of cuckoos, and the odoriferous air of the Malaya. True it is, that in man's misfortunes nectar is even changed into poison.

Cf — (a) " पाटीरद्रुमभुजगपुंगवमुखा याता इवातापिनो, वाता वान्ति दहन्ति लोचन ममी ताम्रारसालद्रुमा. । एते हन्त किरन्ति कूजितमय हालाहल कोकिला, बालाबालमृणालकोमलतनुः प्राणान्कथं रक्षतु " ५७

(भामिनी विलासः । शृंगारे)

(b) " उन्मीलन्मधुगन्धलुब्धमधुपव्याधूतचूताङ्कुर क्रीडत्कोकिलकाकलीकलकलैरुद्गीर्णकर्णज्वरा. । नीयन्तेपथिकैः कथं कथमपि ध्यानावधानक्षण प्राप्तप्राणसमासमागमरसोल्लासैरमीवासराः " (गीतगोविन्द । प्रथमसर्गः)

आवासः किल किंचिदेव दयितापार्श्वेविलासालसः, कर्णे कोकिलकामिनीकलरवः स्मेरो लतामण्डपः। गोष्ठी सत्कविभिः समंकतिपयैः सेव्याः सितांशोः कराः, केषांचित्सुखयन्त्यवेहि हृदयं चैत्रे विचित्राः क्षपाः ॥ ३८ ॥

जिस समयमें, भोगविलाससे शिथिल होकर अपनी प्राणप्यारीके निकट कुछ काल निवास करना, कोकिल कामिनियोंके सुंदर शब्दोंका श्रवण करना, प्रफुल्लित लतामंडपका आनंद लूटना, और उत्तमोत्तम कवीश्वरोंकी गोष्ठी और चंद्रमाकी शीतल किरणोंका सेवन करना आनंददायक होताहै वैसी चित्रविचित्र चैत्रकी रात्रियें किसी किसी भाग्यवान मनुष्योंके हृदयकोही सुखी करती हैं ॥ ३५ ॥

There are only a few persons who can afford to delight themselves in the wonderfully pleasant nights of *Chaitra* either by taking a slight rest from their amorous toils by the side of their beloved loves, or by hearing the sweet chirpings of female cuckoos, or by entering the interior of a lovely bower of creepers, or by conversing with good poets, or by enjoying the cool rays of the moon.

Cf — "रम्यः प्रदोषसमयः स्फुटचंद्रभासः, पुंस्कोकिलस्य विरुतं पवनः सुगन्धि। मत्तालियूथविरुतं निशिशीधुपानं, सर्वं रसायनमिद कुसुमायुधस्य ३४"
'ऋतुसंहारे वसन्तवर्णने'

पान्थस्त्रीविरहानलाहुति कथा मातन्वतीमञ्जरी, माकन्देषु पिकाङ्गनाभिरधुना सोत्कण्ठ मालोक्यते । अप्येते नवपाटलापरिमलप्राग्भारपाटच्चरा, वान्ति क्लान्तिवितानतानवकृताः श्रीखण्डशैलानिलाः ॥ ३६ ॥

इस वसंतकालमें स्थान स्थानमें पथिकोंकी विरहिणी स्त्रियोंकी वियोगाग्निसे निकली हुई मंजरीरूपी शिखा प्रज्वलित होरही है, आम्रके वृक्षोंमें कोयल उत्कंठासहित अवलोकन कररही हैं, और नवीन खिले हुए पलाशके पुष्पसमूहकी सुगंधि चुरानेवाले और मार्ग चलनेके श्रमको दूर करनेवाले मलयाचलके पवन चलरहेहैं॥३६॥

इस श्लोकमें कविने वसंतऋतुकी स्वाभाविक महिमा वर्णनकी है ॥

The sight of mango stalks representing as it were the burning flame of the fire of separation from his beloved wife, the passionate looks of female cuckoos, and the sweet-scented breeze of the Malaya mountain blowing with the stolen odour of the newly blossomed *Pâtals* that can allay the fatigue of the way, all combine to add a great deal to the mental pangs of the unfortunate traveller away from home.

Cf— "दरविगलितमल्लीवल्लिचञ्चत्पराग प्रकटितपटवासैर्वासयन्काननानि । इह हि दहति चेतः केतकीगन्धबन्धुः, प्रसरदसम बाणप्राणवद्गन्धवाहः ।"

(गीतगोविंदः प्रथमसर्गः)

सहकारकुसुमकेसर निकरभरामोदमूर्छितादिगन्ते । मधुरमधु विधुरमधुपे, मधौ भवेत्कस्य नोत्कण्ठा ॥ ३७ ॥

जिस समयमें आमके पुष्पोंकी केसरके अतिशय सुगंधसे दशो दिशा व्याप्त होजाती हैं और मधुर मधुके आस्वादनसे सारे भ्रमर उन्मत्त हो जाते हैं उस वसंत ऋतुमें किस मनुष्यके मनमें कामोद्दीपन नहीं होता? ३७

The advent of the lovely season of Spring when the whole atmosphere is quite saturated with the sweet perfume of copious mango blossoms, and the bees are almost maddened with drinking the flowery juice is powerful enough to make us ardently long for the company of our beloved persons To be sure, there is none who can successfully stand the irresistible force of Love in Spring

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Quoted under *Kāvyapradīpa*, the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1666 and the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 3787

Cf— (*a*) "विकसितसहकारभारहारि, परिमलपुञ्जितगुञ्जितद्विरेफ ।
नवकिसलयचारुचामरश्री हरति मुनेरपि मानस वसन्त "

(काव्यप्रदीप.)

(*b*) [illegible] ।
मधुरमधुविधुरमधुपो, मधुरयमधुनाधिनोति धराम् "

(काव्यालङ्कार, II 30)

Mark that the 3rd *Charaṇa* of this stanza is similar to that of our text.

अच्छार्द्रचन्दनरसार्द्रकरामृगाक्ष्यो, धारागृहाणि कुसुमानि च कौमुदी च । मन्दो मरुत्सुमनसः शुचिहर्म्यपृष्ठं, ग्रीष्मे मदं च मदनं च विवर्द्धयन्ति ॥ ३८ ॥

अत्यंत स्वच्छ चंदनके रससे आर्द्रहाथोंवाली मृगनयनी सुंदरियें. जलयंत्र (हौज़ फँवारे आदि), पुष्प, चंद्रमाकी निर्मल चांदनी, मंदगामी सुगंधित पवन, और सुंदर महलकी छत, ये सब ग्रीष्म ऋतुमें आनंद और कामदेव दोनोंहीकी वृद्धि करते हैं ॥ ३८ ॥

Hands of faireyed damsels drenched with the juice of pure sandal, houses furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water, flowers, moonlit nights, slow and sweet-scented breezes, and beautiful roofs of stately palaces are all conducive to strengthen high spirits and passion in summer.

Cf—" निशाः शशाङ्कः क्षतनीरराजयः, क्वचिद्विचित्र जलयंत्रमंदिरम् ।
मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चंदन, शुचौ प्रिये यान्ति जनस्य सेव्यताम् "
(ऋतुसंहारः । ग्रीष्मवर्णनम्)

स्रजो हृद्यामोदा व्यजनपवन श्चन्द्रकिरणाः,
परागः कासारो मलयजरजः सीधुविशदम् ।
शुचिः सौधोत्सङ्गः प्रतनुवसनं पङ्कजदृशो,
निदाघार्ता ह्येतत्सुख मुपलभन्ते सुकृतिनः२९॥

ग्रीष्मके निदाघसे पीडित होकर मनोहर पुष्पमाला। पंखेका पवन, चंद्रमाकी शीतल किरण, पुष्पोंका पराग, सरोवर, चंदनकी रज, उत्तममदिरा, सुंदर महलकी छत, वारीक वस्त्र, और कमलनयनी प्राणप्यारीके उपभोग करनेका सुख विरले भाग्यवान मनुष्यही लूट सकते है ॥ २९ ॥

Beautiful garlands, fan breeze-, lunar rays, pollen dust, tank, sandal powder, pure wine, fine palace-, few (nece- ary) clothes of delicate fibre, and lotus-eyed women constitute a special privilege of the ble-sed few when they are pained with the excessive heat of summer

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Cf— " अत्यच्छ सित मशुक शुचि मधु स्वामोद मच्छ रज.,
कर्पूरविघृतार्द्रचन्दनकुचद्वन्द्वा कुरङ्गीदृश' ।
धारावेश्म सपाटल विचकिलः स्रग्दामचन्द्रत्विषो,
धात सृष्टि रिय वृथैव तव न ग्रीष्मोऽभविष्यद्यदि ।"
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागार)

सुधाशुभ्रं धाम स्फुरदमलरश्मिः शशधरः,
प्रियावक्त्राम्भोजं मलयजरजश्चातिसुरभि ।
स्रजो हृद्यामोदा स्तदिदमखिलंरागिणिजने,
करोत्यन्तः क्षोभं नतु विषयसंसर्गविमुखे॥४०॥

लिपा पुता स्वच्छ महल, चंद्रमाकी निर्मल प्रकाशमान चांदनी, प्राणप्यारीका मुखकमल, अत्यंत सुगंधित चंदनकी रज, और मनोहर पुष्पमाला कामी जनोंके मनमें बहुत क्षोभ उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं परंतु विषय वासनासे विमुख विरक्त जनके अंतःकरणमें किसी प्रकारका विकार नहीं कर सकते ॥ ४० ॥

A neat and clean house, the clear and refulgent moon, the lotus-like face of sweethearts, fragrant sandal dust, and charming garlands are able to cause a powerful storm into the hearts of the passionate; but, on the contrary, they are quite helpless to produce the least effect upon the calm and serene temperament of those who have resolutely turned their faces from sensual pleasures.

When we consider the point of the stanza we cannot fairly justify its place in the description of Summer However, the poet seems apparently bent on bringing the cooling effects of cleanliness, moon, ladies sandal and flowers to the notice of his readers

तरुणीविषादीपितकामा, विकासितजातिः पुण्यसुगन्धिः । उन्नतपीनपयोधरभारा, प्रावृट् कुरुते कस्य न हर्षम् ॥ ४१ ॥

कामोद्दीपन करनेवाली, प्रफुल्लित मालती लतासे सुशोभित, उत्तम सुगंधसे सुगंधित, तथा उन्नत और सघन पयोधरोंसे युक्त वर्षाऋतु तरुणी स्त्रीके समान किस मनुष्यके हृदयको हर्षित नहीं करती ॥ ४१ ॥

कविने इस श्लोकमें वर्षा ऋतुकी तुलना तरुणी स्त्रीके साथ की है । " दीपितकामा, " " विकसितजातिः " "पुण्यसुगंधिः, " और " उन्नतपीनपयोधरभारा," तरुणी और प्रावृट् दोनोंहीके विशेषण हैं ॥

Who is not delighted at the sight of the rainy season which like a youthful lady is quite capable of exciting men's passions by the fragrant odour of full-blown *Jâti* flowers and the thick gathering of rising clouds loaded with rains ?

In the following couplet we have got a very striking contrast to the idea of the text for, here, the poet *Vriddha* (वृद्धि) compares the rainy season to an old woman

" अपगतरजोविकारा, घनपटलाक्रान्ततारकालोका ।
लम्बपयोधरभारा, प्रावृडियं वृद्धवनितेव " (सुभाषितावलिः)

वियदुपचितमेघं भूमयः कन्दलिन्यो, नवकुट जकदम्बामोदिनो गन्धवाहाः । शिखिकुलककलकेकारावरम्या वनान्ताः, सुखिन मसुखिनं वा सर्वमुत्कण्ठयन्ति ॥ ४२ ॥

वर्षाकालके मेघपटलसे व्याप्त हुआ आकाश, नवीन अंकुरोंसे युक्त भूमिस्थल, तत्क्षणखिले हुए कुटज और कदंबके पुष्पोंकी सुगंधसे सुगंधित पवन, और मयूरमंडलीके कलरवसे रमणीय वनप्रदेश, सुखी और दुखी सबहीको उत्कंठित करते हैं ॥ ४२ ॥

The spirits of every person whether happy or unhappy are sure to be affected with ardent passion at the sight of the cloudy sky, the sprouting fields, the fragrant breeze blowing with the odour of newly blossomed *Kutaja* (कुटज) and *Kadamb* (कदम्ब) flowers, and the charming forests full of melodious noise of peacock flights

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Cf —(a) " उन्निद्रकन्दलदलान्तरलम्भमान, गुञ्जन्मदान्धमधुपे घनमेघकाले । स्वप्नेऽपि य प्रवसति प्रविहायकान्तां, तस्मैविषाणरहिताय नमो वृषाय ।"

(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारः)

(b) " गअण च मत्तमेह धारालुलिअज्जुणाइँ अ वणाइँ ।
(गन) (घ) (तार्जुनानि) (च) (नानि)
णिरहङ्कार मिअङ्का हरन्ति नीलाओ वि णिसाओ ।
(नि) (मृगा) (अपि) (निशा.)

(आनन्दवर्धनस्य ध्वन्यालोके)

(c) " वियदलिमलिनाम्बुगर्भमेघं, मधुकरकोकिलकूजितैर्दिशां श्री· धरणि रभिनवाङ्कुरटङ्कटङ्का, प्रणति परे दयिते प्रसीद मुग्धे "

(काव्यप्रदीप.)

उपरिघनं घनपटलं, तिर्यग्गिरयोऽपि नर्तित-मयूराः । क्षितिरपि कन्दलधवला, दृष्टिंपथिकः क्वयापयतु ॥ ४३ ॥

मस्तकके ऊपर तो मेघोंकी घटाका घटाटोप हो रहा है, दोनों पार्श्वके पहाडोंमें मयूर मंडली नृत्य कररहीहै और चरणोंके नीचेकी भूमि नवीन कंदलसे धवल हो रही है । इस दशामें बिचारे पथिक किस तर्फमें दृष्टि करके संतुष्ट हो सकते हैं ? क्योंकि वे जिधर देखते हैं उधरही कामोद्दीपक पदार्थोंसे उनका अंतःकरण संतप्त होताहै ॥ ४३ ॥

How can the mind of a wayfarer be not disturbed at the sight of his head being canopied with raining clouds, the sidelong hills being filled with peacocks dancing with pleasure, and the soil beneath his feet being covered with flowers and roots ?

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1744 and anonymously in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 3886

The words " उपरि घन घन पटलं " are also met with in the *Mudrarakshasa* (मुद्राराक्षस । १ । २१)

Cf — " दलत्कदलमाग्भूमिः, सनवाम्बुदमम्बरम् ।
वाच्य. फुल्लाम्बुजयुजो, जाताद्दृष्टिविषमम "

(काव्यानुशासनम्)

इतो विद्युद्वल्लीविलसित मितः केतकितरोः
स्फुरद्गन्धः प्रोद्यज्जलदनिनदस्फूर्जित मितः ।
इतः केकिक्रीडाकलकलरवः पक्ष्मलदृशां,
कथं यास्यन्तेते विरहदिवसाः संभृतरसाः ४४॥

नहीं मालूम कि सुलोचना विरहिणी स्त्रियोंके शृंगारादिरसोंकी वृद्धि करनेवाले वियोगके दिन इस वर्षा कालमें किस प्रकारसे कटेंगे, क्योंकि एक ओर तो आकाशमें बिजलियोंने झमाझम मचा रक्खी है और दूसरी ओर फूली हुई केतकीकी महक उड रही है, तथा इधर तो वरसते हुए मेघोंका समूह गर्जना कर रहाहै और उधर मयूर मंडली उन्मत्त होकर नांचती हुई सुंदर कलरव कर रही है ॥ ४४ ॥

With what great difficulty will, the days of women, with strong and beautiful eyelashes and wellversed in the art of ········ ·· enjoyments, be passed at the time of separation from their loving husbands when their hearts are sorely pained with the fire of passion continually brightened at the sight of a brilliant flash of lightning in the sky, on the one side, and the odorous air fraught with the strong scent of *Ketaki* (केतकी) flowers, on the other; as well as of the roaring of raining clouds, in this place, and the passionate cries of peacocks in that?

Cf.—(a) " दिशाधारा हारा शमितरमभारा शमवता मसूचीसञ्चारा कृतमदविकाराश्चशिखिनाम् । धृताध्वव्यापारा स्तुहिनकणसारा विरहिणी मनः कीर्णाङ्गाराः किरति जलधारा जलधरः ॥ " (सुभाषितरत्नभांडागारः)

(b) " मेघै र्व्योम नवाम्बुभिर्वसुमती विद्युल्लताभिर्दिशो, धाराभि र्गगनं वनानि कुटजै पूरै र्वृतानिम्नगा । एकां घातयितु वियोगविधुरां दीनां वराकीं स्त्रियं, प्रावृट्काल हताशवर्णयकृत मिथ्या किमाडम्बरम् ॥ "

(सुभाषितावलि)

(c) " इत केकीनादे स्फुरति शतकोटि प्रतिमटे, रितः काम काम कठिनतरबाणे प्रहरति । इतो गर्जत्युच्चैर्जलधरगणो भीमनिनदे, विना नाथं जाने न सखि भविता किं ननु मम ॥ " (जनार्दनभट्टस्य शृंगारशतकम्)

असूचीसंसारे तमसि नभसि प्रौढजलद्-ध्वनि-
प्राये तस्मिन्पतति दृषदां नीरनिचये । इदं
सौदामिन्याः कनककमनीयं विलसितं, मुदं च
ग्लानिं च प्रथयति पथिष्वेव सुदृशाम् ॥४९ ॥

जिस साँवनकी महा अंधियारी रातमें सूईके बराबर भी पगडंडी नहीं सूझती, और अत्यंत गर्जना करनेवाली और मूसलधार बरसनेवाली घटासे सारी पृथ्वी ओले और जलसे व्याप्त होरहीहै, उस समयकी सुवर्णके समान सुंदर बिजलीकी चमक सुलोचना विरहिणी स्त्रियोंके अंतःकरणमें हर्ष और ग्लानि दोनोंका विस्तार करती हैं ४५ ॥

In the dark nights of *Nabhas* or *Shrāwana* (नभस् or श्रावण) when rain and hail are falling upon the earth with a tremendous noise of roaring clouds, and when footpaths are quite imperceptible to the eyes, the golden flash of lightning beautifully shining across the sky is at once a source of great delight and disturbance to fair-eyed ladies

The downpour of rain is particularly smart and heavy during the month of Śrāwan which generally falls in with July, add to it the deafening roar of the clouds in a dark night, and the miseries or fears of a lonely woman will be found really astounding

**आसारेण न हर्म्यतः प्रियतमैर्यातुं बहिः श-
क्यते, शीतोत्कम्पनिमित्त मायतदृशा गाढं
समालिङ्ग्यते। जाताः शीतलशीकराश्च मरु-
तश्चात्यन्तखेदच्छिदो, धन्यानां बत दुर्दिनं
सुदिनतां याति प्रियासङ्गमे ॥ ४६ ॥**

जिस समयमें मूसलधार वर्षाके कारण प्राणवल्लभ शयनमंदिरसे बाहिर नहीं जा सकते और शीतसे कांपती हुई पूर्णरूपसे खुले हुए नेत्रोंसे देखनेवाली प्राणप्यारीका गाढआलिंगन करते है, तथा शीतल जल कणको धारण करनेवाली पवन सुरतके अत्यंत परिश्रमको मिटा देतीहै, वह वर्षाके दुर्दिन सौभाग्य शाली पुरुषोंके लिए सुदिनका स्वरूप धारण करलेते हैं॥ ४६ ॥

For blessed persons, a foul rainy day is even changed into a pleasant and enjoyable one; for, when they are unable to go out of their bedrooms on account of the incessant downpour of rains, they gladly return to their loves who trembling with cold take them into their close embraces, as well as when the cool particles of water in the surrounding atmosphere give them a refreshing sensation, and allay the excess of fatigue they might have incurred in their sensual pleasures

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1784

No one needs be told that the company of those near and dear to us invariably lightens the bitter severities of a stormy and foul weather

अर्द्धं नीत्वा निशायाः सरभससुरतायासखिन्न-
श्लथाङ्गः, प्रोद्भूतासह्यतृष्णो मधुमदनिरतो
हर्म्यपृष्ठे विविक्ते । सम्भोगाक्लान्तकान्ता
शिथिलभुजलतावर्जितं कर्करीतो, ज्योत्स्ना-
भिन्नाच्छधारं पिबति न सलिलं शारदं मन्द-
भाग्यः ॥ ४७ ॥

जो पुरुष शरदकी चांदनीमे आधीरातके समय शीघ्रतापूर्वक किए हुए सुरतके परिश्रमसे शिथिल, असह्य तृष्णासे व्याकुल, और मदिरापानसे उन्मत्त होकर स्वच्छ महलकी छतपर बैठा हुवा संभोग जनित खेदसे शिथिल भुजावाली प्राणप्यारीके हिलतेहुए हाथोमे ली हुई हिलती हुई झारीसे पड़ती हुई निर्मल जलधाराका पान नहीं करता वह निस्संदेह मंदभागी है ॥ ४७ ॥

One who after the lapse of the first half of night when having tired of the recent of his wife, and pined with unbearable thirst on that account, is sitting in an intoxicated state on the lovely roof of a palace, does not avail himself of the pleasure of drinking clear autumnal water pouring out in a transparent stream in bright moonlight from the mouth of a beautiful waterpot held by the trembling hands of his beloved sweetheart whose strength has equally failed owing to the said , is no doubt a very unfortunate being

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Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Śārṅgadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । ३९०८) and anonymously in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि । १८२४)

Cf.—" इत्थ निर्मलकर्करीस्य मसह मालेय वाताहत,
नाधन्या मधुरं पिबन्त्यनुदिन मोन्मुक्तधार पय "
(काव्यालंकारटीकायाम्)

हेमन्ते दधिदुग्धसर्पिरशना माञ्जिष्ठवासोभृतः, काश्मीरद्रवसान्द्रदिग्धवपुषः खिन्ना विचित्रैरतैः । पीनोरुस्तनकामिनीजनकृताश्लेषा गृहाभ्यन्तरे, ताम्बूलीदलपूगपूरितमुखा धन्याः सुखं शेरते ॥ ४८ ॥

हेमंत ऋतुके समय दही, दुग्ध और घृतादिका भोजन करनेवाले, मंजीठके रँगे हुए लाल वस्त्र पहननेवाले, सघन केसरके रससे शरीरको चित्रित करनेवाले, नाना प्रकारके सुरतजनित खेदसे शिथिल होकर पीनोन्नत उरुस्थल और स्तनोंको धारण करनेवाली कामवती स्त्रियोंका आलिंगन किए हुए सुंदर तांबूलकी बीटिका मुखमें लिए जो पुरुष मंदिरके अभ्यंतर स्थानमें सुख पूर्वक शयन करतेहैं वह निस्संदेह धन्य है ॥ ४८ ॥

In winter, those persons are indeed very fortunate who can afford to (1) have plenty of milk and *Ghee* upon their tables, (2) wear deepred clothes upon their bodies, (3) enjoy the luxury of rubbing a thick layer of saffron juice over their handsome persons, (4) have the pleasure of tiring themselves with a variety of sensual enjoyments, (5) lie down into the close embraces of lovely women with thickset breasts, and (6) sleep with ease and comfort in the interior of their houses, chewing a leaf of piper betel mixed with areca nut and other spices

It may be observed that the use of curd, milk, ghee, red clothes and saffron is specially recommended in the cold weath r

चुम्बन्तो गण्डभित्तीरलकवति मुखे सीत्कृता-
न्यादधाना, वक्षः सूत्कञ्चिकेषु स्तनभरपुलको-
द्भेद मापादयन्तः। ऊरूनाकम्पयन्तः पृथु-
जघनतटात्स्रंसयन्तोंऽशुकानि, व्यक्तंकान्ताज
नानां विटचरितकृतः शैशिरा वान्ति वाताः४९॥

कामिनियोंकी अलकावलियुक्त कपोलस्थलीका चुंबन करनेवाले, उनके मुखसे शीताधिक्यके हेतु 'सी' 'सी' शब्द कराते हुए, कंचुकी रहित वक्षस्थलपर प्रकट हुई रोमावलिके कारणसे दोनों कुचयुगलका भेद बतलाने वाले, दोनों पेडुओंको कंपित करते हुए और भारी जंघा-ओंसे वस्त्रोंको दूर करते हुए शिशिर ऋतुके पवन प्रत्यक्ष रूपसे स्त्रियोंके साथ जार कर्म कर रहे हैं॥ ४९॥

Kissing the ....., causing a shivering sound of their lips in the fairy faces upon which the luxuriant hair is falling in a wanton state, giving rise to the appearance of a distinct line of demarcation between their bare and heaving breasts, shaking the ...., and blowing aside the clothes from their bulky ... ., the wintry winds are clearly playing the part of *Vitas* or paramours with beautiful women in broad daylight.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1805 and the *Sarngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No 3945

Cf.—"सीत्कारं शिक्षयति, व्रणयत्यधरं तनोति रोमाञ्चम्।
नर्मरिक किमुमिलितो, नहि नहि सखि हैमन पवनः।"
(केशवमिश्रस्यालङ्कारशेखरे)

केशानाकलयन्दृशौ मुकुलयन्वासो बलादा-
क्षिप-न्नातन्वन्पुलकोद्गमं प्रकटयन्नङ्गेषु कम्पं
गतैः। वारंवारमुदारसीत्कृतकृतो दन्तच्छदा-
न्पीडय-न्प्रायः शैशिरएष सम्प्रति मरुत्का-
न्ता सु कान्तायते ॥ ९० ॥

केशोंको इधर उधर बखेरते हुए, नेत्रोंको बंद करते हुए, वस्त्रोंको ज़ोरसे उड़ाते हुए, शरीरको रोमांचित करते हुए, सारी देहको कंपित करते हुए, शीतकी अधिकताके हेतु मुखसे वारंवार सीत्कार शब्दका उच्चारण कराते हुए और होठोंका चुंबन करते हुए शिशिर ऋतुके पवन स्त्रियोंकेसाथ प्रायः पतिका सा आचरण कर रहेहैं९०

Dishevelling the hair, closing the eyelids, forcibly throwing away the clothes, causing a distinct thrill throughout the body, embracing their slightly trembling persons, making them repeatedly utter the low but audible sounds of fear and joy, and kissing the lips, the cool breezes of winter are frequently acting the part of wanton husbands or lovers with women.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1854 and the *Sârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No. 3944.

असाराःसन्त्वेते विरतिविरसायासविषया, जुगुप्सन्तां यद्वा ननु सकलदोषास्पदमिति। तथाऽप्यन्तस्तत्त्वे प्रणिहितधिया मप्यतिबलस्तदीयोऽनाख्येयः स्फुरति हृदये कोऽपि महिमा ॥ ९१ ॥

"संसारके विषय सब असारहै। विरति उत्पन्न होनेपर रस रहितहै, और सारे दोषोंके मूल कारण है" इत्यादि निंदा हम भले ही करे, तथापि विषयोंकी महिमाके अपार और प्रबल होनेमे कोई सदेह नहीं। क्योंकि परब्रह्म परमात्माके तत्ववेत्ता विद्वानोंके अंतःकरणमें भी ये विषय कामाग्निको संदीपन करनेमें सर्वथा समर्थ होतेहै ॥ ९१ ॥

Sensual pleasures are, no doubt, fruitless and a great hinderance to our renouncing the world People may therefore hate them as they like, and stigmatise them as the source of all woe and misery However there is something very powerful and indefinable in their matchless might to cause a strong agitation even into the hearts of those who having forsaken mundane objects have entirely devoted themselves to the search of the First Principle or True Cause

Cf. (*a*) " विवेक प्रत्यसादुपचित महामोहगहनो,
विकार कोऽप्यन्तर्जडयति च ताप च कुरुते"। (मालतीमाधवे)

(b) "अलमति चपलत्वात्स्वप्नमायोपमत्वा-
त्परिणति विरसत्वात्सङ्गमेनाङ्गनायाः ।
इति यदि शतकृत्व स्तत्त्वमालोचयाम-
स्तदपि न हरिणाक्षी विस्मरत्यन्तरात्मा"।(विक्रम चरितम्)।

भवन्तो वेदान्तप्रणिहितधिया माप्तगुरवो,
विचित्रालापानां वयमपि कवीनामनुचराः।
तथाऽप्येतद्ब्रूमो नहि परहितात्पुण्यमधिकं,
न चाऽस्मिन्संसारे कुवलयदृशो रम्यमपरम्॥५२

आपतो वेदांती पंडितों के गुरु हैं और हम नाना प्रकारकी सुंदर कविता कहनेवाले कवीश्वरोंके अनुचर हैं। तथापि हम सबको यह बात अवश्य कहनी पड़ती है कि इस संसारमें परोपकारके सिवाय पुण्य और कमलनयनी सुंदरियोंके सिवाय रमणीय और कुछ भी नहीं है५२

You are the acknowledged preceptors of those who have given themselves to the study of Vedânta and we are the followers of poets whose words being never monotonous are always very beautiful and sweet; but let us make no secret of saying that upon the surface of this earth no other virtue is greater than that of doing good to others, and that nothing is more delightful here than lotus-eyed women.

This Śloka is quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) by *Kshemendra* (क्षेमेन्द्र) in his *Suvrittatilaka* (सुवृत्त तिलक).

Cf (*a*) " किं संसारे सारं, बहुशोऽपि विचिन्त्यमानमिदमेव।
मनुजेषु दृष्टतत्वं, स्वपरहितायोद्यतं जन्म "।
(विमलाचार्यस्य प्रश्नोत्तररत्नमाला).

(*b*) " सन्तः शृणुध्व हृदये निदध्व-मुत्क्षिप्य बाहु परिरारटीमि।
न सुभुवान्तुल्य मिहास्तिरम्य, न सुभ्रुवां तुल्य मिहास्ति रम्यम्॥"
(सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरणम्। द्वितीयपरिच्छेद.).

किमिह वहुभिरुक्तैर्युक्ति शून्यैः प्रलापै-र्द्वय
मपि पुरुषाणां सर्वदा सेवनीयम् । अभिनव
मदलीलालालसं सुन्दरीणां, स्तनभरपरिखिन्नं
यौवनं वा वनं वा ॥ ५३ ॥

युक्ति रहित अनेकानेक बकवाद करनेसे क्या प्रयोजन है। इस संसारमें आकर पुरुषोंके सेवन करने योग्य दोही पदार्थ हैं। (१) या तो अभिनव रस क्रीडासे शिथिल और स्तनभारसे पीडित सुंदरियोंका यौवन और (२) या वन ॥ ५३ ॥

What use is there in talking a great deal of nonsense and incoherent prattle? There are only two things worth the devotion of man in this world: (1) either the youth of beautiful women who are ever anxious of having a variety of sensual enjoyments, tired as it were of the burden of their full developed breasts; or (2) the forest (to live as a hermit.)

"किमिहबहुभिरुक्तैः" is also found in the *Nâtyaśâstra* of *Bharata* (भरतमुनिकृत नाट्यशास्त्र १५।६७). The *Subhâshitâvali* quotes it under (भट्टोद्भट), at No 3453

Cf.—" रसिक सुनहु तुम कानदे, सब मन्थन को सार ।
योग भोग में इक बिना, यह संसार असार ॥ "

(रसिक कवि).

सत्यं जना वच्मि न पक्षपाताल्लोकेषु सर्वेष्वति तथ्यमेतत् । नान्यन्मनोहारि नितम्बिनीभ्यो, दुःखस्यहेतुर्नहि कश्चिदन्यः ॥ ५४ ॥

हे मनुष्यो ! हम पक्ष पात रहित सत्य सत्य कह रहे हैं कि इस संसारमे सुंदर नितम्बस्थल धारण करनेवाली युवतियोंको छोड़कर न तो कोई मनोहर पदार्थ ही है और न कोई दु खादिका हेतुही है ॥ ५४ ॥

भावार्थ

स्त्रीको छोड़कर संसारमें सुख दुःखका हेतु और कोई नहीं है ॥ ५४ ॥

Oh my friends ! I speak real and impartial truth when I say that the only cause of pleasure and pain (good and evil) in this world of ours is beautiful women of well developed .

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhash tavoli* (सुभाषितावलि) २२३३)

Cf. (a) " हन्त शृणुध्व हृदये निदध्वमुक्षिप्य बाहू प्रतिरारटीमि ।
न सुखवान्तुल्य मिहास्ति रम्य न सुखवान्तुल्य मिहास्त्यरम्यम् ॥"

(b) " Alas ! the love of women ! it is known
To be a lovely and a fearful thing " Byron s Don Juan.

(c) " जो जग में होती नहीं, वामलोचना वाम ।
रसिक सुना जाता नहीं, कहीं दुःख सुख नाम ॥ " (रसिक कवि).

तावदेव कृतिनां हृदि, स्फुरत्येष निर्मल विवेकदीपकः । यावदेव न कुरङ्ग चक्षुषां, ताड्यते चपल लोचनाञ्चलैः ॥ ५६ ॥

ज्ञानवानों के हृदयमें निर्मल विवेक रूपी दीपकका प्रकाश केवल तब तकही रह सकताहै कि जब तक उसके मृगनयनी तरुणियोंके चंचल नेत्रोंकी पवनका झकोरा न लगे ॥ ५५ ॥

The lamp of clear sighted judgment and knowledge in the hearts of good and virtuous persons can burn only so long as it is not blown out by the clever and flickering glances of antelope eyed women.

PURPORT

Woman destroys all discretion in man

The idea of the stanza is a favourite point of oriental authors Cf—(a) " यावद्दृष्टिर्मृगाक्षीणां, नोनरीनर्तिभङ्गुरा,

तावज्ज्ञानवता चित्ते, विवेकः कुरुते पदम् । "

(b) " प्रभवति मनसि विवेको, विदुषामपि शास्त्रसम्भव स्तावत् ।
निपतन्ति दृष्टि विशिखा, यावन्नेन्दीवराक्षीणाम् " (रसमंजरी)

(c) तदवधि कुशली पुराणशास्त्र—स्मृतिशतचारुविचारजो विवेकः ।
यदवधि न पदं दधाति चित्ते, हरिणकिशोर दृशो दृशोर्विलास ।
(भामिनी विलास शृङ्गारोल्लास)

(d) " कष्ट एष तरलस्तरुणीनां भावभङ्गुरदृगन्त निपात ।
एष चेन्मनसि लब्धविपाकः, किं करिष्यति विवेकवराक । "
(भर्तृहरि निर्वेदम्)

There is also a couplet in *Shekh Sadi* the well known Persian poet, which may thus be translated in Hindi "विवेकियों के निर्मल प्रकाश का प्रश उसी समय तक रहता है जब तक वह स्त्रियों के चरित्रों से बचे रहें।"

भवति वचसि सङ्गत्याग मुद्दिश्यवार्ता, श्रुतमुखर मुखानां केवलं पण्डितानाम् । जघन मरुणरत्नग्रन्थिकाञ्चीकलापं, कुवलयनयनानां को विहातुं समर्थः ॥ ५६ ॥

शास्त्रके पढे हुए चतुर पंडितोंके मुखमें वैराग्य सूचक उपदेश केवल कथन मात्रही समझना चाहिये । क्योंकि कमलनयनी स्त्रियोंकी लालरत्नोंसे जटित कांची कलाप युक्त जंघाका परित्याग करनेमें वस्तुतः कोई भी समर्थ नहीं होता ॥ ५६ ॥

Men professing to be learned in the *Sâstras*, do not preach the doctrine of renouncement in real earnest, but simply with their tongue; for, no one in the world is ever able to give up the sight of lotus-eyed women's beautiful .... adorned with belts of crimson precious gems.

Cf.—" ये ऽ प्यङ्गनानां मवदन्ति दोषान्वैराग्यमार्गेण गुणान्विहाय ।
ते दुर्जना मे मनसो वितर्कः, सद्भाववाक्यानि न तानि तेषाम् ५"
(वाराही संहिता ७४ अध्यायः)

(b) " बुरी बुरी सब जग कहे, त्यागी किन से जाय ?
नारि हृदय जिनके रसिक, ईश्वर प्रगटे आय ॥ " (रसिक कवि)

स्वपरप्रतारकोऽसौ, निन्दतियोऽलीकपण्डितो युवतीः । यस्मात्तपसोऽपिफलं, स्वर्गःस्वर्गेऽपि चाप्सरसः ॥ ९७ ॥

जो मिथ्याभिमानी पंडित तरुण सुंदरियोंकी निंदा करते हैं वह स्वयंभी धोखा खाते हैं और दूसरोंको भी धोखा देते हैं, क्यों कि अनेकानेक तपश्चरणोंका फल तो स्वर्गकी प्राप्ति, और स्वर्ग लाभका फल अप्सराओंका भोगविलास है ॥ ९७ ॥

That learned man, who preaches the doctrine of hate against young women is indeed a false philosopher who having first deceived himself is deceiving others; for, the enjoyment of *Apsaras* or heavenly nymphs is the ultimate end of heaven, which, in its own turn, is again the result of a series of religious devotions and virtues.

Cf.—(a) " ऋतुं धनानां फल मन्य माहुः, फलं क्रतूना मविवादि पुण्यम् ।
पुण्यस्य पूर्णं फल मिन्द्रलोको, दिष्टान्ताः स्त्रिय एव नाकः ॥
(चतुर्वर्ग संग्रहः । ३ । २).

(b) अहो धार्ष्ट्य मसाधूनां, निन्दतामनघा स्त्रियः १५ "
(वाराही संहिता ७४ अध्यायः)

According to the Mahomedan religion, Hoories are said to constitute the prominent feature of the heavenly bliss of blessed sou-

मत्तेभकुम्भदलने भुवि सन्ति शूराः, केचित्प्रचण्डमृगराजवधेऽपि दक्षाः । किन्तु ब्रवीमि बलिनां पुरतः प्रसह्य, कन्दर्पदर्पदलने विरला मनुष्याः ॥ ५८ ॥

इस पृथ्वीपर मदोन्मत्त गजराजका कुंभस्थल दलन करनेवाले बहुतसे शूरवीर विद्यमान हैं, और ऐसेही प्रचंड मृगराज सिंहका वध करनेवाले मनुष्य भी बहुत मिल सकते हैं; परंतु बलवानोंके समक्ष हम यह बात ज़ोर देकर कह सकते हैं कि कामदेवका गर्व गंजन करने वाले विरलेही मनुष्य होंगे ॥ ५८ ॥

Quite true that there are men on this earth who are able to break into pieces the frontal heads of wild elephants, as well as some who are skilful to take out the life of lions, the cruel and dreadful lords of the deer ; but I can safely assert before the courageous, that persons who can successfully brave the attacks of Cupid and subdue the passion of love are undoubtedly very few.

Cf— "शूरान्महाशूरतमोऽस्ति कोऽवा, मनोजबाणैर्व्यथितो न यस्तु"
(शङ्कराचार्यस्य प्रश्नोत्तररत्नमालायाम्)

Successful resistance of the charms of fair ladies is, no doubt, the most difficult task for the Sons of Adam

सन्मार्गे तावदास्ते प्रभवति पुरुषस्तावदेवे-
न्द्रियाणां, लज्जां तावद्विधत्ते विनयमपि समा-
लंबते तावदेव । भ्रूचापाकृष्टमुक्ताः श्रवणपथ-
गता नीलपक्ष्माण एते, यावल्लीलावतीनां
हृदि न धृतिमुषो दृष्टिबाणाः पतन्ति ॥ ५९ ॥

अपनी इंद्रियोंके सुमार्गमें प्रवृत्त रखने, लज्जाके धारण करने, और नम्रताके अवलंबन करनेकी अंतिम अवधि विलासवती युवतियोंके भौंहरूपी चापसे छोड़े हुए कर्ण-पर्यंत विशाल नीलपलकोंको धारण करनेवाले और धैर्यका हरण करनेवाले दृष्टिरूप बाणों के पुरुषके हृदयमें लगनेके समय तक ही समझनी चाहिए ॥ ५९ ॥

A man can walk in the path of righteousness, subdue his senses, preserve his modesty, and hold to his moral training, until his heart is not pierced by the stupifying arrows of women's glances shot off from their arched brows and blue eyelashes.

The verse is quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि २२४६) and under *Bânabhatta* (बाणभट्ट) in the *Śârngadhara-paddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No. 3:00 I must add that I have not been able to trace out the verse either to कादम्बरी or to हर्षचरित, the two celebrated works of बाणभट्ट.

Cf.—" न श्रुतेन न वित्तेन, न वृत्तेन न कर्मणा ।
प्रवृत्तं शक्यते रोद्धुं, मनोभवपथे मनः । "
(क्षेमेन्द्रकृत दर्पदलनम् ३ विचारः)

उन्मत्त प्रेमसंरम्भादारभन्ते यदङ्गनाः। तत्र
प्रत्यूहमाधातुं, ब्रह्माऽपि खलु कातरः ॥ ६० ॥

अतिशय अनुरागसे उन्मत्त होकर स्त्रियें जिस कार्यके आरंभ कर बैठती हैं उसमें विघ्न डालनेके निमित्त स्वयं ब्रह्माजी भी भयभीत होते हैं ॥ ६० ॥

Brahmá, the Creator, is Himself afraid of throwing an obstacle into what has been undertaken by women in the hurry and excitement of their passionate love.

Cf—"What woman wills, heaven wills also."

(A. Dumas' Marguerite de Valois)

For the verification of the poet's statement the reader is referred to the desperate actions of Portia, Juliet, Imogen, Rosalind and others which sometimes make the heroines of Shakespeare appear to be something more than ordinary women.

Cf.—"कहा तिया नहिं करसके, कामवती जब होय?
रसिक सास पति पुत्र सब, करन सकै कछु कोय।"

(रसिक कवि)

तावन्महत्त्वं पाण्डित्यं, विवेकित्वं कुलीनता ।
यावज्ज्वलति नाङ्गेषु, हन्तपञ्चेषु पावकः ॥६१॥

वड़प्पन, पंडिताई, कुलीनता, और ज्ञानकी स्थिति मनुष्यके हृदयमें कामाग्नि संदीपन होनेके समय तकही रह सकती है ॥ ६१ ॥

भावार्थ ।

कामदेवकी अग्नि प्रज्वलित होतेही, वड़ाई, पंडिताई, विवेक और कुलीनता तत्काल नष्ट हो जाते हैं ॥

A man can preserve his greatness, learning, nobility and wisdom only so long as his frame is not set aglow with the burning passion of love caused by the fire of *Pancheshu* (पञ्चेषु), the holder of the five *arrows (*i.e* Cupid)

Cf—(*a*) " तावद्धत्ते पुमान्धैर्य, विवेक शील मेव च ।
यावत्पतति कामस्य, सायकानां न गोचरे २०४ "
(कथासरित्सागरः । अलंकारवती लम्बके १ तरंगः)
(*b*) " जब लग मानवके रसिक, काम न उपजै देह ।
कुशल तभी तक जानियो, धन मन मति जन गेह ॥ "
(रसिक कवि)

* For the five arrows of Cupid, the reader is referred to our note on the word पञ्चेषु

शास्त्रज्ञोऽपि प्रथितविनयोऽप्यात्मबोधोऽपि वाढं, संसारेऽस्मिन्भवति विरलो भाजनं सद्गतीनाम्। येनै तस्मिन्निरयनगरद्वार मुद्घाटयन्ती; वामाक्षीणां भवति कुटिला भ्रूलता कुञ्चिकेव ॥ ६२ ॥

शास्त्रके जाननेवाले, विनयशील, और आत्मज्ञानियोंमें से भी इस संसारमें कोई विरलाही पुरुष होगा कि जो सद्गतिका लाभ कर सके, क्योंकि वाम लोचनवाली स्त्रियोंकी कुटिल भ्रूलतारूपी कुंजीसे नरक द्वारके कपाट उनके लिए पहिलेहीसे खुले रहते हैं ॥ ६२ ॥

Out of those who are wellread in the *Sâstras*, who are renowned for their morality and who are favoured with the knowledge of self, a few persons can only be ever successful to attain to the state of eternal beatitude; for, the key of the arched brows of crooked-eyed women always opens the doors of hell for the passage of mortals.

Cf—"द्वार किमे तन्नरकस्यनारी" ३ (शङ्कराचार्यस्य प्रश्नोत्तरमाला)

Sanskrit poets when dwelling on the dark side of women generally take delight in describing them as the foremost obstacle in man's entrance into heaven

कृशः काणः खञ्जः श्रवणरहितः पुच्छविकलो,
व्रणी पूयक्लिन्नः कृमिकुलशतै रावृततनुः ।
क्षुधाक्षामोजीर्णःपिठरककपालार्पितगलः,शुनी
मन्वेति श्वा हत मपि निहन्त्येव मदनः ॥६३॥

अहो! कैसे कष्टकी बात है कि दुर्बल, काणा, खोड़ा, बूचा, बांडा, ज़ख़मी (घायल), दुर्गंधयुक्त, सहस्रशः कीड़ोंसे व्याप्त शरीरवाला, क्षुधातुर, जीर्ण, और गलेमें मिट्टीके घड़ेका गरगना धारण करनेवाला, कुत्ताभी कामान्ध होकर कुत्ती के पीछे पीछे दौड़ता फिरता है। हाय! इस निष्ठुर कामदेवको ऐसे मरेहुए प्राणीके मारनेमें भी कुछ लज्जा नहीं आती ॥ ६३ ॥

When we see that a wretched dog that is (1) lean (2) one-eyed, (3) bald, (4) earless, (5) shorn of its tail, (6) wounded, (7) stinking, (8) covered with thousands of insects, all over the body, (9) pained with excessive hunger, (10) worn out with age and (11) wearing the circular head of a broken earthen pot around its neck, is even compelled to run passionately after a bitch, we cannot help crying unreserved shame upon the meanness and cruelty of the god of love who is not ashamed of trying his deadly arrows on such a miserable creature already dead of its own misfortunes.

The stanza which is quoted under *Chandraka* in his *Auchitya vichárucharchá* (औचित्यविचारचर्चा) by *Kshemendra* (क्षेमेन्द्र) is given anonymously in *Namisádhu's* commentary on *Rudrata's Kávyálankára* (रुद्रटकृतकाव्यालङ्कार), and the *Subháshitávali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 3330

स्त्रीमुद्रांझपकेतनस्यपरमां सर्वार्थसम्पत्करीम्,
ये मूढाः प्रविहाय यान्ति कुधियो मिथ्याफला-
न्वेषिणः। ते तेनैव निहत्य निर्दयतरं नग्नी कृता
मुण्डिताः, केचित्पञ्चशिखीकृताश्च जटिलाः
कापालिका श्चापरे ॥ ६४ ॥

जो मूढ जन कामदेवकी परमोत्तम और सब प्रकारकी संपदाको देनेवाली स्त्री मुद्राका परित्याग करके बुद्धि भ्रष्टहो मिथ्या फल ढूंढते फिरते हैं उनको मीनकेतनने भी बहुत कठोर दंड दिए हैं। कितनेहीं तो नग्नहुए, कितनेही रुंड मुंड, कितने हीं पच केशी धारण किए, कितने हीं जटाधारी बने हुए, और कितने हीं कपाल हाथमें लिए हुए, भिक्षाटन करते घरघरमारे मारे फिरते हैं॥

भावार्थ

जैसे कोई राजा अपनी मुद्राके उल्लंघन करनेवालोंको उचित दंड देता है वैसेही कामदेव भी अपनी स्त्रीमुद्राके अनादर करनेवालोंको नग्नी करणादि उचित दंड देता है ६४

The fools who have forsaken the great woman-seal of the god of love (who has the design of a fish emblazoned on his standard) which can bring them every kind of success in their various pursuits, are indeed devoid of all sense and wisdom; for, they have voluntarily given up the only source of all happiness in this world and are now wandering about in fruitless search of the same. But, see, that they have met adequate punishments at the hands of Cupid who has doomed some to roam about in the world with naked bodies, some with cleanshaven heads, some with bushy and shaggy hairs growing all over the body, some with twisted and matted locks, and others with human skulls in their hands begging alms from door to door.

PURPORT.

As kings punish those who disobey the royal seal, so Cupid inflicts condign punishments on those men who set at naught his woman-seal.

Quoted anonymously by *Vāgbhaṭṭa* in his *Kāvyānuśāsana* (काव्यानुशासन), and quoted under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No. 3082. The verse stands in the *Panchatantra IV. 31.* (पचतंत्रम् ४ तंत्र ३१)

विश्वामित्रपराशरप्रभृतयो वाताम्बुपर्णाशना-
स्तेऽपि स्त्रीमुखपङ्कजं सुललितं दृष्ट्वैवमोहं
गताः । शाल्यन्नं सघृतं पयोदधियुतं भुञ्जन्ति
ये मानवास्तेषामिन्द्रियनिग्रहो यदि भवे-
द्विन्ध्यस्तरेत्सागरम् ॥ ६५ ॥

जब कि पवन, जल, और वृक्षादि के पर्ण (पान) का भक्षण करनेवाले विश्वामित्र पराशरादि ऋषि गण भी स्त्रियोका सुंदर मुख कमल देखकर मोहित हो गए तो घृत, दुग्ध और दधिसहित शाल्यादि अन्नके भोजन करनेवाले मनुष्योका इंद्रिय दमन करना तो विंध्याचलके समुद्रमे तरण करनेके समान बिलकुलही असंभव है ॥ ६५ ॥

When learned saints like *Vishwámitra* (विश्वामित्र) *Parâshara* (पराशर) and others who supported themselves upon the simplest food of bare leaves of trees and water were even thrown into a state of confusion and unconsciousness at the sight of lotus faced women, how can it then be ever possible for those men who eat the dainties of various grains as rice, wheat &c together with milk, ghee and curdle to keep absolute control over their senses ? The subjection of passion in worldly men is as much out of question as the swimming of the Vindhyâ over sea

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Cf—(*a*) त्यक्त्वा ऽऽहार मथो वने स्थितिमता पञ्चाग्निनिदाघातप ,
सेवा तत्पर मानसा दशदिशो वासोवसाना पुन ।
सिद्धादारुसभीकृताङ्गलतिका वा ताकटाक्षाशुगा
च्छिन्नान्तर्हृदया क्षणात्समभवन्कामो नृणां दुर्जय ७४ । ”
(गोपीनाथस्य रामसौभाग्यशतकम)

संसारेऽस्मिन्नसारे कुनृपतिभवनद्वारसेवावलम्ब-व्यासङ्गध्वस्तधैर्यं कथममलधियो मानसं संनिदध्युः । यद्येताः प्रोद्यदिन्दुद्युतिनिचयभृतो न स्यु रम्भोजनेत्राः, प्रेङ्खत्काञ्चीकलापाः स्तनभरविनमन्मध्यभागास्तरुण्यः ॥ ६६ ॥

यदि इस असार संसारमें पूर्ण चंद्रमाकी कान्तिके समान रूपवती, शब्द करती हुई कणग्ंतीको पहनने-वाली, और स्तनभारसे नम्रीभूत कटिको धारण करने-वाली, कमलनयनी तरुणियें न होतीं तो निर्मल मतिमान पुरुष दुष्ट राजाओंकी ड्योढीकी सेवाके संबंधी नानाप्रकारके दुःखोंको अधीर होकर कदापि नहीं सहते ।

Had there been no youthful ladies with facial splendour of the refulgent moon whose eyes are beautiful like a lotus, whose ...... are quite melodious with a sweet tinkling of bells attached to their belts, and whose waists are somewhat bent on account of the burden of their fullgrown bust, we could never have found, in the mortal world, learned men of bright intellectual powers giving up their natural wisdom, and pass like fools the miserable days of their menial lives at the doors of bad and evil kings.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 2245

In nine cases out of ten men accept service simply for the sake of supporting their family

सिद्धाध्यासितकन्दरे हरवृषस्कन्धावगाढद्रुमे, गङ्गाधौतशिलातले हिमवतः स्थाने स्थिते श्रेयसि । कःकुर्वीत शिरःप्रणाममलिनं म्लानं मनस्वी जनो, यद्वित्रस्तकुरङ्गशावनयना न स्युःस्मरास्त्रं स्त्रियः ॥ ६७ ॥

यदि इस संसारमें भयचकित मृगशावकनयनी स्त्रियाँ रूपी कामास्त्र न होते तो सिद्ध गंधर्वादि के निवास करनेके योग्य कंदरा, शिवजीके वाहन वृषभ श्रेष्ठके खाज खुजानेके वृक्ष, और गंगाधारसे पवित्र हुए शिलातलको धारण करनेवाले हिमाचलके उत्तमोत्तम स्थानोंको छोड़कर कोई भी मनस्वी दूसरों के आगे प्रणाम करके अपने मस्तकको मलिन नहीं करते ॥ ६७ ॥

भावार्थ

सुंदर स्त्रीही मनुष्योंके मान मर्दन और दीनताका कारण है ॥

Had there been no women with fawnlike eyes, the real invulnerable weapons of the god of love, no wise man in the world would have stained his head by making a reverential bow before his fellow-beings; especially when he could have easily passed his days in the beautiful valleys of the Himâlayâ whose caves are inhabited by the Siddhâs, whose trees are rubbed with the shoulders of *Nandi* (नन्दी), the divine ox of Shiva, and whose rocks are washed down by the sacred waters of the Ganges.

PURPORT.

Woman alone is the cause of man's humiliation in the world.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 2244

संसारोदधि निस्तार-पदवी न दवीयसी। अन्तरा
दुस्तरा न स्यु-र्यदिरे मदिरेक्षणाः ॥ ६८ ॥

यदि मदोन्मत्त नेत्रवाली स्त्रियें इस जगतमें न होतीं तो हे संसार! तेरे परलीपार जानेका मार्ग हमारे लिए कुछ भी कठिन न होता ॥ ६८ ॥

The safe passage over the ocean of existence would have been comparatively nothing had there been no women with bewitching eyes who constitute the only insurmountable barrier to that end.

Quoted anonymously in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 4193

(a) "रेरे चंचल्लोचनाचितरुचे चेत. प्रमुच्य स्थिर-
प्रेमाणं महिमान मेणनयना मालोक्य कि नृत्यसि।
किं मन्ये विहरिष्यसे वत हतां मुश्चान्तराशा मिमा-
मेषा कठतटे कृता खलु शिला ससारवारांनिधौ।"

(काव्यप्रदीप.)

(b) "जो होती नहि नार, मदमाती मृगलोचनी।
जग के परली पार, गमन न दुर्गम कछुक था॥"

(रसिक यति)

राजंस्तृष्णाम्बुराशेर्न हि जगति गतः कश्चिदेवावसानं, को वाऽर्थोऽर्थैः प्रभूतैः स्ववपुषि गलिते यौवने सानुरागे। गच्छामः सद्म यावद्विकसितनयनेन्दीवरालोकिनीना-माक्रम्याक्रम्य रूपं झटिति न जरया लुप्यते प्रेयसीनाम् ॥६९॥

हे राजा! इस जगत्में आकर तृष्णारूपी समुद्रका पार तो किसीने भी नहीं पाया। इस लिए शरीरके अङ्गाङ्ग शिथिल हो जाने पर और प्रीति युक्त यौवनावस्थाके व्यतीत हो जाने पर बहुतसा धन संचय भी किसी प्रयोजन का नहीं रहता। अत एव जब तक विकसित इंदीवरके दल समान विशालनेत्र वाली प्राण प्यारियों का रूप लावण्य वृद्धावस्थाके आक्रमणसे लुप्त न हो जाय उससे पहिले पहिलेही हमारा भी घर चला जाना सर्वथा उचित है ॥ ६९ ॥

Oh king! no one has ever succeeded in crossing over to the next shore of his ocean of desires. Of what ultimate use are hoards of riches, provided we pine away our youth without the enjoyment of our beloved wives? Let us therefore make haste to go to our homes so as to reach them before the time when the beauty of our beloved loves is completely snatched away by the hand of age.

Cf.—" किं यौवनेन विरहो यदि वल्लभायाः "

Admitting that man is induced to sell his freedom of action to others only for the sake of his family, it is quite natural that he should long for due enjoyment of his happy home.

रागस्यागारमेकं नरकशतमहादुःखसम्प्राप्ति-हेतु-र्मोहस्योत्पत्तिबीजं जलधरपटलं ज्ञानताराधिपस्य । कन्दर्पस्यैकमित्रं प्रकटितविविध-स्पष्टदोषप्रबन्धं, लोकेऽस्मिन्नह्यनर्थव्रजकुसुम-वनं यौवना दन्यदस्ति ॥ ७० ॥

अनुरागका एक मात्र घर, नरककी नानाविध महा यातनाओंका हेतु, मोहकी उत्पत्तिका बीज कारण, ज्ञान रूप चंद्रमाका आवरण करनेवाला मेघपटल, कामदेवका मुख्य मित्र और नानाप्रकारके प्रत्यक्ष दोषोंको प्रगट करनेवाले यौवनके सिवाय सारे अनर्थ समूहका उपवन इस लोकमें दूसरा कोई नहीं है ॥ ७० ॥

No other evil is more disastrous to the interests of man in this world than his own youth which is at once the storehouse of affection, the cause of dreadful agonies in hell, the seed of ignorance and illusion, the thick gathering of clouds for hiding the moon of knowledge, the one great friend of Cupid, the evident source of a series of manifold calamities, and the park of innumerable evils.

The raja (Bhartrihari) in *Bhartriharinirveda* thus speaks of youth

" काम दुर्विषहज्वर जनयति व्याघूर्णयत्यक्षिणी,
गात्राण्यूहनितम्बगण्डहृदयान्युच्छूनयत्युल्बणम् ।
तां तां दुर्विकृतिं करोति सुहृदो गाढ व्ययन्ते यया,
व्याधिर्यौवन मात्मनाश नियतः केते ग्रहण्यादयः "

(भर्तृहरि निर्वेदम् । पंचमोऽङ्कः)

शृंगारद्रुमनीरदे प्रचुरतःक्रीडारसस्रोतसि, प्रद्यु-
म्नप्रियबान्धवे चतुरतामुक्ताफलोदन्वति ।
तन्वीनेत्रचकोरपार्वणविधौ सौभाग्यलक्ष्मीनि-
धौ, धन्यः कोऽपि न विक्रियां कलयति प्राप्ते
नवेयौवने ॥ ७१ ॥

शृंगाररूपी वृक्षके सींचने वाले, क्रीडारसके परिपूर्ण स्रोत, कामदेवके प्रियमित्र, चातुर्यरूप मुक्ताफलके समुद्र, कामिनीगणके नेत्ररूपी चकोरों के पूर्णचंद्र, और सौभाग्यलक्ष्मीके निधान, यौवन का लाभ करके भी जो महाशय कामदेव के विकारों के वशीभूत नहीं होते वह निस्संदेह बड़े ही बड़भागी हैं ॥ ७१ ॥

That person who can keep a strict control over his senses at the critical time of his youthful manhood, the waterer of the tree of love, the vigorous stream of sensual pleasures, the beloved friend of Cupid, the ocean of the pearls of prudence, the full moon of women's *Chakor*-like eyes, and the mine of all happiness and wealth is indeed very fortunate and blessed.

Also stands as 17th in the *Vairágya Sataka* of *Padmánandakavi* (पद्मानंदकविकृतवैराग्यशतक)

For further explanations of the words शृङ्गार and चकोर see our notes

कान्तेत्युत्पललोचनेति विपुलश्रोणीभरेत्युत्सुकः, पीनोत्तुंगपयोधरेति सुमुखाम्भोजेति सुभ्रूरिति । दृष्ट्वा मुह्यति मोदतेऽभिरमते प्रस्तौति विद्वानपि, प्रत्यक्षाशुचिपुत्तिकां स्त्रियं महो मोहस्यदुश्चेष्टितम् ॥ ७२ ॥

अहो ! इस मोह की भी कैसी दुश्चेष्टा है कि बड़े बड़े विद्वान् मनुष्य भी इस प्रत्यक्षरूपसे अशुचिकी पूतलीमय स्त्री को देख करके मोहित हो जाते है, बड़ा आनंद मानते है, और प्रसन्न होते है, तथा उत्कंठित होकर प्राणप्यारी, कमलनयनी, विपुलनितंबस्थल के धारण करनेवाली, पीनोन्नत पयोधरवाली, कमलमुखी, और सुंदर भौंह के धारण करनेवाली इत्यादि सम्बोधनों से स्तुति करने लगते है ॥ ७२ ॥

How great and wonderful is the evil influence of delusion that notwithstanding his firm conviction of the fact that woman is evidently the cause of all impurities and misfortunes, a learned man is even led to fondly address her in such tender language "oh charmer, thy large eyes are like the waterlily, thy are fullgrown and round, thy protuberant breasts are thickset and heaving, thy face is beautiful and lotuslike and thy eyebrows are fair and elegant !" Viewing her in this picturesque light he takes a considerable delight in seeing enjoying, and praising her handsome person

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The verse also stands in the प्रबोधचन्द्रोदय (४ अङ्क)

Cf.— " आलोकन च वचन च निगूहन च, यासां स्मरन्नमतन्त्रसास कुशास्त्रम् । तासां किमङ्ग पिशिताद्यपुत्तिपात्र, गात्र विचिन्त्य मुदां न निराकुलोऽसि ५६ " (वाग्भट्टालङ्कार)

स्मृता भवति तापाय, दृष्टा चोन्मादकारिणी।
स्पृष्टा भवति मोहाय,सा नाम दयिता कथम्७३

जो स्त्री चिन्तमन करने मात्रसे चित्तको सन्ताप देती है, दृष्टिगत होनेसे उन्मादकी वृद्धि करती है, और स्पर्श करनेसे सारे विवेकका नाश करके पूर्ण मोहका कारण हो जाती है वह स्त्री न मालूम प्राणप्यारी क्यों कर कहलाती है ? ॥ ७३ ॥

How can she deserve the name of a sweetheart or beloved when her very thought is entailed with pain, sight with mental excitement, and touch with total stupefaction of the senses ?

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1225.

Cf—" दर्शनाद्धरते चित्त, स्पर्शनाद्धरते बलम् ।
सम्भोगाद्धरते वीर्यं, नारी प्रत्यक्षराक्षसी ॥ "

(समयोचितपद्यमालिका)

How pointed and perfect is the poet's ironical attack on the use of the word दयिता (beloved) for our lady loves !

Cf —" बिन देखें देखन चहत, देखे तृप्ति न होय ।
नारी नर दुखदायिनी, प्यारी कैसे सोय ? "

(रसिक कवि)

तावदेवामृतमयी, यावल्लोचनगोचरा । चक्षुः-
पथादपेतातु, विषादप्यतिरिच्यते ॥ ७४ ॥

स्त्री की भी कैसी विचित्र लीला है कि,जबतक हमारे नयन गोचर है तबतक तो निस्संदेह अमृतमय प्रतीत होती है, परंतु ज्यों ही वह हमारी दृष्टिसे अंतर्हित होती है त्यों ही विषसे भी विशेष दुःखदायक हो जाती है॥७४

A woman is indeed the personification of pure nectar as long as she lies within the scope of our vision ; but no sooner she is out of our sight than she is invariably worse than poison.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1244

To be in the company of our beloved wives is indeed delightful, but separation from them tells as badly upon our health as poison.

Amrita (nectar) and *Visha* (poison) are two of the fourteen precious things churned out of the ocean For enumeration of the 14 gems see our note on the word रत्नानि

नामृतं न विषं किंचिदेकां मुक्ता नितम्बि-
नीम् । सैवामृतलतारक्ता, विरक्ता विषवल्लरी७५

सुंदर नितंवस्थल को धारण करनेवाली स्त्रीको छोड़कर इस संसार में न तो कोई अमृत है और न कोई विष है, क्योंकि अनुराग युक्त होने पर यही अमृतलता और विरक्त होने पर यही विष वेलि के समान गुणागुण धारण करलेती है ॥ ७५ ॥

There is nothing ambrosial or poisonous in the world excepting woman ; for, when she is attached to her lover she is no less than a nectareous creeper ; but when she is indifferent to him, she is really equal to a poisonous plant.

Cf.—(a) " नून स्त्री नाम सृष्टेयममृतेन विषेण च ।
अनुरक्तामृत साहि, विरक्ता विषमेव सा १७८ "
(कथासरित्सागरः । मदनमञ्चुकालम्बकः ८ तरंगः)

(b) " स्निग्धंमवत्यमृतकल्प महोकलत्र,
हालाहल विषमिवापगुण तदेव "
(वामनस्य काव्यालंकारसूत्राणि)

(c) " नामृतं न विषं किंचि-देकां मुक्ता नितम्बिनीम् ।
यस्याः सङ्गेन जीव्येत, म्रियेत च वियोगत. "
(पंचतन्त्रम् ४ तन्त्रम् ३२)

Mark that the first half of this verse is exactly the same as that of our text

आवर्तः संशयानामविनयभवनं पत्तनं साहसानां, दोषाणां सन्निधानं कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानाम् । स्वर्गद्वारस्य विघ्नो नरकपुरमुखं सर्वमायाकरण्डं स्त्रीयंत्रं केन सृष्टं विष ममृतमयं प्राणिनामेकपाशः ॥ ७६ ॥

सारे संदेहों का भँवर अविनय का घर, साहसों का नगर, दोषों का कोष, शतशः प्रकार के कपटों से सहित अविश्वासों का क्षेत्र, स्वर्गद्वार की अर्गला, नरकपुर का द्वार, सब तरह के मायाजाल की पिटारी, और अमृत के वेश में विषमय, ऐसा स्त्रीयंत्ररूपी प्राणियों को मोहन करने का एकमात्र पाश न मालूम किसने बनाया है ?७६॥

Who is it that has created the ambrosial poison of woman, the whirlpool of confusion, the home of immorality, the town of adventurous undertakings, the source of sin and crime, the embodiment of hundreds of deceits, the field of faithlessness, the barrier across the doors of heaven, the gate of the infernal city (hell), the magical basket of all illusionary tricks and the one unfailing snare for enticing men ?

The verse is virtually the same as sl'ka 3 in the *Sântiśataka* II (शान्तिशतकम् २ परिच्छेदः) It also stands in the *Panchatantra* I. (पंचतन्त्रम् । १ । १९१)

Cf —" अंतर्विषमया ह्येता, बहिश्चैव मनोरमाः ।
गुञ्जाफलसमाकारा, योषितः केन निर्मिताः ॥ "
(पञ्चतंत्रम् १. १९६)

सत्यत्वेन शशांक एष वदनीभूतो न चेन्दीवर-द्वन्द्वे लोचनतां गते न कनकैरप्यंगयष्टिः कृता । किंत्वेवं कविभिः प्रतारितमनास्तत्वं विजानन्नपि, त्वङ्मांसास्थिमयं वपुर्मृगदृशां मन्दो जनः सेवते ॥ ७७ ॥

यदि पक्षपात छोड़ कर सत्य सत्य विचार करें तो मृगनयनी स्त्रियों के मुख को चंद्रमा, नयनयुगल को नील कमल, और शरीर को सुवर्ण, से बने हुए कदापि न कहेंगे। परंतु कवियों की असत्य उक्तियों से वंचित होकर यथार्थ तत्व का परिचय रहने पर भी हम लोग मूर्खता से स्त्रियों के त्वचा, मांस और अस्थिमय शरीर के सेवन करने में आसक्त हो रहे हैं ॥ ७७ ॥

To tell the truth, the face of woman is not made up of moon, the eyes are not the embodiment of a pair of lotus flowers, and the body is not really constructed of gold; but foolish men being deceived by false exaggerations of poets are still led to devote a great deal of attention to females whose forms like those of all other beings are simply made up of skin, flesh, and bone.

Cf — (a) "त्वङ्मांसरुधिरस्नायुमेदोमज्जास्थिसंहतौ ।
विण्मूत्रपूये रमतां, कृमीणां कियदन्तरम् ।"
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारः ६३६ । १२५)

(b) " क कफार्त मुख नार्याः, क पीयूषनिधिः शशी ।
आमनन्ति तयोरैक्य, कामिनो मदबुद्धय. " ७७
(पद्मानन्दकविकृतवैराग्यशतकम्)

लीलावतीनां सहजा विलासास्त एव मूढस्य हृदि स्फुरन्ति । रागो नलिन्या हि निसर्गसिद्धस्तत्र भ्रमत्येव मुधा षडंघ्रिः ॥ ७८ ॥

जैसे कमलिनी के पुष्प की स्वाभाविक लाली देख कर मूर्ख भ्रमर वृथाही आनंद मग्न हो उस के चारों ओर गूंजने लगता है, वैसेही लीलावती स्त्रियों के सहजविलासों को लखि कर मूढजन भी फूले अङ्ग नहीं समाते हैं॥७८॥

Notwithstanding the fact that redness is merely a natural attribute of lotuses, the black bee is yet misled to take it for a sure sign of their love towards it, and so being mad with joy it hovers continually around the flowers; just in the same way, though amorous and graceful acts are quite natural with sportive women, yet they go to make indelible impressions upon the hearts of fools who take them for all in all as to their (women's) sincere attachment to them

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The radical meaning of the word *Shadanghri* (षडंघ्रि) is six footed But the application of the word is confined to the bee

Flirtations are generally natural to the fair sex and we must not always take them for real love

यदेतत्पूर्णेन्दुद्युतिहरमुदाराकृतिधरं, मुखाब्जं तन्वंग्याः किल वसति यत्राधरमधु। इदं तत्किं पाकद्रुमफल मिदानीमतिरसं, व्यतीतेऽस्मि न्काले विषमिव भविष्यत्यसुखदम् ॥ ७९ ॥

इस कटिकेहरी का पूर्ण चंद्रमा की कांति को हरण करनेवाला और उदार आकार को धारण करनेवाला यह मुखकमल जहां पर अधरामृत का निवास है इस समय यद्यपि अतिशय रसमय प्रतीत होता है, परंतु यौवन व्यतीत होने पर यही मुख पक्करके सड़े हुए द्रुमफल के समान विषके सदृश दुःखदायी हो जायगा ॥ ७९ ॥

After the lapse of that lovely period of youth, the same lotus-like face of slender-bodied women, which resembles to the splendour of a full moon, contains the ambrosia of lips, and is full of such excellent juice at the present time, will undoubtedly be deprived of all its flavour, and will begin to taste of bitter poison like the rotten fruit of a pomegranate.

The simile may be extended to the regular set of teeth of a woman's mouth to the wellset seeds of a pomegranate fruit, both of which are seen to lose their charm when they are long past the period of maturity

जल्पन्ति सार्द्धं मन्येन,पश्यन्त्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः।
हृदये चिन्तयन्त्यन्यं, प्रियःकोनाम योषिताम्८०

जो विलासवती स्त्रियें बातें तो किसी और ही के साथ करती है, और देखती किसी और ही की ओर है, और अंतःकरण में किसी और ही का चिंतमन कररही है उन युवतियों का अनुराग किसी विशेषपुरुष पर कदापि ही स्थिर नहीं रह सकता ॥ ८० ॥

No one can be said to be really loved by women, who talk with one, glance at another, and think of a a different person, all at one and the same time

PURPORT

Women are generally faithless and inconstant in love

Quoted under *Strī Vyasana* in the *Subhāṣitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि। २७७१), and anonymously in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 1407

The verse also stands in the *Panchatantra* I (पचतन्त्रम् । १ तन्त्रम् १३५)

Cf —(a) "अन्य मनुष्य हृदयेन कृत्वा अन्य ततो दृष्टिभिराह्वयन्ति ।
अन्यत्र मुञ्चन्ति मदप्रसेक—मन्य शरीरेण च कामयन्ते "

(सुभाषित रत्नभांडागार ५९६ । ६९)

(b) "न्यनविकारैरन्य, वचनैरन्य विचेष्टितैरन्य ।
रमयति सुरतेनान्य, स्त्रीव हुरूपाणि जायते यस्या । "

(सुभाषित रत्नभांडागार ५९६ । ६०),

(c) "अन्य प्रियालापपथं नयन्ते, किञ्चित्कटाक्षैरपर स्पृशन्ति ।
अन्य हृदा यश्च न मन्त्रयन्ते, धिग्योषितां चञ्चलचित्तवृत्तिम् ८४ "

(पद्मानन्दस्य वैराग्यशतकम्)

मधु तिष्ठति वाचि योषितां, हृदि हालाहल मेव केवलम् । अत एव निपीयतेऽधरो, हृदयं मुष्टिभिरेवताड्यते ॥ ८१ ॥

स्त्रियों के वचनों में अमृत और हृदय में हालाहल भरा हुवा है । इसी कारण से पुरुष उनके अधरामृत का पान और वक्षस्थल का मर्दन किया करते हैं ॥ ८१ ॥

While the words of women are saturated with nectar their hearts are exclusively filled with poison. It is, therefore, quite reasonable that men should eagerly drink the lips of ladies with their mouths, and beat (rub) the breasts with their fists

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Quoted under *Kalidas Mâghau* (कालिदासमाघौ) in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3380 Also found in the *Panchatantra* (पचतन्त्र १ । १८९), *the Kuvalayananda* (कुवलयानन्द), and the *Sringâravindu* (शृङ्गारबिन्दु),

How exquisitely the poet accounts for men's kissing women's lips and . . .. their breasts ! Is it not natural that one should eagerly advance towards the place which contains nectar so as to drink it off without delay ? Is it not that poison is a fit object of man's abhorrence, and does it not deserve a severe rubbing (beating) which contains the deadly bane ?

अपसर सखे दूरादस्मात्कटाक्षविषानला-
त्प्रकृतिविषमाद्योषित्सर्पाद्विलासफणाभृतः ।
इतरफणिनादष्टः शक्यश्चिकित्सितुमौषधै-
श्चतुरवनिताभोगिग्रस्तं त्यजन्ति हि मंत्रिणः ८२

हे मित्र ! इस कटाक्षरूप विषाग्नि को धारण करने-वाले, स्वभावही से विषम, और विलासमय फणधारी स्त्रीरूपी सर्प का दूरही से परित्याग कर, क्योंकि अन्यान्य सर्प के काटे हुए का इलाज तो औषधियों से हो सकता है परंतु चतुर स्त्रीरूप सर्प के डसे हुए मनुष्य को असाध्य जान कर गारुडी लोग भी कुछ चिकित्सा नहीं करते ॥ ८२ ॥

Oh friend ! you should carefully avoid from a distance the contact of a woman-serpent that is deadly poisonous from its very nature, commanding the fiery arrows of sideglances and wearing the hood of graceful and amorous sports ; for, those who are bitten by ordinary snakes are liable to cure by use of medicines, but persons bitten by serpentine ogles of clever women are entirely incurable even through the skill of renowned charmers.

Cf.—" Oh woman, woman ! thou art more baneful to the happiness of man than the poisonous dragon of the desert. "

(*Sketches of Persia Ch XX.*)

विस्तारितं मकरकेतनधीवरेण, स्त्रीसंज्ञितं बडिशमत्र भवाम्बुराशौ । तेनाचिरात्तदधरामिषलोलमर्त्यमत्स्यान्विकृष्य स पचत्यनुरागवह्नौ ॥ ८३ ॥

कामदेव रूप धीवर ने इस संसार समुद्र में स्त्रीरूप जाल को बिछा रक्खा है जिस के द्वारा वह अधरामिष के लोभसे फँसे हुए पुरुषरूप मत्स्यों को शीघ्रता पूर्वक खैंच खैंचकर अनुरागकी अग्निसे पकाता रहताहै ॥८३॥

Makarketana (मकरकेतन) or Cupid, the wonderful fisherman, has thrown his woman net into the ocean of existence, and through the offer of a tempting bait of labial flesh he is soon able to drag out the human fish and then to roast him alive into the fire of passionate love

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What a nice metaphor do we find here? We have got the fisherman his net, his hook, his bait and every thing else ready for immediate use Not content with all this he has also provided against the last chance of escape of the poor things by keeping at hand a burning fire in which he roasts the fishes caught by him When once into the snares of love, escape is out of question

कामिनीकायकान्तारे, कुचपर्वतदुर्गमे । मा
संचर मनः पान्थ, तत्रास्ते स्मरतस्करः ८४॥

हे मनरूपी पथिक ! कुचरूपी पर्वतों से दुर्गम, कामिनी के शरीररुप गहन वनमें तुम कदापि मत जाइयो, क्योंकि कामदेवरूपी तस्कर वहांपर घात लगाए हुए निरंतर बैठा रहता है ॥ ८४ ॥

Oh my heart! you should never go into the dense forest of a woman's body which is rendered quite impassable by the high mountains of her heaving breasts, and the stealthy presence of the god of love who frequents the place like a thief

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1256

Cf.—(*a*) "Hast thou not found each woman's breast
(The land where thou hast travelled)
Either by savages possest,
Or wild and uninhabited ?
Lust, the scorching dogstar, here
Rages with immoderate heat ,"
... .{ Cowley }

(*b*) "मृगेक्षणानूनमसावसीमा, भीमाटवी बुद्धिमतामतीन्या ।
यद्राहु वक्षोभिरनङ्गभिल्लो, बद्धा नराछम्मयते न मुक्तिम् ॥"
(सोमप्रभाचार्यकृत शृङ्गार वैराग्य तरङ्गिणी ४१)

ल्यादीर्घेण चलेन वक्रगतिना तेजस्विना भोगिना; नीलाब्जद्युतिनाऽहिना वर मही दष्टो न तच्चक्षुषा। दष्टे सन्ति चिकित्सका दिशि दिशि प्रायेण धर्मार्थिनो, मुग्धाक्षीक्षणवीक्षितस्य नहि मे मंत्रो न चाप्यौषधम् ॥ ८९ ॥

अत्यंत विशाल, चंचल, वक्रगतिवाले, तेजस्वी और नील कमल के समान कांतिवाले, स्त्रीके नेत्रों से डसे जाने की अपेक्षा पूर्वोक्त विशेषणों से विशिष्ट भयंकर सर्प से डसा जाना सर्वथा श्रेष्ठ है; क्योंकि सर्प के काटे हुए की धर्मार्थ चिकित्सा करनेवाले वैद्य प्रायः स्थान स्थान में विद्यमान् हैं परंतु मुग्धा सुंदरी के नेत्ररूपी बाणों से घायल हुए पुरुष के इलाज के लिए न तो कोई मंत्र हैं और न औषधि हैं ॥ ८९ ॥

The bite of a big, swift-footed, crooked-moving, ferocious, hooded, and jetblack serpent is indeed *to be preferred to that of the large, unsteady*, crooked, brilliant, lovely, and dark-blue eyes of a young and beautiful woman : because skilful doctors for a charitable treatment of snakebites are plentifully found all over the world ; but there are neither Vaidyas nor medicines to effect a perfect cure of him whose heart is pierced by the glances of ladies possessing the aforesaid qualifications.

Charmers cure snakebites, not only without taking anything from the patients but also at a great personal sacrifice to themselves

मत्तेभकुम्भपरिणाहिनि कुङ्कुमार्द्रे, कान्तापयोधरतटे रसखेदखिन्नः । वक्षो निधाय भुजपञ्जरमध्यवर्ती, धन्यः क्षपां क्षपयति क्षणलब्धनिद्रः ॥ ८६ ॥

जो पुरुष शृंगारादि रस के खेदसे शिथिल होकर मदोन्मत्त गजपुंगव के कुंभस्थल के समान विस्तीर्ण और कुंकुम लेपसे आर्द्र हुए निजप्राणप्यारी के पयोधररूप तटपर उसकी भुजलता के मध्य में अपना वक्षस्थल रख तनिक निद्रा का लाभ कर के रात्रि व्यतीत करता है वह निस्संदेह धन्य है ॥ ८६ ॥

One who can afford to pass the night by taking a little snap as if to refresh himself from his amorous toils by reclining his head on the beautiful and cagelike arm-cushions of his beloved wife resting over her broad and globular breasts resembling the forehead of a wild elephant, and wetted with the application of saffron juice, is indeed blessed.

The verse which also stands in the *Panchatantra* (पञ्चतंत्र) is quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 1222, and under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 3693 It is also found in the शृंगारतिलक of कालिदास at No 22

Cf.—" असौ धन्यो यूनां यदुरसि विशाले मृगदृशः ।
स्तनाभ्यां स्रन्तो दृढतर परीरम्भ समये " २७ ॥
(रामभद्रदीक्षितस्य शृंगारतिलक भाणे).

न गम्यो मंत्राणां न च भवति भैषज्यविषयो,
न चापि प्रध्वंसं व्रजति विविधैः शान्तिकशतैः ।
भ्रमावेशादङ्गे किमपि विदधद्भङ्गमसमं, स्मरापस्मारोऽयं भ्रमयति दृशं घूर्णयति च ॥८७॥

कामदेवरूपी अपस्मार नाम रोग से पीड़ित हुए मनुष्य की व्यथा न तो मंत्र तंत्र से दूर होती है, न औषधियों के प्रयोग से जाती है, और न शांति पाठ आदि के कराने से ही शांत हो सकती है, किंतु जब जब इसका दौरा होता है तब तब रोगी के अंगमें न्यूनाधिक भावसे एक प्रकारकी असह्य वेदना उत्पन्न हो जाती है कि जिससे उसका शरीर टूटने लगता है, मन फिरने लगता है, और दृष्टि घूमने लगती है ॥ ८७ ॥

The epilepsy of love is incurable either by *Mantras*, or medicines and it can never be put to an end by the application of a variety of soothing balms (or by reading of several *Santipâthas* शान्तिपाठ *i. e.* propitiatory texts), but whenever the patient is seized by its fits he suffers an indescribable pain which makes his limbs burn with passion and his eyes roll incessantly in a peculiar way.

Cf.—" मनोरागस्तीव्र विषमिव विसर्पत्यविरत,
प्रमाथी निर्धूमो ज्वलति विधुत पावक इव ।
हिनस्ति प्रत्यङ्ग ज्वर इव गरीयानितरतो,
न मां त्रातु तात प्रभवति न चाम्बा न भवती ॥ "
(मालतीमाधवे)

जात्यन्धाय च दुर्मुखाय च जराजीर्णाखिला-
ङ्गायच, ग्रामीणाय च दुष्कुलाय च गलत्कु-
ष्ठाभिभूताय च । यच्छन्तीषु मनोहरं निजवपु
र्लक्ष्मीलवश्रद्धया, पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलति-
काशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः ॥ ८८ ॥

जन्मांध, कुरूप, जरासे जीर्ण शिथिल शरीरवाले, ग्रामीण (गंवार), नीचकुलमें जन्म लेनेवाले, और कोढ झरते हुए घृणा योग्य पुरुष को थोड़ेसे धनके लोभसे जो वेश्या अपनी मनोहर देह को समर्पण कर देती है उस विवेकरूप कल्पलता के छेदन करनेवाली गणिकासे किस विद्वान का अनुराग हो सकता है ? ॥ ८८ ॥

What wise man can ever take delight in loving a prostitute—the mowing scythe of the heavenly creeper of knowledge—who, through the mere hope of getting a small amount of money, can even sell her lovely person to the disgusting embraces of a miserable creature that is born blind, ugly, worn out with age, rustic of low origin, and whose very sight is wholly unbearable on account of the stinking flow of his leprous scars ?

Cf.—" वित्तेन वेत्ति वेश्या, स्मरसदृशं कुष्ठिनं जराजीर्णम् ।
वित्तं विनापि वेत्ति, स्मरसदृशं कुष्ठिनं जराजीर्णम् ॥ "

(क्षेमेन्द्रः).

Prostitutes love money, but not men.

वेश्याऽसौ मदनज्वाला, रूपेन्धनसमेधिता ।
कामिभिर्यत्र हूयन्ते, यौवनानि धनानि च ८९

यह वेश्या सौंदर्यरूपी इंधनसे प्रज्वलित होनेवाली कामदेवरूप प्रचंड अग्नि है जिसमें कामीजन अपने यौवन और धन का निष्प्रयोजन हवन करते हैं ॥ ८९ ॥

A prostitute is the fire of love which strengthens through the fuel of beauty, and burns to ashes the youth and wealth of the libidinous.

Besides its being identical in sense the following verse is almost alike with the above stanza in its verbal construction

" अयं च सुरत ज्वाला, कामाग्निः प्रणयेन्धन. ।
नराणां यत्र हूयन्ते, यौवनानि धनानि च ॥ "
(सुभाषित रत्नभाण्डागार.)

Cf.—" रूपिणी कुसृति सृष्टा धन प्राणापहारिणी ।
आढ्यानां यौवनान्धानां वेश्या नामेह वेधसा ॥ "
(कथासरित्सागरः । शशाङ्कवतीलम्बक. १ तरग.)

The poet's intention in the above stanza of the text is apparently to strike a successful blow at immorality by holding to derision the figure of a harlot in its darkest colours

कश्चुम्बति कुलपुरुषो, वेश्याधरपल्लवं मनोज्ञमपि। चारभटचौरचेटक-नटविटनिष्ठीवनशरावम् ॥ ९० ॥

दूत, पामर, चौर, दास, नट और जार पुरुषों के थूकने के शराव (सरावा) रूप वेश्या के अधरोष्ठ का चुंबन अत्यंत मनोहर होने पर भी कोई कुलीन मनुष्य नहीं कर सकता ॥ ९० ॥

What respectable person can ever condescend to kiss the lips of a prostitute which though very lovely are in reality a disgusting tray or dish constantly spit by spies, soldiers (mercenaries), thieves, slaves, actors, and sensual cheats ?

The point of the stanza may be thus summarised —Prostitutes are generally ... by the dregs and rubbish of mankind, and therefore they are not in the least the fit objects of social intercourse of the gentry.

For further explanations of the words विट &c. see our note on this stanza.

धन्या स्त एव चपलायतलोचनानां, तारुण्य-
दर्पघनपीनपयोधराणाम् । क्षामोदरोपरिलस
त्रिवलीलतानां, दृष्ट्वाऽऽकृतिं विकृतिमेति मनो
न येषाम् ॥ ९१ ॥

चंचल और विशाल नेत्रवाली, यौवन के अभिमानरूप सघन और स्थूल पयोधर धारण करनेवाली, और अत्यंत सूक्ष्म उदर भागपर त्रिवलीलता से विभूषित,* तरुण स्त्रियों के सौंदर्य को देख करके जिन पुरुषों के मनमें किसी प्रकार का विकार नहीं होता वह निस्संशय प्रशंसनीय हैं ॥ ९१ ॥

Those people are indeed blessed whose hearts are never agitated at the sight of beautiful ladies with (1) unsteady, big and large eyes, (2) youthful, lovely, thickset, and heaving breasts and (3) charming lines upon their tender ....

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* The word त्रिवली means threefolds. It is especially applied to the threefold wrinkles of skin just above the of healthy and wellformed women. The poet here speaks of them as creepers on account of their zigzag appearance

प्रोद्यत्प्रौढप्रियङ्गुद्युतिभृति विदलत्कुन्दमाद्यद्विरेफे, काले प्रालेयवातप्रचलविकसितोद्दाममन्दारदाम्नि । येषां नो कण्ठलग्ना क्षणमपि तुहिनक्षोदरक्षा मृगाक्षी, तेषां मायामयामा यमसदनसमा यामिनी याति यूनाम् ॥ ९२ ॥

जिस कालमें सुंदर प्रियंगु वृक्ष अपनी पूर्ण शोभा को दिखा रहे हैं, विकसित कुंदपुष्पों पर मदोन्मत्त भ्रमर गुंजार कर रहे हैं, और पूर्णरूप से खिले हुए मंदारवृक्षों का समूह शीतल वायु के झोखे से झकोरे ले रहा है, उस समय में शीतकाल के शीत को निवारण करनेवाली मृगनयनी को जो पुरुष क्षणमात्र भी अपने वक्षस्थल से नहीं लगा सकता उस युवा (जवान) की रात्रि शीघ्र व्यतीत न हो कर यमराज के भवन के समान अत्यंत दीर्घ और भयंकर हो जाती है ॥ ९२ ॥

At the time when *Priyungu* (प्रियंगु) creepers are in their full maturity, and the bees are humming with maddened joy on a cluster of blooming jasmines (कुन्द), and when a series of ripe *Mandârs* (coral trees) in blossoms, are gently trembling by the blowing of a cool breeze, those who are unable to embrace the cold dispersing persons of beautiful ladies to the close of their bosoms are sure to feel the long watches of night as fearful as the palace of Yama, the god of death.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 1843, and the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No. 3924.

सुधामयोऽपि क्षयरोगशान्त्यै, नासाग्रमुक्ता-
फलकच्छलेन । अनङ्गसञ्जीवनदृष्टिशक्ति-
र्मुखामृतं ते पिबतीव चन्द्रः ॥ ९३ ॥

हे प्यारी ! यह चंद्रमा सुधामय होनेपर भी अपने क्षयरोग की शांति के लिए तेरी नासिका के अग्रभाग में लटकते हुए मोती के छल से तेरे अधरामृत का पान कर रहा है ॥ ९३ ॥

Although she is herself the embodiment of nectar, and the engenderer of passionate love in the hearts of people the moon has yet availed herself of the happy opportunity of assuming the form of a big pearl to adorn the point of thy acquiline nose, and thus to drink off the ambrosia of thy lips in order to cure herself of her periodical wanings

Needless to say that the poet has here represented the pearl of a woman's nose ring as a full moon drinking the ambrosia of her lips

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Quoted under वैद्यनाथ in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 3305

Cf —" मिथे सुधाकर रोगनिज, क्षयी निवृत्ति उपाय ।
चन्द पियत मधु अधर का, नथ मोती मिस आय ॥ "
(रसिक कवि)

शुभ्रंसद्म सविभ्रमा युवतयः श्वेतातपत्रोज्ज्वला, लक्ष्मीरित्यनुभूयते स्थिरमिव स्फीते शुभेकर्मणि। विच्छिन्ने नितरा मनङ्गकलहक्रीडात्रुटत्तन्तुकं, मुक्ताजालमिव प्रयाति झटिति भ्रश्यद्दिशोदृश्यताम्॥ ९४॥

जबतक मनुष्यों के प्राचीन पुण्य का प्रभाव बना रहता है तब तक सुंदरभवन, विलासवती युवतियां और छत्रचामरादि ऐश्वर्य की विभूति सब कुछ ही स्थिर रहते हैं परंतु पूर्वसंचित शुभकर्म के क्षय होतेही ये सब वैभव रस केलिकी कलह में टूटी हुई मुक्ताफल की लड़ी के समान शीघ्र ही विलायमान हो जाते हैं॥ ९४॥

भावार्थ

शृंगार का उद्बोध करनेवाले सुंदर गृहादिकों की स्थिति मनुष्य के भाग्योदय पर्यंत ही रहती है॥

The enjoyment of splendid palaces, graceful young ladies, and spotless wealth and power together with their necessary symbols can only last with the definite term of our past virtues; for, when the influence of our previously accumulated good is no longer in force then all these gifts are soon scattered away and lost to the winds like a string of pearls broken in the course of an amorous quarrel.

PURPORT.

The duration of worldly enjoyments synchronize with that of man's good fortune.

Cf—" स्तनयौवनप्रभृति सर्वमनुगतमिदं शरीरिणाम्।
न क्षणमपि भवति स्थितिमन्निजपूर्वजन्मकृतपुण्य संक्षये ६८॥"
(वीरनन्दिकृत चन्द्रप्रभचरितम् १७ सर्ग.).

अजितात्मसु संबद्धः, समाधिकृतचापलः ।
भुजङ्गकुटिलः स्तब्धो, भ्रूविक्षेपः खलायते ९५

अजितेंद्रियों से संबंध रखनेवाले, समाधि में विघ्नडालनेवाले, सर्प के समान तिरछी चाल चलनेवाले और गर्विष्ठ, स्त्रियों के भ्रूभंग का आचरण पूर्वोक्त विशेषणों से विशिष्ट दुर्जन के समान होता है ॥ ९५ ॥

A woman's glance is generally comparable to a wicked person; for, it attaches itself to those who have no control over their senses, diverts the concentration of mind, moves in a crooked path like a venomous snake, and maintains a proud and lofty bearing.

Quoted under *Oorjita* (ऊर्जित) in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1490

किं गतेन यदि सा न जीवति, प्राणिति प्रियतमा तथाऽपि किम् । इत्युदीर्य नवमेघमालिकां, न प्रयाति पथिकः स्वमन्दिरम् ॥९६॥

घर जाने की लालसा रखनेवाला पथिक, प्रस्थान समय में आकाश में उठी हुई नवीन मेघमाला की ओर दृष्टि करके यह तर्क करता है कि, यदि अबतक प्राणप्यारी जीवितही नहीं है तो मेरे वहा जाने से क्या प्रयोजन है और यदि वह जीवित भी है तोभी मेरा इस समय का. प्रयाण तो सर्वथा निरर्थक है, क्योंकि यह घनघोर घटा मुझको सकुशल घर पर कब पहुँचने दे सकती है । इस प्रकार का तर्कवितर्क करके वह बिचारा घर जाने का साहस कदापि नही करता ॥ ९६ ॥

Seeing the gathering of rain clouds just forming into the sky, a man who is away from his nativity is compelled to give up his immediate intention of returning home with the thought that (1) in case his beloved wife is already dead of the pangs of separation it is no advantage in his going there, or (2) if she be still surviving the shock it is also useless to undertake the journey when the monsoon is about to set in

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Quoted under (रतिमित्र) in the *Subhashitaval* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1748 and under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 3885

एको रागिषु राजते प्रियतमादेहार्धहारी हरो,
नीरागेष्वपि यो विमुक्तललनासङ्गो न यस्मात्परः। दुर्वारस्मरबाणपन्नगविषज्वालावलीढो जनः, शेषः कामविडम्बितो हि विषयान् भोक्तुं न मोक्तुं क्षमः ॥ ९७ ॥

जैसे अनुरागियों में पार्वती को अर्धाङ्ग में धारण करनेवाले शिवजीही सबके शिरोमणि हैं वैसे ही विरागियों में भी संसार के भोगविलास का सर्वथा त्याग करने वाले महादेवजी ही सबमें अग्रगण्य है, क्योंकि कामदेव के बाणरूप सर्पों की असह्य विषाग्नि से संतप्त हुए अन्य जन तो मदन की चेष्टासे विडम्बित होकर न तो विषयादिकों का यथेच्छ भोगही कर सकते हैं और न उनका त्यागही कर सकते है ॥ ९७ ॥

Before His marriage with *Pârvati* (पार्वती) Shiva succeeded in maintaining a complete indifference to the charms of women, and He went even so far as to reduce to ashes the god of love who had unfortunately once conspired with Spring to excite His latent passion; but after His espousing that beautiful lady as the mistress of His heart, He became so much attached to her that He was unable to part with her even for the slightest moment, and to ensure this He assumed the wonderfully composite form which is half man and half woman. Shiva is therefore the only one who stands conspicuous both among (1) the worldlings and (2) the ascetics, for once tasting the poisonous fire of Cupid's serpentine arrows, and always led astray by passionate lust, man is quite unable either to enjoy the sensual pleasures or abandon them altogether

वैराग्ये संचरत्येको, नीतौ भ्रमति चापरः ।
शृङ्गारे रमते कश्चिद्भुवि भेदाः परस्परम् ९८॥

कोई मनुष्य वैराग्य में विचर रहे है, कोई नीतिमार्ग में भ्रमण कर रहे है, और कोई शृंगारही में रम रहे है पृथ्वीतल पर इस प्रकार कितने ही भेदाभेद दृष्टि आते है ॥ ९८ ॥

The mental tendencie of people on the face of the globe are quite different from one another, *e g* some are indifferent to the world and are engaged in the devotion of the Supreme Being, some are passing their days in the study of morality and politics, and some have turned their attention to the sole enjoyment of sensual pleasures

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It also occurs as stanza 3 in the *Śant śataka* Chapter II (शान्तिशतकम् २ परिच्छेद)

Cf.—" On life s vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the card, but passion is the gale "
(Pope s Essay on Man Epistle ii.)

विरहोऽपिसङ्गमः खलु, परस्परं संगतं मनो येषाम् । यद्धृदयविघटितः सः, संगमोऽपि विरहं विशेषयति ॥ ९९ ॥

जिनका मन परस्पर संलग्न है, उनका वियोग भी संयोग ही के समान समझना चाहिए, और जो एक साथ रहकर भी मनों में अंतर रखते हैं उनका संगम भी वियोगसे विशेष दुःखदायी है ॥ ९९ ॥

When the hearts of lovers are flowing in a perfect mental union, though quite apart from each other they are still to be considered as enjoying each other's society; but, on the contrary, when they cannot agree between themselves the actual company is even more painful than separation.

Cf—" दूरस्थोऽपि समीपस्थो, यो यस्य हृदि वर्तते ।
यो यस्य हृदये नास्ति, समीपस्थोऽपि दूरतः ॥ "

(सुभाषित रत्नभाण्डागारः २७० । ६२१)

All the copies of the text now before me give the third चरण of the stanza as यद्हृदय विघटितः which reading being short of two *Mātrās* is faulty in meter I have therefore ventured to put in सः after it which makes it alright without disturbing the sense

इमे तारुण्यश्रीनवपरिमलाः प्रौढसुरतप्रताप-
प्रारम्भाः स्मरविजयदानप्रतिभुवः । चिरं चे-
तश्चौरा अभिनवविलासैकगुरवो, विलासव्या-
पाराः किमपिविजयन्ते मृगदृशाम् ॥ १०० ॥

यौवन की नवीन शोभाकी सुगंध से सुगंधित, अति-
शय सुरत संबंधी प्रभावों के प्रारंभसूचक, कामदेव विष-
यक विजयदान देने में समर्थ, चित्तके चुरानेवाले, और
अभिनव रस केलि के एक मात्र गुरु, मृगनयनियों के
भोगविलास सर्वोत्कृष्टतासे सदैव विद्यमान रहो ! ॥१००

The amorous sports of antelopeeyed ladies which savour of the immense beauty of their youthful persons, consist of their increasing skill in the performance of ...., command the power of conquering the god of love, and possess the charms to steal away the hearts of men, and which are the only real masters to teach the mysteries of the first enjoyments of budding beauties are indeed indescribable !

अथ

वैराग्यशतकम् ।

अथ वैराग्यशतकम् ।

चूडोत्तंसितचारुचन्द्रकलिकाचञ्चच्छिखाभास्वरो, लीलादग्धविलोलकामशलभः श्रेयोदशाग्रे स्फुरन् । अन्तः स्फूर्जदपारमोहतिमिरप्राग्भारमुच्चाटय-श्चेतः सद्मनि योगिनां विजयते ज्ञानप्रदीपो हरः ॥ १ ॥

मस्तक को भूषित करनेवाली सुंदर चंद्रकला की देदीप्यमान शिखा के समान शोभायमान, कामदेवरूपी चंचल पतंग को अनायास ही दग्ध करनेवाले, और सब प्रकार के कल्याणों के निधान, ज्ञानदीपकस्वरूप महादेव अंतःकरणमें प्रकाश होनेवाले अपार मोह के प्राग्भार का विनाश करते हुए योगिराजों के हृदयमंदिर में सर्वोत्कृष्टता से विराजमान हैं ॥ १ ॥

VAIRÂGYA ŚATAKA OR ONE HUNDRED STANZAS ON VAIRÂGYA OR ASCETICISM.

May the god Śiva (whose person is resplendent with luminous rays of crescent moon adorning the luxuriant locks of hair on His head ; who reduced to ashes, quite in a sportive manner, the god of love, as if it were a mere moth ; and who is the abode of all good), the lamp of perfect knowledge, long burn brightly into the mental abodes of Yogis driving away the dense cloud of ignorance which is covering their conscience with a thick layer of darkness !

Mark the appropriateness of the author's bow to Śiva before commencing his Thoughts on Asceticism It is an established fact beyond controversy that Siva is the father, propagator and master of the Yoga philosophy

For " लीलादग्धविलोलकामशलभः " Cf— " स पश्यन्दीपदर्शी सपदि मनसिजः कीटनाशं स नष्टः " (अप्पयदीक्षितस्यचित्तमीमांसायाम्)

बोद्धारो मत्सरग्रस्ताः, प्रभवः स्मयदूषिताः ।
अबोधोपहताः श्चान्ये, जीर्णमङ्गे सुभाषितम् ॥२॥

जाननेवाले तो दोष ढूंढ़ने की अभिलाषासे मत्सरता धारण कर बैठे हैं कि उनको कहना ही उचित नहीं, विभवशाली अपने ऐश्वर्य के अभिमानमें मदोन्मत्त हैं कि वह किसी की सुनते ही नहीं, और इतर जन (शेष मनुष्य) अज्ञानरूपी रोग से ग्रस्त हो रहे हैं कि उनको कहने को जी ही नहीं चाहता, इस दशा में जो सुभाषित हम कह सकते हैं वह संसारमें प्रगट न होकर हमारे शरीर के शरीर ही में नष्ट हो रहे हैं ॥ २ ॥

The learned are fault finding the prosperous are proud of their fortunes, and the rest are mere fools devoid of all understanding, my good words (instructions) being thus unappreciated by men have pined away with the body

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 139

Cf — (a) Never hold any one by the button or the hand in order to be heard out, for, if people are unwilling to hear you, you had better hold your tongue than them " (Lord Chesterfield)

(b) " रसिक कुटिल मतिमान है, मतवाले धनवान ।
ज्ञानरहित समुझै नहीं, किन ते करें बखान ॥ "
(रसिक कवि)

न संसारोत्पन्नं चरितमनुपश्यामि कुशलं, विपाकः पुण्यानां जनयति भयं मे विमृशतः । महद्भिः पुण्यौघैश्चिरपरिगृहीताश्च विषया, महान्तो जायन्ते व्यसनमिव दातुं विषयिणाम् ॥ ३ ॥

यथार्थ रूप से विचार किया जाय तो यह सांसारिक व्यवहार किसी प्रकार से भी सुखदायी नहीं होते और इस ही भांति पुण्यकार्यों का विचार करने से भी मुझे भयभीत ही होना पड़ता है। अनेकानेक पुण्यकर्म के प्रताप से चिरकाल पर्यंत भोगे हुए विषयादि विषयी मनुष्यों को केवल दुःखदायक ही हुवा करते हैं ॥ ३ ॥

I see that worldly life is not altogether well, I am afraid of thinking upon the ultimate end of virtuous actions (for, at the cessation of our virtues we are again hurled down from the heavens) Pleasures when long enjoyed through lots of piety really increase in bulk as if it were to give pain to the luxurious

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Quoted under *Bhartrhari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *[illegible]* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. [illegible]

Cf.—" न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति ।
हविषा कृष्णवर्त्मेव, भूय एवाभिवर्द्धते ॥ १३
(मनुस्मृति. । २ अध्याय.)

उत्खातं निधिशङ्कया क्षितितलं ध्माता गिरेर्धातवो, निस्तीर्णः सरितांपतिर्नृपतयो यत्नेन सन्तोषिताः । मंत्राराधनतत्परेण मनसा नीताः श्मशाने निशाः, प्राप्तः काणवराटको ऽपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना मुञ्च माम् ॥ ४ ॥

गडेहुए खज़ाने की आशंका से पृथ्वीतल को खोद डाला, रसायनक्रियासे सुवर्णादि बनाने को अनेक धातु भी फूंक दिए, नदीनाथ समुद्रका भी जैसे तैसे तरण किया, राजाओं को भी यत्नपूर्वक सेवासे प्रसन्न कर लिए, मंत्राराधन में निश्चल मन लगा कर श्मशानमें बैठे हुए कईएक रात्रि भी व्यतीत करदीं, परंतु एक फूटी कौड़ी का लाभ भी मुझको न हुवा । इसलिए हे तृष्णा! अब तो (कृपा करके) तू मेरा पीछा छोड़ दे (तो श्रेष्ठ है) ॥४॥

To obtain treasures, I have dug out the bowels of (mother) earth, smelt or melted various minerals, crossed the deep waters of the lord of rivers (*i.e.* ocean), secured the favour of kings with great effort, and with a mind wholly absorbed in repeating Mantras, passed solitary nights in a crematory; but, unfortunately, I have not yet secured a single worthless (lit. broken) cowrie to myself. Oh greed, I would therefore implore thy favour to leave me alone now!

Cf — "दुर्भरजठरनिमित्त, समुपार्जयितुं प्रवर्तते चित्तम् ।
लक्षावधि बहुवित्तं, तथाऽप्यलभ्यं कपर्दिकामात्रम् ॥ ४६ ॥"
(प्रबोधसागरः)

The point of the stanza seems to be that there is no use struggling against fate

भ्रान्तं देशमनेकदुर्गविषमं प्राप्तं न किंचित्फलं, त्यक्त्वा जातिकुलाभिमानमुचितं सेवा कृता निष्फला। भुक्तं मानविवर्जितं परगृहे स्वाशङ्कया काकव-त्तृष्णे दुर्मति पापकर्मनिरते नाद्यापि सन्तुष्यसि ॥ ५ ॥

अनेकानेक दुर्गम और विषम देशपरदेशमें भी फिरे, उच्चकुल और जाति का यथोचित अभिमान त्याग करके निष्प्रयोजन दूसरों की सेवा भी की और परघर पड़े पड़े भयभीत होकर अपमानसहित दूसरों के दिएहुए टुकड़ों से पेटपालन भी किया, परंतु किसी कार्य से भी कुछ फल प्राप्त न हुवा। इसलिए हे दुर्मति धारण करनेवाली पापिनी तृष्णा! तू अबतक भी संतुष्ट न हुई इसका क्या कारण है? ॥ ५ ॥

I have travelled over many rough and impassable countries, but all in vain. Having laid aside the natural pride of my (high) caste and family, I have served (others), but that too without any advantage to me. Trembling with fear like a crow, I have eaten dishonourable bread in another's house. But oh stupid and sinful Avarice! thou art not satisfied even now.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 3262.

Cf.— " भ्रान्तं यावनवत्सरेण मनसा देहीतिवाक्प्रेरिता, भुक्तं मानविवर्जितं परगृहे साशङ्कित काकवत्। साक्षेप भ्रकुटीकयासकुटिल दृष्ट खलानां मुखं तृष्णे देवि यदन्यदिच्छसि पुनस्तत्रापि सज्जा वयम् ॥ " (सुभाषितरत्नभांडागार ११२।३८)

Note that the 2nd. line of this verse is almost the same as the 3rd. of our text.

खलोल्लापाः सोढाः कथमपि तदाराधनपरैं-
र्निगृह्यान्तर्बाष्पं हसितमपि शून्येन मनसा।
कृत श्चित्तस्तंभः प्रहसितधियामञ्जलिरपि,
त्वमाशे मोघाशे किमपरमतो नर्तयसि
माम् ॥ ६ ॥

दुष्ट मनुष्यों की सेवा करते हुए उनके खोटे खरे कटु वचन भी जैसे तैसे सुने, तथा आंतरिक अश्रुप्रवाह को रोक करके सुन्नसान (शून्य) चित्तसे उनके उपहास भी सहे, और मनको निस्तब्ध करके अपने उपहास करनेवालों को प्रणाम भी किया, परंतु हे निष्फल आशा तूतो अब भी मेरा पीछा नहीं छोड़ती इसलिए नहीं मालूम कि मुझको इससे भी अधिक और क्या क्या नांच नचावेगी ? ॥ ६ ॥

When serving my evil and cruel masters I have somehow borne their harsh words with great patience, kept the natural rush of tears forcibly imprisoned within the eyes, thoughtlessly assumed a laughing countenance, and subduing all mental agitation bowed myself with clasped palms before the haughty persons of those senseless fellows who had scornfully laughed at my poverty. But what more disgraceful acts wilt thou, oh fruitless greed, still compel me to do I cannot precisely say ?

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 3261

Cf.—" दृष्ट दुर्जनचेष्टित परिभवो लब्धः समानाज्जना-त्सिद्धार्थे घनिनां कृतं भटडित भुक्त कपालेष्वपि। पद्भ्यामध्वनि संप्रयातमसकृ-त्सुप्त तृणसस्तरे, यच्चान्य न्न कृतं कृतान्त कुरु हे तत्रापि सज्जा वयम् ॥ "
(सुभाषितावलिः)

**आदित्यस्य गतागतैरहरहः संक्षीयते जीवितं,
व्यापारैर्बहुकार्यभारगुरुभिः कालो न विज्ञा-
यते। दृष्ट्वा जन्मजराविपत्तिमरणं त्रासश्च नो-
त्पद्यते, पीत्वा मोहमयीं प्रमादमदिरामुन्म-
त्तभूतं जगत् ॥ ७ ॥**

अहो बड़े कष्टकी बात है कि यह जगत् मोहमयी प्रमादरूपी मदिरा का पान करके कैसा उन्मत्त हो रहा है कि सूर्य के उदय अस्त के साथ साथ प्रतिदिन अपने जीवन का क्षय होना भी कोई नहीं देखता, नानाविध कार्यभारसे व्यग्र हो सांसारिक व्यवहारों में लगे हुए समय का व्यतीत होना भी कोई नहीं जानता, और जन्म, जरा, विपत्ति और मरण को देखकर भी कोई भयभीत नहीं होता! ॥ ७ ॥

Having drunk the intoxicating wine of delusion the people (world) have got quite mad and senseless; for, they do not see that their life is gradually shortened with the daily rising and setting of the sun; for, they cannot know that time is rapidly passing away, on account of their being seriously engaged with a variety of affairs; and, for, they are not frightened even at the sight of birth, old age, misfortunes, and death of others.

This verse which stands as 24th in the *Śāntiśataka Part II* (शान्तिशतकम् ४ परिच्छेद.) is quoted anonymously in the *Subhāṣitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 3327.

Cf —" दिवसरजनी कूलच्छेदैः पतद्भिरनारत,
वहति निकटे कालस्रोत. समस्तभयावह. ।
इहहि पततां नास्त्या लम्बो न चापि निवर्तन,
तदिह महतां कोऽयं मोहो यदेव महाविलः ॥ २ ॥"
(शान्तिशतकम् । ३ परिच्छेद)

For the first half of the stanza, Cf— 'To those who are employed and busy, time flies with great rapidity."

दीनादीनमुखैः सदैव शिशुकैराकृष्टजीर्णाम्बरा, क्रोशद्भिः क्षुधितैर्निरन्नविधुरा दृश्येत चेद्गेहिनी । याच्ञाभङ्गभयेन गद्गदगलत्त्रुट्यद्विलीनाक्षरं, को देहीति वदेत्स्वदग्धजठरस्यार्थे मनस्वी जनः ॥ ८ ॥

अन्न के अभावसे विकल हुई अपनी स्त्रीके फटे पुराने वस्त्रों को खैंचते हुए, क्षुधातुर, अत्यत दीन और रोते हुए, बालबच्चों को देखना तो भले ही अंगीकार करलें, परंतु अपने पापी पेट के भरने को याचना निष्फल जाने के भयसे गद्गदस्वरमें टूटते हुए अक्षरोंसे दूसरों के आगे (हमको दान) "दीजिये" पद का उच्चारण करना कोई मनस्वी भी स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता ॥ ८ ॥

भावार्थ

विचारशील मनुष्य पूर्वाधोंक्त विशेषणविशिष्ट भार्याको देखकर भी इस दुष्ट जठरके भरण पोषण करने को किसी की याचना नहीं करते ॥

Notwithstanding his seeing the pitiably miserable state of his wife whose threadbare clothes are continually dragged by her wretched and pale faced children weeping incessantly at the corroding pain of their excessive hunger, no high-souled man can ever condescend, for the sake of his wretched stomach, falteringly to ask for alms at the hands of his fellow-beings, fearing that his request may be refused by them

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However straitened his circumstances may be no considerate man will ever ask alms of others in order to fill his wretched belly.

Quoted under Bhartrihari (भर्तृहरि) in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3196

Cf.—" दारिद्र्येण समीरितापि बहुशः कण्ठं समालम्बते,
कण्ठात्कष्टशतैः कथं कथमपि प्राप्नोति जिह्वातलम् ।
जिह्वाकीलककीलितेव सुदृढं तस्मान्न निर्यात्यसौ,
वाणी प्राणपरिक्षयेऽपि महतां देहीति नास्तीति च ॥ "
(सुभाषित रत्नभाण्डागारः । ९९ । ५६१).

निवृत्ता भोगेच्छा पुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः,
समानाः स्वर्याताः सपदि सुहृदो जीवितसमाः ।
शनैर्यष्ट्युत्थानं घनतिमिररुद्धे च नयने, अहो
धृष्टः कायस्तदपि मरणापायचकितः ॥ ९ ॥

विषयभोग करने की इच्छा यद्यपि बिलकुल जाती रही है, जाति बिरादरी के मनुष्योंने यद्यपि पहिले के समान आदर करना छोड़ दिया है, समान अवस्थावाले यद्यपि परलोक के निमित्त प्रयाण करचुके हैं, मित्रगण भी यद्यपि शीघ्रही मरनेवाले हैं, बहुत धीरे और लकड़ी के सहारे मात्रसे ही यद्यपि उठा जाता है, नेत्रों के कोयोंपर यद्यपि सघन अंधकारमय पटल फिर गया है, परन्तु यह ढीठ और निर्लज्ज शरीर मरने के नामसे अब भी कैसा चौकन्नासा होजाता है ! ॥ ९ ॥

Though the desire of sensual pleasures has ceased to exist in his mind, though he is no longer held in the same high esteem by his fellowmen, though his equals in age are already gone to heaven, though his friends are also at the point of death, though he can hardly *support himself on his staff,* though his eye sight is fast dimmed with a thick veil of darkness, the impudent and shameless person is still surprised at the mention of his approaching death !

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3308.

Cf.—(a) " दन्ता विश्लथदन्ता , केशा काशप्रसूनसङ्काशा ।
नयने तमःप्रसरणे, तथापि चित्तं धनाकृष्टम् ॥ "
(सुभाषित रत्नभाण्डागार)

(b) " गतं तत्तारुण्यं तरुणिहृदयानन्दजनकं,
विशीर्णा दन्तालिर्निजगतिरहो यष्टिशरणा ।
जडीभूता दृष्टिः श्रवणरहितं कर्णयुगलं,
मनो मे निर्लज्जं तदपि विषयेभ्यः स्पृहयति ॥ "
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागार । १११ । २६)

(c) " चक्षुष्यन्धे चलति दशने श्मश्रुणि श्वेतमाने,
सीदत्यङ्गे मनसि कलुषे कम्पमाने कराग्रे ।
दूरेरेतैर्दिनकरसुत शश्वदुद्बोध्यमाना-
स्त्रातु देहं तदपि भिषजामिव सान्त्वं वदाम । १११ । "
(नीलकण्ठदीक्षितकृत शान्तिविलास)

हिंसाशून्यमयत्नलभ्यमशनं धात्रामरुत्कल्पितं, व्यालानां पशवस्तृणाङ्कुरभुजः सृष्टाः स्थलीशायिनः । संसारार्णवलङ्घनक्षमधियां वृत्तिः कृता सा नृणां, या मन्वेषयतां प्रयान्ति सततं सर्वे समाप्तिं गुणाः ॥ १० ॥

विधाताने सर्पों के लिए पवन का भक्षण कैसा नियत किया है कि जिसे हिंसा करने के विना वह सहजही में लाभ कर सकते हैं, और इसही प्रकार पशुओं को भी तृणका भक्षण करनेवाले और जमीनपर शयन करनेवाले बनाए हैं कि जिससे उनको किसी तरहका कष्ट नहीं होता, परंतु संसार समुद्र का तरण करने की सामर्थ्य रखनेवाले मनुष्यों की वृत्ति विधाताने ऐसी दुर्लभ बनाई है कि जिसके संपादन करने में इनके सारेगुण समाप्त होजाते हैं ॥ १० ॥

Snakes are made to live on air which is obtained very easily, and without causing the least harm to other creatures, cattle are made to live on grass and lie down on bare earth ; but the food of man whose intellect can enable him to cross over the worldly ocean is made so difficult of attainment that all his abilities are generally of little avail to find it out

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Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3179

The verse stands as 13th in the *Śāntiśataka Part I* (शान्तिशतकम् । १ परिच्छेद)

Cf.—" घृतलवणतैलतण्डुल--शाकेन्धनचिन्तयाऽनुदिनम् ।
विपुलमतेरपि पुंसो, नश्यति धीर्मन्दविभवत्वात् ॥ "

न ध्यातं पद मीश्वरस्य विधिवत्संसारविच्छित्तये, स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मो ऽपि नोपार्जितः । नारीपीनपयोधरोरुयुगलं स्वप्ने ऽपि नालिङ्गितं, मातुः केवलमेव यौवनवनच्छेदे कुठारा वयम् ॥ ११ ॥

संसारसे मुक्त होने के निमित्त विधिपूर्वक श्री परमेश्वर के चरणारविंदों का ध्यान भी न किया, स्वर्गद्वारके किवाड़ों को खोलनेवाले धर्म का उपार्जन भी न किया तथा स्त्रियोंके पुष्ट पयोधर और उरुयुगल का आलिंगन स्वप्नमें भी हमने न किया । इनमें से किसी कार्य के न करनेसे हमने अपनी माताके पेटमें जन्म लेकर उसके यौवन का वृथा ही नाश किया है ॥ ११ ॥

Neither we have devoted ourselves to the due meditation of God for the final redemption of our souls ; nor have we done any virtuous actions in order to ensure our free entrance into the gates of heaven ; nor have we ever embraced, even in a dream, the heaving.........and rounded............of lovely ladies. We have therefore done nothing, but have only been something like a scythe to mow down the youth-forest of our mothers.

It is needless to remark that a woman loses her youth by delivery
The verse is quoted under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 4152

भोगा न भुक्ता वयमेव भुक्ता-स्तपो न तप्तं वयमेव तप्ताः । कालो न यातो वयमेव याता-स्तृष्णा न जीर्णा वयमेव जीर्णाः ॥ १२ ॥

विषयादि का भोग नहीं किया किंतु हम ही भुगत गए, तपश्चरण भी नहीं किया किंतु हम स्वयं ही संतप्त हुए, समय नहीं गया किंतु हमही गए गुज़रे और तृष्णा शिथिल नहीं हुई किंतु हम खुदही बुढागए ॥ १२ ॥

It is we who are exhausted but not the pleasures; it is we who are done up but not the penances; it is we who are gone but not the time; and similarly, it is we who have grown old but not the desire of gain

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Quoted under *Paribrājaka* (परिव्राजक) in the *Auchitya vichāra chārchā* (औचित्यविचारचर्चा), and anonymously in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3306 The verse stands under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 4150

For the idea of the 1st line of our text, compare, *Bhartrihari's* words in the *Bhartriharinirveda* (भर्तृहरि निर्वेद) :——

" भुज्यन्ते विषया मयेति भवति भ्रान्तामतिर्देहिन-
स्तात्सिद्धैवयमन्वयस्य विषयेष्विच्छान विच्छिद्यते ।
भुज्यन्ते पुरुषाः परन्तु विषयैरेवेक्षुवन्मन्मते,
यत्तृप्ता इव सन्त्यजन्ति विरसान्निष्पीड्य वृद्धानमी १५ "
(भर्तृहरि निर्वेदम् । चतुर्थोऽङ्कः).

क्षान्तं न क्षमया गृहोचितसुखं त्यक्तं न संतोषतः, सोढा दुःसहशीतवाततपनक्लेशा न तप्तं तपः । ध्यातं वित्तमहर्निशं नियमितप्राणैर्न शंभोः पदं, तत्तत्कर्म कृतं यदेव मुनिभिस्तैस्तैः फलैर्वञ्चितम् ॥ १३ ॥

बहुतसे क्लेशभी सहन किए परंतु क्षमापूर्वक न सहे, गार्हस्थ्य सुख का परित्याग भी किया परंतु संतोषके हेतु नहीं किया, शीत पवन और तपनके असह्य दुःख भी सहे परंतु तपश्चरण नहीं किया, और निश्चल मनसे रात दिन धन का ध्यान भी किया परंतु शिवजीके चरणारविंद का चिंतमन कभी न किया। अत एव मुनिजनों के करने योग्य सब कर्म करने परभी हम उनके यथार्थ फलोंसे वंचित ही रहे ॥ १३ ॥

We have borne insults, but not with a patient or forgiving spirit; we have given up the pleasures of home, but not through contentment; we have put up with unbearable cold, wind, and heat, but we have not undertaken the pains of a religious penance; we have attentively thought of wealth day and night, but we have not meditated on the sacred feet of Śiva; in short, we have done all that is generally done by saints and hermits, but alas! we have not obtained the good results of the aforesaid actions (because they were not actuated by virtuous motives).

The stanza which stands as 9th in the *Śāntiśataka Part I* (शान्तिशतकम् । १ परिच्छेदः) is quoted under *Bhartṛhari* भर्तृहरि in the *Śārṅgadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । ४१५३) and anonymously in the *Subhāṣitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि । ३१७८) and *Namisādhu's* commentary on *Rudraṭa's Kāvyālaṅkāra* (रुद्रटकृत काव्यालङ्कार)

वलिभिर्मुखमाक्रान्तं, पलितैरङ्कितं शिरः।
गात्राणि शिथिलायन्ते, तृष्णैका तरुणायते १४

मुखपर झुर्रियें पड़गई हैं, शिरके बाल श्वेत होगए हैं, और सारे अंग यद्यपि शिथिल होगए हैं, परंतु एक तृष्णा अब भी ज्यों की त्यों ही नहीं किंतु प्रतिदिन तरुण होती जाती है ॥ १४ ॥

The face is marked over with wrinkles, the head is covered with hoary hair, and the limbs (members of the body) are all weak and worn out with age; yet strange to say, that the desire of gain is still acting as youthfully as ever.

Quoted under *Vyâsamuni* (व्यासमुनि) in the *Subhâshitâvalí* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3242, and *Bhartrihari* भर्तृहरि in the *Śârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No 419

Cf —(*a*) " यौवन जरया ग्रस्त-मारोग्य व्याधिभिर्हतम् ।
जीवित मृत्यु रभ्येति, तृष्णैका निरुपद्रवा "
(सुभाषितावलि.)

(*b*) अङ्ग गलित पलित मुण्ड, दशन विहीन जात तुण्डम् ।
करधृत कम्पित शोभित दण्ड, तदपि न मुञ्चत्याशा पिण्डम् " १५
(श्रीशङ्कराचार्यकृत मोहमुद्गरे)

(*c*) " जीर्यन्ते जीर्यतः केशा, दन्ता जीर्यन्ति जीर्यत. ।
चक्षुः श्रोत्रे च जीर्येते, तृष्णैका तरुणायते "
(पचतन्त्रम् । ५ तन्त्रम् । १६)

(*d*) " Like our shadows,
Our wishes lengthen as our sun declines "
(Young's Night Thoughts V)

येनैवाम्बरखण्डेन, संवीतो निशि चन्द्रमाः।
तेनैव च दिवा भानु-रहो दौर्गत्य मेतयोः १५

अहो ' चंद्रमा और सूर्य की भी कैसी दुर्गति है कि जिस मेघखंडसे रात्रिके समय चंद्रमा संवेष्टित रहता है उसही मेघसे दिन मे सूर्य का भी आच्छादन हो जाता है ॥ १५ ॥

१५—(a) "किं वाच्य सूर्यशशिनो-र्दारिद्र्य महता पुर ।
दिनरात्रि विभागेन, परिधत्तो यदम्बरम् ॥ "
(b) "वही मेघ क्रम से रवी, शशि ओढ़त दिन रात ।
रसिक दीन अति इन दशा, जग की तब को बात" ॥
(रसिक कवि)

अवश्यं यातारश्चिरतरमुषित्वाऽपि विषया, वियोगे को भेदस्त्यजति न जनो यत्स्वय ममून् । व्रजन्तः स्वातंत्र्यादतुलपरितापाय मनसः, स्वयं त्यक्त्वा ह्येते शमसुखमनन्तं विदधति ॥ १६ ॥

चाहे कितने ही दिनतक क्यों न रहें विषयादि एक दिन अवश्य जानेवाले हैं इसलिए हम स्वयं उनका त्याग करें अथवा वह हमारा त्याग करें उनके हमारे वियोगमें तो किसी प्रकार का संशय नहीं, परंतु संसारी मनुष्य फिर भी स्वयं इनका परित्याग नहीं करते । जब अपनी इच्छासे विषयादि हमारा त्याग करते हैं तो हमारे मनको अत्यंत दुःख होता है परंतु जो हम स्वयं इनका परित्याग कर दें तो अनंत शांतिसुख का लाभ कर सकते हैं॥१६॥

To whatever length may sensual pleasures be ever prolonged, they are sure to end some day or other; then, how is it that men are not willing to give them up? When they go away themselves they are undoubtedly the cause of immense troubles to the mind, but when we can leave them of our own free will we may rest assured of reaping everlasting contentment and happiness from the noble step

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The verse which stands as 3rd in the *Śāntiśataka Part III* (शांतिशतकम् ३ परिच्छेदः) is quoted under *Jayāditya* (जयादित्य) in the *Subhāshitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3386

Cf—(*a*) "स्वातंत्र्याद्विषया. प्रयान्ति यदमी शोकायते स्वश्चिर,
सन्त्यक्ता स्वयमेव ते शम सुख निःश्रेयस तन्वते ॥ ८४ ॥"
(प्रबोधसुधाकरः)

(*b*) "यामीमाज्ञां हा वय भावयन्तो, भोगैस्त्याज्या एव राज्यादिभिश्चेत्।
न त्यज्यन्ते वक्षयन्तः स्वय ते, कस्मादेव तावदस्माभिरेव ॥२८॥"
(भर्तृहरिनिर्वेदम् । पञ्चमोऽङ्कः).

विवेकव्याकोशे विदधति शमे शाम्यति तृषा,
परिष्वङ्गे तुङ्गे प्रसरतितरां सा परिणतिः ।
जराजीर्णैश्वर्यग्रसनगहनाक्षेपकृपण–स्तृपापात्रं
यस्यां भवति मरुतामप्यधिपतिः ॥ १७ ॥

ज्ञानके प्रकाश करनेवाली शांतिको धारण करनेपर और तृष्णाका उन्नत शिखर शांत हो जानेपर, मनुष्यको उस विशेष सुखका अनुभव हो जाता है कि जिसकी दीर्घ कालतक विविध ऐश्वर्य भोगते रहनेके कारण देव-राज इंद्रभी सदैव लालसा किया करता है ॥ १७ ॥

When the bud of knowledge begins to blossom, and the rise of high aspirations and desire of gain are entirely subsided, we are sure to attain that sort of supreme contentment which is even coveted by Indra, the lord of gods, who, through advancement of age, has grown too much addicted to his love of wealth and livelihood.

This stanza has been explained in different ways by different translators But the text as it stands here cannot have another interpretation but that which we have given above

भिक्षाशनं तदपि नीरसमेकवारं, शय्या च भूः परिजनो निजदेहमात्रम् । वस्त्रं च जीर्णशतखण्डमयी च कन्था, हाहा तथाऽपि विषया न परित्यजन्ति ॥ १८ ॥

भिक्षाटन करके नीरस भोजनसे पेट पालन करते हैं और वह भी दिनमें एकही वार मिलता है, कोरी पृथ्वी पर शयन करते हैं, निज देह मात्र कोही अपना परिवार समझते हैं, और शतशः फटे पुराने टुकड़ों से बनी कंथा से शरीर को ढकते हैं, परंतु बड़े ही खेदका विषय है कि विषयवासना अब भी हमारा परित्याग नहीं करते ॥ १८॥

Though he has no other food than tasteless alms obtained only once a day, no other couch but the bare earth, no other dependents but his own body, and no other clothes than a wallet patched of hundreds of worn out rags, yet, alas! he is not forsaken by worldly enjoyments!

This verse stands as 23rd in the *Subhashita, Part I* (शान्ति शतकम् । १ परिच्छेद)

Cf.—" आकर्ण्यन्ते तपनतनयग्रामसट्टाप्रघोषा,
मन्दं मन्दं प्रसरति निपतः कालपाशोऽपि कण्ठे ।
आपृच्छ्यन्ते कृतजिगमिषासम्भ्रमाः प्राणवाता,
नैवेदानीमपि विषय वैमुख्य मभ्येति चेतः । १० ।"
(नीलकण्ठदीक्षितकृत शान्तिविलासः).

स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ,
मुखं श्लेष्मागारं तदपि च शशाङ्केन तुलितम्।
स्रवन्मूत्रक्लिन्नं करिवरकरस्पर्द्धि जघन-महो
निंद्यं रूपं कविजनविशेषैर्गुरुकृतम् ॥ १९ ॥

अहो ! कैसे आश्चर्य की बात है कि सब तरहसे अत्यंत निंदनीय स्त्रियोंके रूपकी कविजनोंने कितनी बड़ी प्रशंसा की है कि मांसग्रंथीरूपी स्तनोंको सुवर्ण कलशों की उपमा देते हैं, श्लेष्मा के आगाररूपी मुखको चंद्रमाके तुल्य बतलाते हैं और झरते हुए मूत्रसे आर्द्र हुए जघन स्थल को गजपुंगवके शुंडादंडके समान वर्णन करते हैं ! ॥ १९ ॥

How strange and contemptible is it that the censurable person of women is so much extolled by poets, that their fleshy and bulbous..........are even compared to golden jars, their mouth though full of phlegm is equalled to moon ; and their.........though stained with the flow of.........are always spoken of as something better than the trunks of the best elephants ?

Quoted under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 4147

Cf.—(a) " समाश्लिष्यत्युच्चैः पिशितघनपिण्डं स्तनधिया,
मुखं लालापूर्णं पिबति चषकं सासवमिति।
अमेध्यक्लेदार्द्रे पथि च रमते स्पर्शरसिको,
महामोहान्धानां किमपि रमणीयं न भवति ॥ २९ ॥ "
(शान्तिशतकम् १)

(b) " लालां वक्त्रासवं वेत्ति, मांसपिण्डौ पयोधरौ।
मांसास्थिकूटं जघनं, जनः कामग्रहातुरः ॥ "
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारः).

(c) " गण्डाभ्यां न रज जिघृक्षति करः किंस्थूलमांसं कुच,
गर्ते चेन्न कराऽस्थिचर्मनिचिते वक्त्रे कुतश्चुम्बनम्।
मत्वा न श्वसनोद्गमाग्रमवतो कार्यं किमालिङ्ग्यते,
कुत्सा चेन्मलमूत्रमात्रि नरके नार्यां न कार्या कुतः ॥ "
(भर्तृहरि निर्वेदम्).

फलमलमशनाय स्वादुपानाय तोयं, शयन मवनिपृष्ठे वल्कले वाससी च । नवधनमधुपा- नभ्रान्तसर्वेन्द्रियाणा–मविनयमनुमन्तुं नोत्स- हे दुर्जनानाम् ॥ २१ ॥

जब कि खानेके लिए निर्मल फल, पीनेके लिए मिष्ट जल, सोनेके लिए धरणीतल, और पहननेके लिए वल्कल विद्यमान है तो नवीन संचित धनरूप मदिरा के पानसे मदोन्मत्त मनुष्योंका दुराचरण मनस्वी जन किस प्रकारसे सहसकते है ? ॥ २१ ॥

When we have nice fruits for our food, fresh water for our drink, the surface of earth for our bed, and the barks of trees for our clothes, why should we ever condescend to hear disgraceful taunts at the hands of proud men of fortune whose heads have turned mad through the intoxicating drink of a small quantity of riches.

Cf.—"चीराणि किं पथि न सन्ति दिशन्ति भिक्षां,
नैवाङ्घ्रिपाः फलभृतः सरितोऽप्यशुष्यन् ।
रुद्धा गुहाः किमतितोऽवतिनोपपन्ना-
न्कस्माद्भजन्ति कवयो धनदुर्मदान्धान् ॥"
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागार । १०९ । १६)

विपुलहृदयैर्धन्यैः केश्चिज्जगज्जनितं पुरा,
विधृतमपरैर्दत्तं चान्यैर्विजित्य तृणं यथा।
इहहि भुवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुंजते,
कतिपयपुरस्वाम्ये पुंसां क एष मदज्वरः २२

ब्रह्मा जैसे उदार चित्त महात्माओंने इस जगतको उत्पन्न किया है, विष्णु जैसे महानुभावोंने धारण किया है, परशुराम जैसे शूरवीरोंने दिग्विजय करके तृण समान जानकर ब्राह्मणोंको दान करदिया है, और बलि राजा जैसे ऐश्वर्यवान अबभी इसके चतुर्दश भुवनोंके साम्राज्य का भोग कर रहे हैं । इस दशामें जो मनुष्य थोड़ेसे ग्रामों का राज्यलाभ करके इतना अभिमान करते हैं वह सर्वथा अनुचित है ॥ २२ ॥

When we see that there had been such magnanimous souls as Brahmâ who have created the world; others, as Vishnu who have repeatedly preserved it from utter destruction, others as Parashurâm (परशुराम) who after conquering have charitably given it away to the Brâhmans, as if it were a mere straw; and others, as Bali (बलि) who have been holding undivided sway over the fourteen spheres; we cannot find the least possible ground for the vain conceit of those who can claim only a few small villages as their own

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The verse which stands as 13th in the *Śântiśataka Part II.* (शान्तिशतकम् । २ परिच्छेदः) is quoted under *Bhartrihari* भर्तृहरि in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि । ५३२) and *Sadvṛittatilaka* (सुवृत्त-तिलक).

The third line "इहहि भुवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुञ्जते" is also quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) by Namisâdhu in his commentary on *Rudrata's Kâvyâlankâra* (रुद्रटकृत काव्यालङ्कार)

त्वं राजा वयमप्युपासितगुरुप्रज्ञाभिमानोन्नताः, ख्यातस्त्वं विभवैर्यशांसि कवयो दिक्षु प्रतन्वन्तिनः । इत्थं मानद नातिदूरमुभयोरप्यावयोरन्तरं, यद्यस्मासु पराङ्मुखोऽसि वयमप्येकान्ततो निःस्पृहाः ॥ २३ ॥

आप राजा हैं वैसे हमभी श्रीगुरुमहाराजकी उपासनासे पाई हुई प्रज्ञाशक्तिसे समन्वित हैं, आप जैसे गजाश्वादिके ऐश्वर्यसे विख्यात हैं वैसे हमारा यश भी कविजन दशों दिशाओंमें फैलाते हैं । इसलिए हे अपमान करनेवाले राजा! आपमें और हममें कुछ विशेष अंतर नहीं है, सो यदि आप हमारा यथोचित सत्कार करने से मुंह मोड़ते हैं तो हमकोभी आपके आदरकी कोई वांछा नहीं है ॥ २३ ॥

Thou art a king, and we are the masters of profound learning as taught by our revered preceptors ; thou art famous by thy fortunes, whereas the fame of our good name is spread by poets throughout the world. Thus, oh proud chief, that darest insult the learned, where does lie the great difference between our respective positions, that thou turnest thy face *so proudly against us, for we too are quite regardless* of thy favours ?

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि । ३४७३), and under भर्तृहरि in the *Sārngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । २०४).

For the point of the stanza, Cf —

" निरीहाणामीशस्तृणमिवतिरस्कार विषयः "

(मुद्राराक्षसम् । तृतीयोङ्कः).

अभुक्तायां यस्यां क्षणमपि न यातं नृपशतै-र्भुवस्तस्या लाभे क इव बहुमानः क्षितिभुजाम् । तदंशस्याप्यंशे तदवयवलेशेऽपि पतयो, विषादे कर्तव्ये विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदम् ॥ २४ ॥

शतशः राजाओंने जिस पृथ्वीको क्षणमात्रभी अभुक्त नहीं छोडी उस अनेक भूपालोंकी भोगी हुई भूमिका लाभ करके भूमिपालोंका इस कदर अभिमान करना सर्वथा अनुचित है, परंतु कष्टका विषय है कि इस सारी पृथ्वीके अंशांशके छोटेसे अंशके एक मात्र खंडके स्वामी भी आज दिन मूर्खताके हेतु विषाद करनेके बदले फूले अंग नहीं समाते हैं ! ॥ २४ ॥

What magnanimous chiefs can pride over the possession of this poor earth which has been continually enjoyed from its very existence by hundreds of kings that are now no more? But, alas! those who can claim only a nominal portion of a part of its part do now delight in calling themselves as kings. From this we must infer that the foolish are generally prone to be happy where, on the contrary, they ought to be sadly grieved

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Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Subhâshitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 533.

Cf.—" कारतिर्भूरिभोग्यायां, गणिकायामिवाक्षितौ ।
भाग्यहीन पतिं त्यक्त्वा, रज्यते भाग्यभाजिया ॥ १४ ॥ "

(बालभारतम् । उद्योगपर्व. । १ सर्ग.).

The same thought is again enlarged upon in verses 9 to 11 of the 2nd Sarga of the Udyogaparva.

At page 20 of the Notes, the learned editors of the *Subhâshitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) remark that with the two fine verses of Bhartrihari's *Vairâgyasataka* viz, 22 and 24 compare Emerson's poem on "*Earth.*"

मृत्पिण्डो जलरेखया वलयितः सर्वोऽप्ययं नन्वणु—रङ्गीकृत्य स एव संयुगशतै राज्ञां गणै र्भुज्यते । तद्द्युर्ददतेऽथवा न किमपि क्षुद्रा दरिद्रा भृशं, धिग्धिक्तान्पुरुषाधमान्धनकणं वाञ्छन्ति तेभ्योऽपि ये ॥ २५ ॥

यह सारी पृथ्वी जो चारोंओर समुद्रसे घिरी हुई है निस्संदेह एक छोटीसी वस्तु है, और तिसपरभी अनेकानेक राजा शतशः संग्राम द्वारा इसको अगणित खडों में परस्पर विभक्त करके इसका शासन कर रहे है। जिन राजाओंने न कुछ पहिले दिया है और न अब देते है वह वास्तवमें बहुत तुच्छ ओर दरिद्री है, परंतु जो नराधम इन कृपण राजाओंसे भी धन कणकी याचना करते है उनको तो सर्वथा धिक्कार है ॥ २५ ॥

Surrounded on all sides by water, like a small lump of mud, the entire earth is no doubt a very insignificant object in herself, besides, a number of chiefs have taken possession of her by means of a series of battles, and are thus holding their sway over her in hundreds of paltry state It is therefore no wonder that these meanly chiefs may or may not give anything to the needy, but, fie on those wretched creatures who can ever degrade themselves by asking a particle of wealth at even the hands of such contemptible kings

Cf—" ब्रह्माण्ड कियदस्तु तत्र वसुधा पिण्ड किमाचक्ष्महे,
तत्राप्येकतरन्तु खण्डममितास्तस्मिन्नृपा केचन ।
तेभ्यो दैन्य शतोपनीतविभवा दद्युनुकम्पास्तुते,
धिङ्मूढा स्पृहयन्ति हन्त किमपि स्वोयैन तेभ्योपि ये ॥"
(सुभाषित रत्नभाण्डागार)

न नटा न विटा न गायना, न परद्रोहनिबद्ध-बुद्धयः। नृपसद्मनि नाम के वयं, कुचभारानमिता न योषितः ॥ २६ ॥

राजसभामें केवल नट, विट, गायक, परद्रोही और कुचभारसे नम्रीभूत तरुणियोंकाही आदर होता है, परंतु हम तो इनमेंसे कोईभी नहीं है इसलिए राजसन्मानकी इच्छा करना हमारे लिए सर्वथा वृथा है ॥ २६ ॥

When we are neither professional actors, nor fools (buffoons or jesters), nor musicians, nor evil persons bent on ruining others, nor women bending down under the weight of full grown .... there is very little hope of our getting any livelihood in the courts of kings

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Cf —(a) " Kings are naturally lovers of low company "
(E. Burke).

(b) " लघु जन से प्रीती जहां, रसिक नारि से काम।
बुध नर ऐसे देश को, दूरहि से परनाम ॥ "

(रसिक कवि)

For further explanations of नट, विट &c. see our notes.

पुरा विद्वत्ताऽसीदुपशमवतां क्लेशहतये, गता
कालेनासौ विषयसुखसिध्यै विषयिणाम्। इ-
दानीं तु प्रेक्ष्य क्षितितलभुजः शास्त्रविमुखा-
नहो कष्टं साऽपि प्रतिदिनमधोऽधः प्रविशति २७

बड़े ही कष्टकी बात है कि जो विद्या पूर्वकालमें शान्तचित्त महात्माओंके क्लेशनिवारणार्थ समझी जाती थी, वही विद्या समय पाकर विषयी मनुष्योंके विषयादि की सिद्धिका उपाय हुई, परंतु आजकल तो राजाओंको शास्त्रसे विमुख देखकर इस विद्वत्ताकी प्रतिदिन और भी दुर्दशा और अवनति होती चली जाती है॥ २७॥

Learning had formerly been used to remove the mental troubles of calm and tranquil souls; but in course of time it gradually came to be employed as an instrument of securing sensual pleasures to the worldlings; however, it is a matter of great regret and shame that seeing the kings (the lords of earth) as quite averse to the spread of its cause learning is daily descending to the lowest level.

Cf.—" Learning (young virgin) but few suitors knew,
The common prostitute she lately grew,
And with the spurious brood loads now the press,
Laborious effects of idleness."

(Cowley)

स जातः कोऽप्यासीन्मदनरिपुणा मूर्ध्नि ध-
वलं,कपालं यस्योच्चैर्विनिहितमलङ्कारविधये ।
नृभिः प्राणत्राणप्रवणमतिभिः कैश्चिदधुना,
नमद्भिः कः पुंसामयमतुलदर्पज्वरभरः ॥२८॥

संसारमें उसही बड़भागीका जन्म सफल है कि जिसके स्वच्छ कपालखंडको आभूषण बनाकर शिवजीने अपने मस्तकपर धारण किया है। परंतु आजकल तो केवल अपनी प्राणरक्षामें तत्पर रहकर दूसरोंके आगे मस्तक नमन करनेवाले मनुष्यभी न मालूम किस बात का अतिशय अभिमान किया करते हैं ? ॥ २८ ॥

The birth of that great man is indeed a memorable event in the history of the world whose white skull is ever being borne as an ornament of head by Śiva, the enemy of love; but, now, alas! we see that the generality of mankind are humbly bowing their heads at the feet of others for the sole satisfaction of securing a few days' living, and the realisation of this boon is looked upon as something really grand. However, we do not know that they can ever justify in the least possible degree the vain pride and conceit which they have the impudence to indulge in this disgraceful step.

The point of the stanza appears to be this —Foolish men instead of being grieved feel a sort of pride in bowing their heads to others'

अर्थानामीशिषे त्वं वयमपि च गिरामीश्महे यावदित्थं, शूरस्त्वं वादिदर्पज्वरशमनविधावक्षयं पाटवं नः । सेवन्ते त्वां धनान्धा मतिमलहतये मामपि श्रोतुकामा, मय्यप्यास्था न चेत्तत्त्वयि मम सुतरामेष राजन्गतोऽस्मि ॥२९॥

हे राजा! आप यदि धनके स्वामी है तो हमभी वाणीके स्वामी हैं, आप यदि शूर वीर हैं तो हमभी प्रतिवादियोंका दर्पज्वर नाश करनेमे पूर्ण प्रवीण हैं, आपका सेवन यदि धनांध मनुष्य करते हैं तो बुद्धिका अंधकार दूर होनेके अर्थ वेदाध्ययन करनेवाले श्रोत्रिय जन हमारीभी सेवा किया करते हैं । इसलिए हे राजा! यदि आपको हमारी कुछभी श्रद्धा नहीं है तो हमारे भी आपकी किंचिन्मात्रभी नहीं है अत एव हमभी जाते है ॥२९॥

If thou art the lord of riches, we are the masters of learning (speech), if thou art a great warrior, we are also powerful to suppress the feverish pride of our adversaries in a verbal contest, if thou art served by wealthy persons, we are served by theological scholars who throng to us for the removal of their intellectual darkness, therefore, if thou hast little regard for us we have less for thee, and thus saying, we turn our back upon thee

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3474

For the idea of the 2nd line cf — It is reckoned a great achievement to silence an opponent in disputation

(Cowper s Letters No XXVIII)

अशीमहि वयं भिक्षा-माशावासो वसीमहि ।
शयीमहि महीपृष्ठे, कुर्वीमहि किमीश्वरैः ॥३०॥

जब हम भिक्षाका भोजन, दिशारूप वस्त्र, और पृथ्वी का शयन अंगीकार करते हैं तो संपत्तिवानोंसे हमारा क्या प्रयोजन रहा ? ॥ ३० ॥

When we live on alms, clothe our bodies with no artificial clothes but only with the ten directions of the world (*i. e.* remain naked), and sleep on the surface of mother earth, we have no concern whatever with the rich.

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Sârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No 4101

How true is it that the more we go away from this world and its pleasures the less is our affection for it ! One who has nothing to do with it cares not a straw for its great worthies and wealthies. Nothing whatever can make a true recluse bow to power and wealth

मानें म्लायिनि खण्डिते च वसुनि व्यर्थे प्रयाते ऽर्थिनि, क्षीणे बंधुजने गते परिजने नष्टे शनैर्यौवने । युक्तं केवल मेतदेव सुधियां यज्जह्नुकन्यापयः—पूतग्रावगिरीन्द्रकन्दरदरीकुंजे निवासः क्वचित् ॥ ३१ ॥

मानके मलिन होने, धनके नष्ट होने, याचकोंके निराश होकरजाने, बंधुजनके क्षीण होने, परिवारके मरने और यौवनके क्रमशः चलेजानेपर मतिमानोंको केवल यही उचित है कि जान्हवीकी निर्मल जलधारासे पवित्रित हिमालयकी कंदराके किसी एकान्त लताकुंजमें जाकर निवास करें ॥ ३१ ॥

At the time when they have lost their selfrespect' squandered away their riches, no longer got the power to satisfy the requests of beggars, suffered the bereavement of their friends and family, and gradually passed away the period of youth, the only thing proper for wise men is to seek their abode somewhere in the solitary grave of a mountain cave hallowed by the Ganges waters.

Quoted under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 4178

Cf —" मानें म्लानिमुपागते विगलिते भोगाकुले यौवने,
कालेन क्षपितेषु बन्धुषु शनैर्लब्धे विवेकोदये ।
निन्दित्वात्वसरोपभोगलघुता मुक्त स्पृहाणां परं,
सत्यं सत्यमभार एवहि सुखं जाने धनानामहम् ॥ "

(सुभाषितावलिः । ३३२५).

परेषां चेतांसि प्रतिदिवसमाराध्य बहुधा, प्रसादं किं नेतुं विशसि हृदय क्लेशकलिलम्। प्रसन्ने त्वय्यन्तः स्वयमुदितचिन्तामणिगुणे, विमुक्तः सङ्कल्पः किमभिलषितं पुष्यति न ते ॥ ३२ ॥

हे मन! रातदिन दूसरोंके चित्तकी अनेक भांति आराधना करता हुवा तू किस पदार्थ की प्राप्तिके हेतु ऐसे ऐसे कष्ट सहन कररहा है? क्योंकि तेरे अंतःकरणके प्रसन्न होजानेपर ही उस चिंतामणिका उदय हो सकता है कि जिसके प्रगट होनेसे संकल्प विकल्पसे विमुक्त होजानेपर तेरी कोई अभिलाषा भी अपूर्ण न रहेगी ॥३२॥

Oh my heart! for what special reward dost thou try to please the hearts of others, and thus to subject thyself to a number of heartrending troubles? If thou succeedest to content thy own innerself, the wondrous virtue of contentment will grow of itself into thee, which will, like a *Chintâmani* (चिन्तामणि) or philosopher's stone, fulfil all thy desires without a single exception.

It is quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3410 and under *Śankuka* (शंकुक) at No 534

Cf —(a) " The ...

स्थितिः पुण्यारण्ये सह परिचयो हन्त हरिणैः,
फलैर्मेध्या वृत्तिः प्रतिदिवसतल्पानि दृषदः ।
इतीयं सामग्री भवति हरभक्तिं स्पृहयतां, वनं
वा गेहं वा सदृशमुपशान्त्यैकमनसाम् ॥३३॥

पुण्यभूमिका निवास, हरिणोंका सहवास, फल भक्षणसे अहिंसापूर्वक भरणपोषण, और प्रतिदिन नवीन पाषाण की शय्या स्वीकार करके शिवभक्तिकी लालसा रखनेवाले शान्तचित्त मनुष्योंके समक्ष वन और घर सब एक हीसे प्रतीत होते हैं ॥ ३३ ॥

Those contented persons who having subdued their sensual passions are very anxious to secure the favour of Śiva make no difference between a forest and a house; *for, they are earnestly desirous of* dwelling in a hallowed desert, keeping company with deer, living upon the harmless subsistance of fruits, and sleeping every day on new beds of stones.

Cf—(a) " सुरमन्दिर तरुमूलनिवासः, शय्या भूतलमजिनं वासः ।
सर्वपरिग्रहभोगत्यागः, कस्य सुखं न करोति विरागः ॥१०॥"
(शङ्कराचार्यकृत मोहमुद्गरः).

(b) " कुसुमशयन पाषाणो वा प्रियं भवनं वने,
प्रतनुमसृणस्पर्शी वासस्त्वगप्यथ तारवी ।
सरसमशन कुल्माषो वा घनानि तृणानि वा,
शमसुख सुधापानक्षैव्ये समं हि महात्मनाम् ॥ "
(क्षेमेन्द्रस्य मुनिमतमीमांसा)

अमीषां प्राणानां तुलितबिसिनीपत्रपयसां,
कृते किं नास्माभिर्विगलितविवेकैर्व्यवसितम् ।
यदाढ्यानामग्रे द्रविणमदनिःशङ्कमनसां, कृतं
वीतव्रीडैर्निजगुणकथापातकमपि ॥ ३४ ॥

कमलिनी पत्रस्थ जलबिन्दु के समान क्षणभंगुर प्राणोंके निमित्त अज्ञानवश होकर, द्रव्यके मदसे निःशंक चित्तवाले धनाढ्य मनुष्योंके आगे निर्लज्ज होकर निजगुण कथन करनेका महा पातक करनेवाले हम लोगोंने कौनसा अधम कर्म नहीं किया है ? ॥ ३४ ॥

What efforts have we, that have lost the sense of our own intelligence, left undone for the maintenance of our wretched lives whose condition is exactly resembling that of the drops of water resting on a lotus leaf, when we have shamelessly committed the sin of recounting our own merits before the wealthy whose hearts are hardened and fearless by possessing riches ?

It stands as 19th in the *Śāntiśataka Part I.* (शान्तिशतकम् । १ परिच्छेदः).

For the idea of the 1st line, cf —

" नलिनीदलगत जलमति तरलम्,
तद्वज्जीवनमतिशयचपलम् । ५ ।"

(शङ्कराचार्यकृत मोहमुद्गरे).

अतिक्रान्तः कालो लटभललनाभोगसुभगो,
भ्रमन्तः श्रान्ताः स्मः सुचिरमिह संसारसरणौ ।
इदानीं स्वः सिन्धोस्तटभुवि समाक्रन्दनगिरः,
सुतारैः फूत्कारैः शिवशिवशिवेति प्रतनुमः ३५॥

सुंदरस्त्रियोंके भोगविलासमें यौवन व्यतीत करचुके हैं और इस संसारपथमें भ्रमण करते करते बहुत थक गए हैं, इसलिए अब हम सुरनदी श्री गंगाजीके तटपर बैठकर पर्वत कंदराओंको प्रतिध्वनित करते हुए उच्चस्वरसे केवल शिवनामका उच्चारण करने ही की अभिलाषा रखते हैं ॥ ३५ ॥

We have passed our youth, the proper time for ...... charming ladies, and we are quite tired of so long a wandering over the world's thoroughfare, now, we would, therefore, like to rest on the banks of the holy Ganges and pass our days in pronouncing the divine name of Śiva with such a distinct voice as to make the surrounding hills quite resound with it

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Cf.—(a) " यात यौवनमधुना, वनमधुना शरणमेकमस्माकम् ।
स्फुरदुरुहारमणीनां, हा रमणीनां गत काल ॥ "
(शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति)

(b) " रसिक गया सुंदरि सुरत, यौवन काल विलाय ।
अब सुरसरि तट पर कहो, हर हर क्यों नहिं जाय ? "
(रसिक कवि)

भ्रातः कष्टमहो महान्स नृपतिः सामन्तचक्रं च तत्-पार्श्वे तस्य च साऽपि राजपरिषत्ता-श्चन्द्रबिम्बाननाः । उद्रिक्तः स च राजपुत्रनिवहस्ते बन्दिनस्ताः कथाः, सर्वं यस्य वशा-दगात्स्मृतिपदं कालाय तस्मै नमः ॥ ३६ ॥

हे भाई! कैसे कष्ट का विषय है कि हमारे देखते देखते ही वह प्रतापशाली राजा, उसके आधीन छोटे छोटे सामंत, उसकी वह राजसभा, वह विधुवदनी सुंदरियें, वह उन्मत्त राजकुमारों का समूह, वह वंदीजन और वह गोष्ठी सबके सब जिस महाबली कालके कराल पेटमें समागए हैं उसे हमारा नमस्कार है ॥ ३६ ॥

Oh brother, I cannot but sorrowfully pay my humble obeisance to that Time through whose powerful influence (1) that mighty king, (2) his feudatory chiefs, (3) his magnificient court, (4) the moon-faced charming ladies of his seraglio, (5) the proud assembly of his princes, (6) his heraldic bards, and (7) the instructive tales recited in his court, have all become a matter of history existing only in the memory of survivors!

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* in the *Sārngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । ४१६४), and under *ŚriKamalāyudha* in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि.) at No 3328.

Cf—(a) "पातयति महापुरुषान्समयेन बहूननादरेणैव ।
परिवर्तमान एकः, कालः शैलानिवानन्तः ॥"
(हर्षचरितम् । पंचमोछ्वासः).

(b) "Relentless Time, destroying power,
Which stone and brass obey,
Who giv'st to every flying hour
To work some new decay" (Dryden).

(c) "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour
The paths of glory lead but to the grave"
(Gray's Elegy in a country Churchyard)

वयं येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगता एव खलु ते,
समं यैः संवृद्धा स्मृतिविषयतां तेऽपि गमिताः।
इदानीमेते स्मः प्रतिदिवसमासन्नपतना–द्गता
स्तुल्यावस्थां सिकतिलनदीतीरतरुभिः॥२७॥

हमारे जन्मदाता माता पिता तो बहुत पहिले ही इस संसारसे विदा हो चुके हैं, जिनके साथ हम बड़े हुए हैं उनकी स्थिति भी अब केवल नाम मात्रही रह गई है, इसलिए अब हम वालूरेतके टीवोंमें बहनेवाली नदीके तटस्थ वृक्षोंके क्षणभंगुर जीवन के समान आसन्नमृत्यु होकर एक एक दिन काट रहे हैं ॥ २७ ॥

Those of whom we were born are gone long since; the persons with whom we were bred and brought up are only existing in our memory; therefore, we who are daily expecting the end of our existence, are living the precarious lives of those trees which are growing on the sandy banks of a powerful stream so as to be flown down at any moment by its rushing current.

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Sarngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No 4113

Cf—"गए जन्मदाता गए, सहचर मित्र विलाय।
कितने दिन के पाहुने, अब हम रसिक बताय॥"

(रसिक कवि).

यत्रानेके क्वचिदपि गृहे तत्रतिष्ठत्यथैको,
यत्राप्येकस्तदनु बहवस्तत्र चान्ते न चैकः ।
इत्थं चेमौ रजनिदिवसौ दोलयन्द्वाविवाक्षौ,
कालः काल्यासह बहुकलः क्रीडति प्राणिशारैः ॥ ३८ ॥

जिस घरमें पहिले अनेक मनुष्य रहते थे वहां अब एकही रह गया है और जहां एकही मनुष्य था वहां बहुतसे होकर अंतमें एक भी नहीं रहा। इस प्रकार इस बहु कलाकुशल कालने अपनी प्राणप्यारी कालीके साथ प्राणीरूप सार और दिनरातरूपी पाशोंसे चौसर रच रक्खी है ॥ ३८ ॥

In the house where were formerly seen a great many persons, we can scarcely find, at present, a single soul, but on the contrary, where there was only one there grew for a time a large number leaving out not a single survivor in the end. It is, therefore, evident that artful *Kâla* (काल) or Time and his deadly paramour *Kâlî* (काली) or Death are playing a wonderful game of dice in which the pieces are represented by living beings, and the cubes by day and night.

Quoted under *Chandraka* (चन्द्रक) in the *Kavikanthâbharana* (कविकण्ठाभरण), and anonymously in the *Kâvyânuśâsana* (काव्यानुशासन).

Cf — "As flies to wanton boys, are we to the gods,
They kill us for their sport."
(King Lear Act IV Scene I)

तपस्यन्तः सन्तः किमधिनिवसामः सुरनदीं,
गुणोदारान्दारानुत परिचयामः सविनयम् ।
पिबामः शास्त्रौघानुत विविधकाव्यामृतरसा-
न्न विद्मः किं कुर्मः कतिपयनिमेषायुषि जने ३९॥

इस बहुतही थोड़ेसे जीवनमें हम यह नहीं जानते कि तपश्चरण करते हुए श्री गंगाजीके तटका निवास करें, या सकलगुणसंपन्न स्त्रियोंका नम्रतापूर्वक सेवन करें, अथवा नानाविध काव्यामृतरससे परिपूर्ण सच्छास्त्रोंकाही पान करें ! ॥ ३९ ॥

We do not exactly know, what we are to do in the exceedingly short space of our lives. Whether we are to take our abode on the banks of the holy Ganges and then perform the religious rites of our faith, or modestly to pass our days in the lovely society of accomplished ladies, or to drink the poetic ambrosia flowing from the various compositions of the Śâstras, is a point that cannot be solved in a definite manner by man.

Cf.—"Man has two minutes and a half to live—one to smile—one to sigh——and a half to love———for in the middle of this he dies." (J P Richter)

अहौ वा हारे वा बलवति रिपौ वा सुहृदि वा,
मणौ वा लोष्टे वा कुसुमशयने वा दृषदि वा ।
तृणे वा स्त्रैणे वा मम समदृशो यान्तु दिवसाः,
सदा पुण्येऽरण्ये शिवशिवशिवेति प्रजपतः ॥४०॥

सर्प और हार, बलवान शत्रु और मित्र, मणि और लौह, पुष्पशय्या और पत्थर, तृण और स्त्रीजन में समान भावसे देखते हुए मेरे जीवनके शेष दिवस किसी पवित्र वनस्थलमें शिवनामका निरंतर जप करते हुए व्यतीत हों! ॥ ४० ॥

Looking with equal indifference upon a snake or a necklace, a powerful foe or a friend, a jewel or a piece of iron, a flowery bed or a stone, a blade of grass or a bevy of ladies, I now wish to pass the remaining days of my life in a holy forest continually meditating upon the divine name, Śiva!

Quoted under *Utpalarája* (उत्पलराज) in the *Auchityavichára-charchá* (औचित्यविचारचर्चा), and anonymously in the *Udáharana-Chandriká* (उदाहरणचन्द्रिका), the *Kávyánusásana* (काव्यानुशासन), the *Subháshitávali* (सुभाषितावलि), the *Alankárasekhara* (अलङ्कार-शेखर), and the *Kávyapradípa* (काव्यप्रदीप). It is ascribed to भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No. 4102.

**गंगातीरे हिमगिरिशिलाबद्धपद्मासनस्य, ब्रह्म-
ध्यानाभ्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य । किं
तैर्भाव्यं मम सुदिवसैर्यत्र ते निर्विशङ्काः, संप्रा-
प्स्यन्ते जरठहरिणाः शृङ्गकण्डूविनोदम्॥४१॥**

श्री गंगाजीके तीरवर्ती हिमालयकी शिलापर पद्मासन लगाए हुए उन उत्तम दिवसोंका मुझको कब दर्शन होगा कि जब विधिपूर्वक ब्रह्मध्यानके अभ्याससे योगनिद्रामें सूते हुए मेरे शरीरको वृद्ध हरिण अपने शृंगाग्रभागसे निःशंक होकर खुजाने लगेंगे ! ॥ ४१ ॥

I am anxiously waiting for the approach of those happy days when I shall be sitting in a meditative posture somewhere on the Himâlayan range and the banks of the sacred Ganges, practising the process of *Yôga* or mental abstraction, fully absorbed in the immediate meditation of the supreme Being, and wholly entranced into ecstatic sleep, quite incognisant of what is passing around me, so that the old antelopes will be gently rubbing their itching horns against my senseless body without the least apprehension of my sentient state

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The verse stands as 17th in the *Sântiśataka Part IV* (शान्तिशतकम् । चतुर्थ परिच्छेद)

Cf.—" कदा भिन्नप्रान्ते सुरसरिदगङ्गाम्बुपुलिने,
शरीरं मे स्यास्यत्युपरतसमस्तेन्द्रियसुखम् ।
कदा ब्रह्माभ्यासस्थिरतनुतयारण्यविहगाः,
पतिष्यन्ति स्थाणुभ्रमहतधियः स्कन्धशिरसि "
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारः । ६३१ । ५८).

स्फुरत्स्फारज्योत्स्नाधवलिततले क्वापि पुलिने,
सुखासीनाः शान्तध्वनिषु रजनीषु द्युसरितः ।
भवाभोगोद्विग्नाः शिवशिवशिवेत्यार्तवचसः,
कदास्यामानन्दोद्गमबहुलबाष्पाकुलदृशः॥४२॥

निर्मल चंद्रमा की चांदनीसे धवलित श्री गंगाजीके तटपर निःशब्द रात्रिके समय सुखपूर्वक बैठे हुए सांसारिक विषयोंके अतिशय भोगविलाससे दुःखित होकर " शिव " " शिव " इत्यादि आर्तवचनोंका उच्चारण करते हुए आनंदके प्रवल प्रवाहसे उत्पन्न हुई अश्रुधारासे हम अपने नेत्रोंका कब सिंचन करेंगे ? ॥ ४२ ॥

Reclining at ease and comfort in the stillness of night somewhere on a sandy beech of the sacred Ganges all whitened with the clear and refulgent light of the moon, when shall we, being hard pressed by worldly misfortunes, be ever able to utter the holy name of Siva when our eyes will all be closed with the copious flow of joyful tears ?

Cf.—" गङ्गातीरे हिमगिरिशिलाबद्धपद्मासनस्य- गङ्गातीरष्टतोटजस्य नियमक्षामस्य शान्तात्मनो,
नीवारप्रसृतिंपचस्य दधतो मेध्यां त्वचं तारवीम् ।
दर्भस्तरशायिन शिव शिवेत्याक्रन्दत मत्पह,
भस्मलानकृत कदा मम मनो निर्वाण मभ्येष्यति ॥ "

(सुभाषितावलिः)

आशा नाम नदी मनोरथजला तृष्णातरङ्गा कुला, रागग्राहवती वितर्कविहगा धैर्यद्रुमध्वंसिनी । मोहावर्तसुदुस्तरातिगहना प्रोत्तुङ्गचिन्तातटी, तस्याः पारगता विशुद्धमनसो नन्दन्ति योगीश्वराः ॥ ४३ ॥

मनोरथरूपी जलसे पूर्ण, तृष्णा की तरंगोंसे व्याकुल, अनुरागरूपी ग्राहादिसे भरीहुई, कुतर्कमय पक्षियोंसे अधिष्ठित, धैर्यरूपी वृक्षोंका ध्वंस करनेवाली, मोहरूप भँवरों के कारण दुस्तर, अत्यंत चितारूपी ऊंचे तटवाली, महागंभीर, आशारूपी नदी का तरण करके शुद्धान्तःकरणवाले योगीश्वरही सच्चे सुखका अनुभव कर सकते हैं ४३॥

The River of Hope having Desire for its water' Greed for agitating waves, Passion for its sharks, Sceptic reasonings for birds, Patience for the tottering trees on its sides, and worldly Cares and Anxities for its lofty banks, is very difficult to be crossed on account of its fatal whirlpool of Illusion. Those pure-minded *Yôgis* who have swum over to the opposite bank of this mighty stream are therefore leading a safe and happy life.

The verse stands as 26th in the *Śântisataka Part IV* (शान्तिशतकम् । ४ परिच्छेद.). It is quoted under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 4103

Cf.—" A contented mind is the greatest blessing a man can enjoy in this world, and if in the present life his happiness arises from the subduing of his desires, it will arise in the next from the gratification of them " (Addison)

आसंसारं त्रिभुवनमिदं चिन्वतां तात तादृङ्,
नैवास्माकं नयनपदवीं श्रोत्रवर्त्मागतो वा ।
योऽयं धत्ते विषयकरिणीगाढरूढाभिमान-क्षी-
बस्यान्तःकरणकरिणः संयमालानलीलाम् ४४॥

हे मित्र ! सारी त्रिलोकीमें ढूंढते ढूंढते ऐसे महानुभाव का न तो दर्शन किया है और न नामही सुना है कि जो सांसारिक विषयरूप हथणीसे परिपूर्ण आसक्त हुए अपने मदोन्मत्त अंतःकरणरूप हाथीको संयमरूप खूंटेसे बंधा रख सके ॥ ४४ ॥

Oh friend, though I have been searching very carefully throughout the length and breadth of the three worlds I have not yet seen or heard a single person who is able to keep the furious bull-elephant of his own heart firmly tied to the post of self-control, notwithstanding the maddening intensity of his ardent passion for the beloved cow of sensual objects !

Quoted under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 4105

Cf —" यदासौ दुर्वारः प्रसरति मदश्चित्तकरिण-
स्तदा तस्योद्दामप्रसररसरुद्धैर्व्यवसितैः ।
क तद्धैर्यालान क च निजकुलाचारनिगडः,
क सा लज्जारज्जुः क विनयकठोराङ्कुशमपि । ३२ । "

(शान्तिशतकम् १ १).

महादेवो देवः सरिदपि च सैवामरसरि-द्गुहा-
एवागारं वसनमपि ता एव हरितः। सुहृद्वा
कालोऽयं व्रतमिदमदैन्यव्रतमिदं, कियद्वा
वक्ष्यामो वटविटप एवास्तु दयिता ॥ ४५ ॥

बहुत कथनसे क्या प्रयोजन है विरक्त मनुष्यों के लिए केवल महादेव ही देवता हैं, सुरनदी गंगाजी ही एक मात्र नदी है, पर्वत कंदरा ही एक मात्र घर है, दशों दिशा ही एक मात्र वस्त्र हैं, काल ही एक मात्र मित्र है, दूसरों के आगे दीनता न करना ही एक मात्र व्रत है और वटवृक्ष ही एक मात्र प्राणप्यारी भार्या है ॥ ४५ ॥

What more can we say than to assert that one who wishes the emancipation of his soul must consider (1) Mahádeva, to be his only god, (2) the Ganges, as his holy river, (3) a rocky cave, his only home, (4) the *ten points of the compass*, the only clothing, (5) Time, his only friend, (6) freedom from humiliation, his only vow, and (7) a *Vata* tree (banyan), his only wife ?

The canon herein laid down only applies to the case of Yogis or hermits. Though the poet does not mention that in the text he must, in writing it, have in mind the life of a saintly ascetic. The life of a *Grihastha* (गृहस्थ) or householder is guided by rules entirely different from the above.

ये वर्द्धन्ते धनपतिपुरः प्रार्थनादुःखभाजो, ये चाल्पत्वं दधति विषयाक्षेपपर्यस्तबुद्धेः । तेषामन्तःस्फुरितहसितं वासराणां स्मरेयं, ध्यानच्छेदे शिखरिकुहरग्रावशय्यानिषण्णः ॥५६॥

जो दिवस धनाढ्य मनुष्यों के आगे याचनाके भंगसे उत्पन्न हुए दुःखके हेतु बहुत बड़े बड़े, और विषयवासना के विलासमें मदान्ध होनेके कारण अत्यंत छोटे, प्रतीत होते हैं उन सबका पर्वतकंदरा की शिलारूप शय्यापर सोता हुवा मैं, ध्यानावस्थासे विश्राम पाकर, आंतरिक उपहासके साथ किस अवसरपर स्मरण कर सकूंगा यही चितमन कर रहा हूं ॥ ५६ ॥

When shall the days which seem to be lengthened when one is compelled to suffer the pang of asking alms at the hands of wealthy people, or which appear to be much shortened when his intellectual faculty is quite disordered and blunt through incessant enjoyment of sensual pleasures, be recollected with a hearty smile, in the intervals of my mental meditation when I am inclining at ease on the rocky couch of a mountain valley ?

In obedience to the teachings of the Hindu *Śâstras* every man must renounce the world and take himself to forest in his old age. This being the ultimate aim of all good Hindus, the poet here depicts the noble thought of a pious person who though discharging the duties of a householder never forgets his future end to give up the world and contemplate his Maker in seclusion.

विद्यानाधिगता कलङ्करहिता वित्तं च नोपार्जितं, शुश्रूषापि समाहितेन मनसा पित्रो नै संपादिता । आलोलायतलोचना युवतयः स्वप्नेऽपि नालिङ्गिताः, कालोऽयं परपिण्डलोलुपतया काकैरिव प्रेरितः ॥ ४७ ॥

न तो निष्कलंक विद्याही का अध्ययन किया और न द्रव्योपार्जनही किया, तथा न तो एकचित्त होकर माता पिता की शुश्रूषा की और न चंचल और विशाल नेत्र-वाली युवतियों का कभी स्वप्नमें भी आलिंगन किया, किंतु सच पूछिए तो काककी भांति परपिंडदानसे अपना पेटपालन करते हुए हमने हमारे बहुमूल्य जीवन को वृथा ही व्यतीत किया है ॥ ४७ ॥

We have acqured neither spotless knowledge nor money, nor performed with concentrated attention proper services to our parents, nor have we ever ....(not even in a dream) the handsome person of youthful ladies with large and fickle eyes ; but alas ! we have idly passed away our valuable time in the covetous desire of supporting ourselves, like miserable crows, on the alms of others !

Cf.—" तेरे यौवन मांहि नारि निजका बिम्बोष्ठ जो ना पिया,
सेवा से गुरुदेव तात जननी सन्तुष्ट जो ना किया,
विद्या और पढी न वित्त सुख से खाया कमाया दिया,
ऐसा जन्म वृथा बिता रसिक हे तूने बता क्या किया ? "
(रसिक कवि)

वितीर्णे सर्वस्वे तरुणकरुणापूर्णहृदयाः, स्मरन्तः संसारे विगुणपरिणामा विधिगतीः । वयं पुण्येऽरण्ये परिणतशरच्चन्द्रकिरणै-स्त्रियामां नेष्यामो हरचरणचित्तैकशरणाः ॥ ४८ ॥

सर्वस्वका दान करके तरुण करुणासे परिपूर्ण हृदय होकर संसारकी विपरीत गति का स्मरण करते हुए और श्री शिवजी के चरणकमलों की शरण लेकर किसी पवित्र वन के बीचमें निवास करते हुए शरदऋतुके पूर्ण चंद्मा की चांदनीसे प्रकाशित रात्रियें हम कब व्यतीत करेंगे ? ॥ ४८ ॥

After charitably giving away with a compassionate heart, the last particle of our possessions, and thinking the worldly objects as productive of no ultimate good, we are anxious to pass the pleasant moonlit nights of autumn in the midst of some holy forest, and abandon ourselves to the concentrated worship of the sacred feet of Siva, the only shelter from the cares and anxities of the world!

The footnote appended to stanza 46 may also be appropriately read in connection with this sloka. We may add that before renouncing the world a man has to give away in charity all his property to the poor and needy so that he may not be any way troubled of its thoughts

वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलैस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या, सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेषः। स तु भवति दरिद्रो यस्य तृष्णा विशाला, मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान्को दरिद्रः ॥ ४९ ॥

हम तो केवल वल्कलसे संतुष्ट हो जाते है और तुम धनसे होते हो, परंतु संतुष्ट हो जानेमें दोनों ही समान है और तब हम दोनोंमे किसी प्रकारका अंतर नहीं रहता, क्योंकि जिसकी तृष्णा विशाल है वही मनुष्य दरिद्री है, किसलिए कि मनके संतुष्ट होजानेपर न तो कोई धनाढ्य है और न दरिद्री है ॥ ४९ ॥

Oh king ! when we are content with barks of trees, and you with riches, there is no difference between us, as regards our mental contentment, for one whose wishes are unlimited is, no doubt, poor, but, when the mind is content in itself no one can be called rich or poor

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Quoted anonymously in the *S Ulash taral* (सुभाषितावलि । ३४७५) and the *Rasarat ahara* (रसरत्नहार) Ascribed to भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति (३०८) ।

Cf —(*a*) "को वा दरिद्रो हि विशाल तृष्ण ,
श्रीमांश्च को यस्य समस्त तोष ५ । "
शङ्कराचार्यकृत प्रश्नोत्तरमाला)

(*b*) "सर्वा सम्पत्तयस्तस्य, सन्तुष्ट यस्य मानसम् "।
(हितोपदेश I १०९)

(*c*) "तृष्णाया चेत्परित्यक्ता, को दरिद्र क ईश्वर । "
(हितोपदेश १ १४७).

यदेतत्स्वच्छन्दं विहरणमकार्पण्यमशनं, सहार्यैः संवासः श्रुतमुपशमैकव्रतफलम् । मनो मन्दस्पन्दं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन्न जाने कस्यैषा परिणति रुदारस्य तपसः ॥५०॥

स्वच्छंदतापूर्वक विहार, दीनता रहित भोजन, सत्पु-रुषोंका सहवास, चित्त की शांति उत्पन्न करनेवाली विद्या और बाहिरी (सांसारिक) विषयोंमें मंदगति रखनेवाला मन, कौनसे महा तपश्चरण करनेसे मनुष्य को प्राप्त होते हैं सो बहुत विचार करने पर भी हम नहीं कह सकते ॥ ५० ॥

Though pondering over the subject for a long time, I cannot yet understand, for what great religious devotion or hard penance a man is granted the following blessings :–(1) freedom in going from one place to another ; (2) sumptuous supply of food without the degradation of asking alms ; (3) company of the good ; and (4) acquirement of that learning which is conducive to the tranquility of mind whose motion is quite tardy as regards its objective (external) pursuits ?

Cf.—" बिन माँगे भोजन बसन, सद्गति साधु महान ।
शान्ति हृदय सन्तोष मन, रसिक सुकृत फल जान ॥ "

पाणिः पात्रं पवित्रं भ्रमणपरिगतं भैक्ष्यमक्षय्यमन्नं, विस्तीर्णं वस्त्रमाशादशकमपमलं तल्पमस्वल्पमुर्वी। येषां निःसङ्गताङ्गीकरणपरिणतिः स्वात्मसंतोषिणस्ते, धन्याः संन्यस्तदैन्यव्यतिकरनिकराः कर्मनिर्मूलयन्ति ५१॥

जिन महात्माओंके समक्ष अपने हाथही पवित्र पात्र, द्वार द्वार भटक कर मांगीहुई भिक्षाही अटूट अन्न, दशों दिशाही विस्तृत वस्त्र और यह अखिल पृथ्वी ही निर्मल शय्या का काम देते हैं, तथा वैराग्यको स्वीकार करना ही जिनका मुख्य मनोरथ है, निजात्माके बीच जिनका संतोष है, और दैन्यरूप व्यसनोंका जिन्होंने परित्याग किया है वही महानुभाव शुभाशुभ कर्मोंका निर्मूल कर सकते हैं और वही धन्य हैं ॥ ५१ ॥

Those persons who have determined to put an end to their actions (i. e who have entirely effaced from their minds the notion of good or bad) by considering their palms as sacred vessels, eating the plentiful supply of alms obtained by their continued wanderings, taking the ten expansive quarters of the globe as their neat clothing, and lying down upon the bed of extensive earth, those who have secured true mental contentment by thinking the attainment of worldly indifference as the ultimate end of their life, and those who have given up the various ways of degrading themselves before others, are indeed deserving of all praise and honour

The verse is same as sloka 7 in the *Śântiśataka Part IV* (शान्तिशतकम्। ४ परिच्छेद)

For the idea conveyed by " पाणिः पात्र " Prof. Tawney says that, seeing a little boy drinking water out of his hand Diogenes threw away his cup, declaring it superfluous.

दुराराध्यः स्वामी तुरगचलचित्ताः क्षितिभुजो,
वयं तु स्थूलेच्छा महति च पदे बद्धमनसः ।
जरा देहं मृत्युर्हरति सकलं जीवितमिदं,
सखे नान्यच्छ्रेयो जगति विदुषोऽन्यत्र तपसः ५२

चक्रवर्ती महाराजाओंका प्रसन्न करना असंभव है, अन्यान्य भूपालोंका चित्त घोड़ेके समान चंचल होता है और हमारा मनोरथ बहुत बड़ा है क्योंकि संसारके सर्वोत्तम पदका लाभ करनाही हमारा हार्दिक उद्देश्य है, और यह वृद्धावस्था हमारी देहका नाश किए देती है और मृत्यु तो हमारे सर्वस्व जीवनकाही हरण कर लेती है । इसलिए हे मित्र ! विद्वान मनुष्यके लिए इस जगतमें तपश्चरण करनेके सिवाय कल्याणकारक कर्म दूसरा कोई नही है ॥ ५२ ॥

To secure the favour of our lord is a hard and difficult task, and to please the minds of kings which are as unsteady as horses is also impossible, where as our ambitions are high, and our minds are bent on attaining to the supreme end (i e salvation), the body is old and worn out and death is depriving us of our entire existence, it is, therefore, true that a wise man can look up for no other good in this world except the performance of virtuous actions and penance

The word तपस् here means either moral virtue or meditation connected with the practice of personal self denial or bodily mortification

भोगा मेघवितानमध्यविलसत्सौदामिनीचञ्चला, आयुर्वायुविघट्टिताभ्रपटलीलीनाम्बुवद्भङ्गुरम् । लोला यौवनलालसा तनुभृता मित्याकलय्य द्रुतं, योगे धैर्यसमाधिसिद्धिसुलभे बुद्धिं विदध्वं बुधाः ॥ ५३ ॥

संसारके विषयभोग सबही मेघ समूहके मध्यवर्ती प्रकाश करनेवाली बिजलीके समान चंचल है, मनुष्य की अवस्था वायुके झकोरेसे बखेरे हुए मेघपटलकी वृष्टि के समान अस्थिर है, और ऐसेही यौवनसुखकी लालसा भी अत्यंत चपल है । इसलिए इन सब बातोंका विचार करके हे पंडितजनो ! तुमको उचित है कि धैर्यपूर्वक मनकी एकाग्रताकी सिद्धिसे सुसिद्धयोगके साधनमें अपना मन लगावो ॥ ५३ ॥

Worldly pleasures are as unsteady as the flash of lightning appearing in the midst of a clouded sky, life is as transient as rain drops falling down from a group of clouds scattered in various directions by the force of wind, and the aspirations of youth are also extremely frail and fickle I would, therefore, implore the learned that they must consider all mundane objects as quite transitory and consequently set their minds to the practice of *Yoga* the attainment of which is quite easy through patient concentration of mind

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Cf.—" भोगास्तुङ्गतरङ्गभङ्गचपला प्राणा क्षणध्वंसिन,
स्तोकान्येव दिनानि यौवनसुख स्फूर्ति क्रियासु स्थिता ।
तत्ससारमसारमेव निखिल बुद्ध्वा बुधा बोधका,
लोकानुग्रहपेशलेन मनसा योग समाधीयताम् ॥ "
(सभाषितरत्नभाण्डागार ६३९ । १८८)

पुण्ये ग्रामे वने वा महति सितपटच्छन्नपालीं कपाली-मादाय न्यायगर्भद्विजहुतहुतभुग्धूमधूम्रोपकण्ठम् । द्वारं द्वारं प्रवृत्तो वरमुदरदरीपूरणाय क्षुधार्तो, मानी प्राणी स धन्यो न पुनरनुदिनं तुल्यकुल्येषु दीनः ॥ ५४ ॥

प्रतिदिन अपने समान कुलवाले मनुष्योंके सामने दीनतापूर्वक अपने जीवनका निर्वाहकरनेकी अपेक्षा मनस्वी जनकेलिए क्षुधातुर होकर किसी पवित्र ग्राम अथवा गहन वनके बीचमें स्वच्छ वस्त्रसे ढके हुए कपालखंडको हाथमें लिए इस पेट पापीके भरण पोषणके निमित्त वेदपाठी ब्राह्मणोके किए हुए हवनसे उठी हुई धूम्रसे व्याकुल हुए द्वार द्वार पर भिक्षार्थ भ्रमण करनाही सर्वथा श्रेष्ठ है ॥५४॥

Going from door to door to the houses of learned Brahmans which are altogether hidden from his sight on account of the clouds of smoke rising from their sacrificial fires, and begging alms for the satisfaction of his hungry stomach, in the midst of a charitable village or a lonely forest, and holding a broken neck of an earthen pot in his hands, covered with a clean cloth, is justly to be preferred to the dragging on of a penurious and humble life among his relatives by one who has the least spark of self respect in him

Quoted under *Dipaka* (दीपक) in the *Auchityavicharacharcha* (औचित्यविचारचर्चा), and under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No. 254

Cf —(a) " वरमसिधारातरुतलवासो, वरमिह भिक्षा वरमुपवासः ।
वरमपि घोरे नरके पतनं, नच धनगर्वितबान्धवशरणम् ॥५॥'
(कविभट्टस्य पद्यसमूह)

(b) " वरं वनं व्याघ्रगजेन्द्रसेवितं, द्रुमालयं पत्रफलाम्बुभोजनम् ।
तृणानिशय्या वसनं च वल्कलं, न बन्धुमध्ये धनहीनजीवितं ॥४"
(वररुचिनीतिरत्ने).

(c) " वरं हि मानिनो मृत्युर्न दैन्यं स्वजनाग्रतः ॥२२॥"
(कथासरित्सागर । रत्नप्रभालम्बक । ५ तरङ्ग).

चाण्डालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा शूद्रोऽथ किं तापसः, किं वा तत्त्वविवेकपेशलमतिर्योगीश्वरः कोऽपि किम् । इत्युत्पन्नविकल्पजल्पमुखरैः संभाष्यमाणा जनै–र्न क्रुद्धाः पथि नैव तुष्टमनसो यान्ति स्वयं योगिनः ॥ ५५ ॥

"यह चांडाल है अथवा द्विजाति है, या शूद्र है या तपस्वी है, या कोई तत्वज्ञानी योगीश्वर है," इत्यादि सर्वसाधारणके विकल्प वचनोंका श्रवण करते हुए योगीराज न तो क्रुद्ध होते हैं और न संतुष्ट होते हैं, परंतु स्वच्छंदतापूर्वक अपने मार्गमें गमन करते चले जाते हैं॥५५॥

"Is he a *Chândâla* (चाण्डाल or outcast), or a twice-born, or a Shûdra, or a hermit, or some great Yogi who has renounced the world and sought real spiritual Truth ?" Without paying the least heed to the aforesaid remarks of the general public, the Yogis are quite satisfied with the path they have undertaken, and accordingly they are neither pleased nor offended at the insulting comments of the masses.

Cf —" रथ्यान्तश्चरतस्तथा धृतजरत्कन्थालवस्याध्वगैः,
सत्रास च सकौतुक च सदय दृष्टस्य तैर्नागरैः ।
निर्व्याजीकृतचित्सुधारससुदा निद्रायमाणस्य मे,
निःशङ्क करट. कदा करपुटी भिक्षा विलुण्ठिष्यति ॥ "
(शान्तिशतकम् । ४ परिच्छेदः । १९).

सखे धन्याः केचित्त्रुटितभवबन्धव्यतिकरा, व-
नान्ते चिन्तान्तर्विषमविषयाशीविषगताः ।
शरच्चन्द्रज्योत्स्नाधवलगगनाभोगसुभगां, नय-
न्ते ये रात्रिं सुकृतचयचित्तैकशरणाः ॥५६॥

हे मित्र ! अंतःकरणके मध्यस्थ विषम विषयादिरूप सर्पोंसे रहित, और संसारके बंधनका संबंध तोड़नेवाले, गहन वनमें बैठहुए सुकृतसंचय करनेमें दत्तचित्त होकर जो मनुष्य शरदऋतुके चंद्रमा की चांदनीसे प्रकाशमान रात्रिको व्यतीत करते है वह निस्संदेह बड़े बड़भागी है ॥ ५६ ॥

Oh friend, those persons are indeed very blessed who, having broken asunder the worldly ties, have completely rooted out from their minds the venom of poisonous snakes of sensual enjoyments, and are thus enabled to pass the pleasant moonlit nights of autumn in the midst of a lovely forest with the sole intention of performing a series of virtuous deeds !

Cf.—" ते धन्या पुण्य भाजस्ते, वैस्तीर्णं क्लेशसागर ।
जगत्सम्मोह जननी, यै राशाशीविषी जिता ॥ "
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागार । १०९ । ९)

एतस्माद्विरमेन्द्रियार्थगहनादायासदादाशु च,
श्रेयोमार्गमशेषदुःखशमनव्यापारदक्षं क्षणम् ।
शान्तं भावमुपैहि संत्यज निजां कल्लोललोलां मतिं,
भूयो मा भज भङ्गुरां भवरतिं चेतः प्रसीदाधुना ॥ ५७ ॥

हे चित्त ! दुःख देनेवाले इस विषय भोगरूप गहन वनका शीघ्र परित्याग कर, सारे दुःखोंका शमन करनेमें समर्थ कल्याणकारक शांतभावका अवलंबन कर, जलके बुदबुदेके समान चंचलबुद्धिका परित्याग कर और नाशमान संसारमें अनुराग मत कर, क्योंकि ऐसा करनेहीमें तेरा पूर्ण कल्याण है ॥ ५७ ॥

Oh my heart, thou must now forsake the troublous and dangerous forest of sensual enjoyments, and soon betake thyself to the path of all good which can instantly chase away the entire host of miseries, be quiet and give up thy billowy and unsteady motion, do not attach thyself to the perishable pleasures of the world, and seek everlasting contentment and bliss within thy ownself

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५७ —" गन्धाढ्यां नवमल्लिकां मधुकरस्त्यक्त्वा गतो यूथिकां,
तां दृष्ट्वाशु गतः स चन्दनवनं पश्चात्सरोजं गतः ।
बद्धस्तत्र निशाकरेण सहसा रोदित्यसौ मन्दधीः,
सन्तोषेण विना पराभवपदं प्राप्नोति सर्वो जनः ॥ १९ ॥"
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारम् । १९९)

पुण्यैर्मूलफलैः प्रिये प्रणयिनि प्रीतिं कुरुष्वाधुना, भूशय्या नववल्कलैरकरणैरुत्तिष्ठ यामो वनम् । क्षुद्राणामविवेकमूढमनसां यत्रेश्वराणां सदा, चित्तव्याध्यविवेकविह्वलगिरां नामापि न श्रूयते ॥ ९८ ॥

हे प्रिये ! पवित्र कंदमूल फल, अकृत्रिम भूशय्या और नवीन वल्कलोंमें अनुराग कर, क्योंकि अब हमको यहां से उठकर उस वनमें प्रस्थान करना उचित है कि जहां पर अज्ञानांधचित्तवृत्ति धारण करनेवाले, क्षुद्र, धनाढ्य, अविवेकी, और मनोविकारके हेतु विह्वल वचनवाले दुष्ट पुरुषोंका नामभी नहीं सुना जाता ॥ ९८ ॥

Oh my beloved, you should learn to live upon nice fruits and roots, sleep upon the bed of bare earth, and clothe the body with new barks of trees; get up now and let us go to that forest where the wealthy persons whose minds are stupified by impudence and whose words are always faltering through mental derangement, are never to be heard again, not even in name!

When one gets accustomed to a simple, inexpensive and easy life of a forest it is but natural that he should look down very contemptuously upon the unjustifiable treatment which poor people generally receive at the hands of their unkind wealthy brethren.

मोहं मार्जयतामुपार्जय रतिं चन्द्रार्धचूडामणौ, चेतः स्वर्गतरङ्गिणीतटभुवामासङ्गमङ्गीकुरु। को वा वीचिषु बुद्बुदेषु च तडिल्लेखासु च स्त्रीषु च, ज्वालाग्रेषु च पन्नगेषु च सरिद्वेगेषु च प्रत्ययः॥ ५९॥

हे चित्त! मोहका मार्जन कर, द्वितीयाके चंद्रमाको चूडामणिमें धारण करनेवाले शिवजीके चरणारविंदमें अनुरक्त हो, और सुरनदी गंगाके तटका निवास स्वीकार कर। क्योंकि जलकी तरंग बुदबुदे, बिजली, स्त्रीजन अग्निशिखा, सर्प और नदीप्रवाहमें विश्वास करना सर्वथा अनुचित है॥ ५९॥

Oh my heart, thou must efface the trace of all affection (or delusion), give thyself to the meditation of Śiva, and soon betake thyself to the heavenly river (*i. e.* Ganges); for, no faith (trust) can justly be put into waves, bubbles, lightning flashes, women, flames, snakes and rushing streams!

Cf.—" शम्भू के चरणारविन्द चितसे, सबै खरे शुद्ध से,
ध्याता क्यों न गँवार प्यार करके संसार निःसार है।
माया मोह सुभोग रोग अतिही काया न जाया रहै,
नारी सर्प समान जान घर में भूला भरोसे कहा?"

(रसिक कवि).

अग्रे गीतं सरसकवयः पार्श्वतो दाक्षिणात्याः
पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणितं चामरग्राहिणीनाम्।
यद्यस्त्येवं कुरु भरवसास्वादने लम्पटत्वं, नो-
चेच्चेतः प्रविश सहसा निर्विकल्पे समाधौ॥९०॥

हे चित्त! यदि तुमको अपने अग्रभागमें नाना प्रकार के गान, दोनों पार्श्वमें दक्षिण देशके सरस कवीश्वर, और पृष्ठदेशमें चमर करनेवाली लीलावती स्त्रियोंके कंकणका कलरव, अनुभव करनेका सौभाग्य प्राप्त है, तो भलेही संसारके विषयभोगादिमें आसक्त हो, परंतु यदि तू पूर्वोक्त सुखोंसे वंचित है तो एकाग्रबुद्धिसे समाधिका अवलंबन करनेमें कुछभी विलंब मत करे ॥ ९० ॥

In case you can afford to hear sweet and agreeable songs in your front, melodious verses of the Dekkan poets on your sides and the charming tinkling of bracelets worn by graceful ladies fanning your back with beautiful *Chowries*, you are quite justified in devoting yourself to the enjoyment of the world; but when you cannot command the aforesaid pleasures you must not make the least delay in giving yourself to *Samâdhi* or absolute meditation of the Supreme Being

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 3467 and under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 4176.

When in the *Zenana*, princes are, no doubt, fanned, when necessary, by maidservants.

विरमत बुधा योषित्संगात्सुखात्क्षणभङ्गुरा-त्कुरुत करुणामैत्रीप्रज्ञावधूजनसंगमम् । न खलु नरके हाराक्रान्तं घनस्तनमण्डलं, शरण मथवा श्रोणीबिम्बं रणन्मणिमेखलम् ॥६१॥

हे पंडित जनो ! आप सब क्षणभंगुर स्त्री सेवनादि संसारसुखसे विरक्त हो, करुणा, मैत्री और प्रज्ञारूपी कान्ताका सेवन करो, क्योंकि चंद्रहारादिसे शोभित कुचयुगल और मणिमेखलासे शब्दायमान स्त्रियों के कटिभाग नरकयातनासे तुम्हारी रक्षा कदापि नहीं करसकेंगे ॥ ६१ ॥

Oh ye sages, you must cease to love the momentary pleasures resulting from your attachment to women, and cultivate the friendship of universal compassion and knowledge as if they were your loving wives, for, the thickset .. ... adorned with beautiful necklaces, and the rounded . .. . sounding with the tinkling bells of waistgirdles would be quite powerless to protect you against the hideous punishments of hell

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3385

Cf —(a) " कैतद्वक्त्रारविन्द क्वतदधरमधु क्वायतास्ते कटाक्षा ,
क्वालापा कोमलास्ते क्वचमदनधनुर्भङ्गुरो भ्रूविलास ।
इत्य खट्वाङ्गकोटौ प्रकटितदशन मञ्जुगुञ्जत्समीर,
रागान्धानामिवोच्चैरुपहसित महामोहजाल कपालम् ॥२७॥"
(शान्तिशतकम् । १ परिच्छेद)

(b) " सेव्यध्व विबुधास्तमन्यकार्येषु माक्लिष्ट पृष्ट श्रुते,
यस्मादत्र परत्र च त्रिजगति त्राता स एक शिव ।
आपाते नियतेर्वशादविरले कालात्कपालाद्वये,
कुत्र व्याकरण क्वतर्ककलह कुत्रापि काव्यश्रम ॥ "
(सुभाषितावलि)

मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कंचिदपरं मत्कांक्षिणी-मास्मभू-र्भोगेभ्यः स्पृहयालवो नहि वयं का निस्पृहाणामसि । सद्यः स्यूतपलाशपत्रपुटिकापात्रे पवित्रीकृते, भिक्षासक्तुभिरेव संप्रति वयं वृत्ति समीहामहे ॥ ६२ ॥

हे लक्ष्मी माता! तुम अब किसी दूसरेका आश्रय लो और हमारे भोगविलास की लालसा कदापि मत करो। क्योंकि हमको तो भोगादि की इच्छा नहीं और विरक्त मनुष्योंसे तुमको कुछ प्रयोजन नहीं। हम तो आजकल केवल तुरंतके तोड़े हुए पवित्र पलाशके पत्रों का पात्र बनाकर भिक्षान्नकी याचनासे अपने जीवनका निर्वाह करनेके अभिलाषी हैं ॥ ६२ ॥

Oh mother wealth! you must go to some one else *without entertaining the least hope of ever winning* my resolute heart; because I have no attachment for mundane pleasures and you are quite worthless in the eyes of those who have renounced the world. The only desire I have now left in me is to lead the life of a religious mendicant begging my simple dole of barley meal into the sanctified vessel of *Palâsha* (पलाश) leaves just plucked from their parent stem, and folded together in a convenient form

The stanza is same as *sloka* 11 in the *Shânti-sataka Part IV* (शान्तिशतकम् । ४ परिच्छेदः)

For the first line, Cf.—

" अन्य कंचिदुपाश्रयन्तु पुरुष भोगोन्मुख सम्पदः ।"

(भर्तृहरि निर्वेदम्)

यूयं वयं वयं यूय मित्यासीन्मति रावयोः ।
किं जात मधुना मित्र, यूयं यूयं वयं वयम्६३

हे मित्र ! पूर्वकालमें हम आपमें और आप हममें किसी प्रकारका भेदभाव नहीं देखते थे, परंतु वैराग्य-भावके उत्पन्न होनेपर अब आप आपही हो और हम हम ही हैं ॥ ६३ ॥

You seemed to me as myself; so was I to you like yourself. Thus we used to look upon each other in days gone by. What change, oh friend, has happened since then, that now you are you and I am I (literally, we are we).

PURPORT.

Formerly we used to think of no particular distinction existing between us; but some imperceptible change has recently occurred that now we are led to consider ourselves as two distinct entities quite different from one another.

The stanza would have been much clear had the poet used the singular number for the first and second persons throughout it.

बाले लीलामुकुलितममी मन्थराद्दृष्टिपाताः, किं क्षिप्यन्ते विरम विरम व्यर्थ एषः श्रमस्ते। संप्रत्यन्ये वयमुपरते बाल्यमास्था वनान्ते, क्षीणो मोहस्तृणमिव जगज्जालमालोकयामः ॥ ६४ ॥

हे तरुणी स्त्री ! हावभावसे मुकुलित नेत्रों के मंदगति कटाक्ष अब हमपर क्यों चलाती हो ? इस वृथा परिश्रमसे निवृत्त हो, क्योंकि अब हमारी यौवनावस्था व्यतीत होगई और मोह क्षीण होगया है । इसलिए अब हम वह नहीं हैं किंतु और ही होगए हैं कि, इस सारे जगत्के जंजालको तृणके समान देखने लगे हैं ॥ ६४ ॥

Oh young lady! why art thou so uselessly wasting away thy languid and graceful glances upon us? You may better withdraw from your fruitless task; for, we are not the same fond persons of our youth inasmuch as having passed the spring of our life we have now taken our residence in a lonely forest and abjured all affections for worldly pleasures on which we consequently look down as mere empty snares as worthless as straw!

Cf—(a) "किं लोलाक्षि कटाक्षलम्पटतया किं स्तम्भजृम्भादिभिः,
किं भ्रूभङ्ग निदर्शनोत्सुकतया किं मोहसञ्चाटुभिः ।
आत्मानं प्रतिबाधसे त्वमधुना व्यर्थं मदर्थं यतः,
शुद्धध्यान महारसायनरसे लीनं मदीयं मनः ॥ २३ ॥"

(पद्मानन्दकविकृत वैराग्यशतकम्)

(b) "विरक्तस्य तृणं भार्या निस्पृहस्य तृणं जगत् ।"

(c) Pardon me, madam, you mistake the man,
For I am not the same that I was then
No flesh is now the same 'twas then in me,
And that my mind is changed yourself may see
(Cowley)

इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरतमिन्दीवरदल-प्रभा-चोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति किमभिप्रेतमनया । गतो मोहोऽस्माकं स्मरकुसुमबाणव्यतिकर-ज्वर-ज्वालाशान्ता तदपि न वराकी विरमति९९॥

यह तरुणस्त्री जो नीलकमलकी शोभाको चुरानेवाले अपने कटाक्ष मेरी ओर वारंवार चला रही है इससे इसका क्या प्रयोजन है सो कुछ समझमें नहीं आता । क्योंकि अब हमारा मोहजाल दूर होगया है और कामदेवके पुष्पमय बाणोंसे उत्पन्न होनेवाली अग्नि भी शान्त होगई है । इसलिए यह मूढ अब भी हमारा पीछा क्यों नहीं छोड़ती है ? ॥ ९९ ॥

What can be the possible intention of this young lady whose condition is indeed very pitiable; for, she has not yet ceased to direct the constant glances of her beautiful or lotus like (lit. the stealer of the splendour of a lotus leaf) eyes towards me who have no longer any affection for the world and its pleasures, and is, therefore, quite free from the burning influences of the fiery arrows of Love ?

Cf.—(a) "स्मितैश्चित्रे नेत्रे किमिति कुरुषे किन्नु परुषे,
कृत स्निग्धालापैः कृतमय विलापैरपिकृतैः ।
मयि त्यक्तास्वादे समयमवसादेनगुरुणा,
व्यतिक्रान्ते कामे विफलमिव यामे व्यवसितम् ॥"
(भर्तृहरि निर्वेदम्).

(b) "To me, no pleasure Beauty brings,
Thine eyes have scarce a charm for me "
Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* I 84

रम्यं हर्म्यतलं न किं वसतये श्राव्यं न गेयादिकं, किं वा प्राणसमासमागमसुखं नैवाधिकं प्रीतये । किन्तुद्भ्रान्तपतत्पतङ्गपवनव्यालोलदीपाङ्कुर-च्छायाचंचलमाकलय्य सकलं सन्तो वनान्तं गताः ॥ ६६ ॥

निवास करनेके लिए सुंदर सुंदर महल, श्रवण करनेके लिए मनोहर संगीत और भोग करनेके लिए प्राणप्यारीके समागमका सुख क्या इनके लिए विद्यमान न था ? (अर्थात् था) । परंतु इन साधुजनोंने पूर्वोक्त संसारसुखको भ्रमण करते हुए पड़नेवाले पतंगोंके पक्षोंकी पवनसे अस्थिर दीपककी छायाके समान चंचल समझ कर गहन वनके एकान्त स्थानमें प्रस्थान करनाही उत्तम समझा है ॥

Notwithstanding the existence of beautiful palatial mansions for their dwelling, sweet music for their hearing and the enjoyment of a beloved wife for their love, the virtuous saints have forsaken them all and retired into forest (for the sake of meditating on God); because they have rightly understood the aforesaid objects as frail and momentary as the flickering flame of a lamp which is rendered the more unsteady on account of the flapping of a foolish moth hovering around its small and feeble light.

This verse which stands as 14th in the *Sāntśataka* *Part II* (शान्तिशतकम् । २ परिच्छेद.) is quoted under *Bhartṛhari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Sārngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No 4114, and anonymously in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3320

किं कन्दाः कन्दरेभ्यः प्रलय मुपगता निर्झरा वा गिरिभ्यः, प्रध्वस्ता वा तरुभ्यः सरसफलभृतो वल्कलिन्यश्च शाखाः । वीक्ष्यन्ते यन्मुखानि प्रसभमुपगतप्रश्रयाणां खलानां, दुःखोपात्तात्पवित्तस्मयवशपवनानर्तितभ्रूलतानि॥

क्या पर्वतोंकी कंदरामें उत्पन्न होनेवाले कंदमूल सब नष्ट होगए हैं और क्या वृक्षोंकी सरस फलोंके धारण करनेवाली और वल्कलयुक्त शाखायें सर्वथा विनष्ट हो गई हैं, कि दुःखपूर्वक संचित किए हुए थोड़ेसे धनके अभिमानरूपी पवनके झकोरोंसे नाचते हुए भौंहवाले दुष्ट चरित धनाढय पुरुषोंके मुखको और मनुष्य इस प्रकार टकटकी लगाए देख रहे हैं ? ॥ ६७ ॥

Is it that edible roots have all disappeared from the caves of mountains, or springs have ceased to flow from rocky slopes, or trees have stopped to grow their fruitful and barky branches, that we are thus forced to look up to the face of those proud and perverse persons whose brows are ever dancing with the vain conceit of a small quantity of wealth which they have barely succeeded to accumulate after a series of difficulties and troubles ?

This stanza is same as ślôka 3 in the *Śântiśataka Part. IV* (शान्तिशतकम् । ४ परिच्छेदः). Cf.—(*a*) "निष्कन्दाः किमु कन्दरोदरभुवः क्षीणास्तरूणां त्वचः, किं शुष्काः सरितः स्फुरद्गिरिगुहागम्भीरकल्लोलिनी॰ । प्रत्युत्थानमितस्ततः [illegible] क्षितिभुजां विहद्भिरप्यास्यते ॥ (*b*) "किं शाकानि न सन्ति [illegible] दैन्य विहितं याचे न नान्यत्क्वचित् । येन श्रीमदमोहमूढमनसां स्थित्वाग्रतो भूभृतां, श्वासोत्कम्पकदर्थिताक्षरपदैर्देहीति वागुच्यते ॥ (सुभाषितावलिः). (*c*) "चीराणि किं पथि न सन्ति दिशन्ति भिक्षां, नैवाङ्घ्रिपाः परभृतः सरितोऽप्यशुष्यन् । रुद्धा गुहाः किमजितोऽवति नोपसन्नान्, कस्माद्भजन्ति कवयो धनदुर्मदान्धान् ॥"

(श्री भागवते द्वितीयस्कन्धे).

गंगातरंगहिमशीकरशीतलानि, विद्याधराध्युषितचारुशिलातलानि । स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि, यत्सावमानपरपिण्डरता मनुष्याः ॥ ६८ ॥

गंगाजीकी तरंगों के हिममय जलसे शीतल, विद्याधरोंके निवास करनेके योग्य, हिमालयके सुंदर शिलातल क्या इस पृथ्वीपरसे लुप्त होगए है कि अपमान सहित दूसरों के दिए हुए टुकड़ोंसे मनुष्योंको अपना निर्वाह करते हुए हम जहां तहां दृष्टि कर रहे हैं ॥६८॥

Is it that the beautiful retreats (lit. slabs) of the Himâlayâs cooled down by Gangetic waves and inhabited by *Vidyâdharâs* (विद्याधराः) have altogether disappeared from the face of this earth that people have thus condescended to lead a poor disgraceful life upon the alms of others ?

The poet indirectly means to say that we should rather leave this world and resort to solitary caves of the Himalayas than submit to the disgrace of begging alms at the hands of our fellow beings. Persons who can give with a good grace are very few. Instead of being pitied beggars are frequently disgraced for their poverty by their wealthy donors.

यदा मेरुः श्रीमान्निपतति युगान्ताग्निदलितः,
समुद्राः शुष्यन्ति प्रचुरमकरग्राहनिलयाः ।
धरा गच्छत्यन्तं धरणिधरपादैरपि धृता, श-
रीरे का वार्ता करिकरभकर्णाग्रचपले ॥६९॥

जब हम जानते हैं कि युगांत करनेवाली अग्निसे संतप्त होकर सुमेरु भी अवश्य पड़ जाता है, अनेकानेक मकर ग्राहादिको आश्रय देनेवाले समुद्रभी सूख जाते हैं और बड़े बड़े पर्वतोंसे दृढ हुई पृथ्वीभी अवश्य चलविचल होजाती है, तो हाथीके बच्चेके कर्णाग्रभागके समान अत्यंत चंचल इस शरीरके विनाश होनेमें कौनसा आश्चर्य है ? ॥ ६९ ॥

When we know that at the end of the four *Yugas* (युगः) or ages, the splendid *Meru* (मेरु) being attacked by the fire of universal destruction, shall also fall; when we see that vast seas, the abode of innumerable sharks and crocodiles, shall also dry; and when we are sure that the earth, though sustained by deep-rooted mountains, shall also collapse; what possible faith can we fairly put into this feeble mortal frame which is as unsteady as the everflapping ears of a young elephant?

Cf.—(a) "शुष्यत्यम्बुधयस्तरङ्गगणैरालिङ्गिताशाङ्गना,
गच्छन्त्युद्धत तुङ्गशृङ्गसङ्कटोदग्रा गिरीन्द्राः क्षयम् ।
कम्पन्तेव वसुन्धराऽपि महिता दिग्दन्तिभिर्यत्रशा-
त्सर्वांशी सतत प्रधावति महाकालः सकोऽप्याकुलः ॥"
(क्षेमेन्द्रविहितदर्पदलनम् । ४ विचारः).

(b) "पृथिवी दह्यते यत्र मेरुश्चापि विशीर्यते ।
शुष्यत्यम्भोनिधिजलं शरीरे तत्र का कथा ॥"
(सुभाषितावलिः)

एकाकी निःस्पृहः शान्तः पाणिपात्रो दिगम्बरः । कदा शंभो भविष्यामि कर्मनिर्मूलनक्षमः ॥ ७० ॥

अकेला, आशारहित, शान्तचित्त, पाणिपात्र (हाथको ही पात्र समझनेवाला), और दिगम्बर (नग्न या दिशा मात्र कोही वस्त्र समझनेवाला) होकर, हे महादेव ! मैं अपने कर्मोंको निर्मूलन करनेमें कब समर्थ हूंगा ?॥७०॥

Oh God (Śiva), when will the day come when I shall be able to put a stop to all my actions whether good or bad by being (1) alone, (2) devoid of all aspirations, and (3) contented, as well as by thinking my hands as necessary vessels and the different quarters of the globe as a sufficient clothing for my naked self ?

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3404.

The line एकाकी गृहसन्त्यक्तः पाणिपात्रो दिगम्बरः also occurs in the Panchatantra. V 15 (पञ्चतन्त्रम् ५ तन्त्रम् १५).

The word कर्मनिर्मूलन literally means uprooting actions.

Every action of man is done with some purpose either good or bad. Destruction of actions means doing things without any personal concern. The doctrine is fully explained by Srikrishna to Arjuna in the Bhagawadgitâ.

प्राप्ताः श्रियः सकलकामदुधास्ततः किं, दत्तं पदं शिरसि विद्विषतां ततः किम् । संमानिताः प्रणयिनो विभवैस्ततः किं, कल्पस्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः किम् ॥ ७१ ॥

सकल मनोरथके सिद्ध करनेवाली लक्ष्मीको प्राप्त कर लिया तो क्या ? शत्रुओंके मस्तकपर पदार्पण कर लिया तो क्या ? धनादिसे अपने हितैषियोंका सत्कार कर दिया तो क्या ? तथा देहधारियोंने अपने शरीरको कल्पपर्यंत धारण करलिया तो क्या ? ॥ ७१ ॥

भावार्थ–जबतक विधिपूर्वक वैराग्य न लिया तबतक किसीने भी कुछ न किया ॥ ७१ ॥

Although they have acquired riches the unfailing means of fulfilling all desires, although they have succeeded to trample upon the heads of their vanquished enemies, although they have favoured their relati[illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] and although the m[illegible] their [illegible] bear it in mind that unless they have secured their future happiness they have done really nothing.

Thus verse which stands as 2nd in the *Sântiśataka Part IV* (शान्तिशतकम् । ४ परिच्छेदः) is quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि । ३४५१), the *Śârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति । ४११२), and the *Udâharanachandrikâ* (उदाहरणचन्द्रिका). The authors of *Kâvyapradîpa* (काव्यप्रदीप) and *Rasaratnahâra* (रसरत्नहार) cite it anonymously

Cf—" वेदाभ्यासव्यसनरसिकैः स्थीयते तावता किं,
सूक्ष्मबुद्धिः श्रुतमिव विशल्य श्रुतं तावता किम् ।
जल्पारम्भे जयति नियत वादिनस्तावता किम्,
निर्वेदार्ते यदिन हृदय शान्तिमभ्येति पुंसः ॥ ३३ ॥ "
(नीलकण्ठदीक्षितस्य शान्तिविलास.).

जीर्णा कन्था ततः किं सितममलपटं पट्टसूत्रं ततः किं, एका भार्या ततः किं हयकरिसुगणै रावृतो वा ततः किम् । भक्तं भुक्तं ततः किं कदशनमथवा वासरान्ते ततः किं, व्यक्तज्योतिर्न चान्तर्मथितभवभयं वैभवं वा ततः किम् ॥ ७२ ॥

फटे पुराने वस्त्रखंडोंसे शरीरका आच्छादन किया तो क्या और श्वेत निर्मल पटवस्त्र धारण किए तो क्या ? एक मात्र भार्याका साथ रहा तो क्या, और घोड़े हाथी सेवकादि का भोग किया तो क्या ? दाल भातका भोजन मिला तो क्या, और दिनास्त होते होते बासी भोजन मिला तो क्या ? तथा स्वात्मप्रकाश रहित अन्तःकरणको दुःखित करनेवाले भय सहित अनेक प्रकारके वैभवका भोग किया तो क्या ? ॥ ७२ ॥

भावार्थ–जबतक भव भय हरण करनेवाले परब्रह्मकी ज्योति हृदयमें प्रकाशमान् न हो तबतक मनुष्यजन्म वृथाही समझना चाहिये ॥

Unless we seek real enjoyment of communion with self which is capable of destroying all worldly anxities and dangers of our hearts, it is of very little importance (1) whether we clothe ourselves in threadbare rags or dress in beautiful and neat silken garments; (2) whether we possess no other companion excepting our only wife or command the services of numerous servants together with horses, elephants and other conveyances for our use; and (3) whether we feast on delicious tables of rice and other dainties or subsist ourselves on rotten and simple food got towards the close of a day.

Cf.—(a) " स्वात्मा नारायणोऽन्तः स्फुरति यदि रतिर्दैवतैः कैन्नतैर्नः । " (भर्तृहरि निर्वेदम्). (b) " विद्याः कलाः परिचिता यदि तास्ततः किम्, तप्तं तपो यदि तदुमतरं ततः किम् । कीर्तिः कलंकविकला यदि सा ततः किम्, अन्तर्विवेक कलिका यदि नोल्लास ॥८१॥" (पद्मानन्दकविकृतवैराग्यशतकम्).

The construction and meaning of this stanza are not quite clear.

भक्तिर्भवे मरणजन्मभयं हृदिस्थं, स्नेहो न बन्धुषु न मन्मथजा विकाराः। संसर्गदोषरहिता विजना वनान्ता, वैराग्यमस्ति किमतः परमार्थनीयम्॥ ७३॥

शिवजीकी भक्ति, अंतःकरणमें जन्ममरणका भय, बंधुवर्गसे विरक्ति, कामदेवके विकारोंका अभाव और संसर्ग दोषसे रहित एकान्त निर्जन वनका वास, ऐसे वैराग्यके सिवाय मनुष्यको और क्या वांछनीय है? ७३

When a man is faithfully devoted to Siva, when his heart is always awake to the pangs of birth and death, when he has not the least attachment to his relatives, when he is dead against passionate excitements of love, when leading a secluded life into the interior of a lonely forest he is quite free from the evil effects of society at large, and when his mind is wholly indifferent to worldly pleasures, there is nothing more to be asked for or desired by him.

The construction of the śloka is very puzzling and consequently its exposition requires some stretching of intellect. The difficulty arises out of the terse and laconic form of diction used by the author

तस्मादनन्तमजरं परमं विकासि, तद्ब्रह्म चिन्तय किमेभि रसद्विकल्पैः। यस्यानुषङ्गिण इमे भुवनाधिपत्य–भोगादयः कृपणलोकमता भवन्ति ॥ ७४ ॥

इसलिए हे मनुष्यो! संसारके मिथ्या विकल्पोंको छोड़ कर उस अनंत, अजर, परमोत्कृष्ट और प्रकाशरूप ब्रह्मका चिंतवन करो, कि कृपणलोगोंके माननीय त्रिलोकिके राज्यादिके भोगादि जिसका स्वयमेव अनुगमन करते हैं ॥ ७४ ॥

Leaving aside all sceptic and vain reasonings, *you should devote yourself to the contemplation of* that endless immortal, supreme, and luminous Brahma in whose imperial train all enjoyments of worldly sovereignty, which are so much coveted by misers, invariably follow.

This sloka which is same as stanza 24 in the *Śántiśataka Part III* (शान्तिशतकम् । ३ परिच्छेदः) is quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Subháshitávali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3452.

Rev Wortham thus translates the latter half of this stanza in a different way —" If a man be truly seeking unity with the supreme Being, all earthly pleasures and powers seem worthy only of the notice of low minded men "

The point seems to be this —In the opinion of a truly religious person *all earthly powers and enjoyments are worth considering only* by the mean.

पातालमाविशसि यासि नभो विलंघ्य, दिङ्मडलं भ्रमसि मानसचापलेन । भ्रान्त्याऽपि जातु विमलं कथमात्मनीनं, तद्ब्रह्म न स्मरसि निर्वृति मेषि येन ॥ ७५ ॥

हे मन ! तू अपनी स्वाभाविक चंचलतासे कभी तो पातालमें प्रवेश कर जाता है, कभी उछल करके आकाशमें गमन करने लगता है और कभी दशों दिशाओंमें इधरका उधर भ्रमण करता फिरता है; परंतु कैसे खेदकी बात है कि तू भूलकर भी उस आत्मप्रकाश परब्रह्मका कभी स्मरण नहीं करता कि जिसके चिन्तवन करनेसे तेरी मोक्ष हो सकती है ! ॥ ७५ ॥

By thy natural unsteadiness sometimes thou penetratest into *Pâtâla* (पाताल) or the depths of nether regions, sometimes traversest etherial spaces, and sometimes wanderest over different quarters of the globe; but oh mind! thou never thinkest, even by mistake, of that supreme Being who is sitting within thy ownself, and by whose meditation thou canst easily attain to the highest contentment and happiness!

The verse is ascribed to *Angata* (अंगट) in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 3447.

The word निर्वृति may also mean tranquility.

रात्रिः सैव पुनः स एव दिवसो मत्वाऽबुधा जन्तवो, धावन्त्युद्यमिनस्तथैव निभृतप्रारब्धतत्तत्क्रियाः । व्यापारैः पुनरुक्तभुक्तविषयैरेवंविधेनाऽमुना, संसारेण कदर्थिताः कथमहो मोहान्नलज्जामहे ॥ ७६ ॥

वही रात और वही दिन समझ कर ये मूर्खजन उद्योग करते हुए निज निज कर्ममें प्रवृत्त होकर पूर्व भुक्त विषयादिका वारंवार भोग करते रहते हैं । इस प्रकार इस संसारक्रमसे नित्य प्रतिविडंवित होकर भी मोह-जालमें फँसे हुए हम लोग कुछभी लज्जित नहीं होते यह बड़े आश्चर्यकी बात है ! ॥ ७६ ॥

Without entertaining the least idea of the flight of time, the ignorant people who have set themselves to their cherished pursuits are daily led astray to run after their individual undertakings, and earnestly long for the pleasures which they have repeatedly enjoyed a number of times. However though we are thus frequently deceived by the illusionary course of this world we are never ashamed of our own folly. It is indeed a great mystery !

PURPORT—Day follows night, night follows day, and so it continues uninterruptedly. As there is no end to the repetition of days and nights, so there is no end to man's work. (Every morning man goes without murmur to his work of yesterday, with unabated vigour) Being thus deceived by nature we long to enjoy the same objects over and over again without ever being ashamed of our folly.

महो रम्या शय्या विपुलमुपधानं भुजलता,
वितानं चाकाशं व्यजन मनुकूलोऽयमनिलः।
स्फुरद्दीपश्चन्द्रो विरतिवनितासंगमुदितः, सुखं
शान्तः शेते मुनि रतनुभूतिर्नृप इव ॥ ७७ ॥

विरतिरूपी कांताके प्रसंगसे प्रमुदित होकर पृथ्वीतल की मनोहर शय्या, भुजलतारूप विपुल उपधान, आकाशरूप मंडप, अनुकूल पवनरूप व्यजन (पंखा) और चंद्रमारूप प्रकाशमान् दीपक, आदिकी विविध विभूतिसे युक्त मुनीश्वर शांतचित्त होकर राजाके समान सुखपूर्वक शयन करता है ॥ ७७ ॥

A contented saint who is prone to take this earth for his fine sofa, his creeper-like arms for ample pillows, the endless sky for his canopy, a favourable breeze for his fan, the refulgent moon for his lamp, and total indifference to world for his loving wife always sleeps with as much ease and comfort as a great monarch of enormous wealth and power.

The stanza is same as śloka 8 in the *Śāntiśataka Part IV* (शान्तिशतकम्) । ४ परिच्छेदः).

Cf—" भूः पर्य्यंको निजभुजलता कन्दुकं खवितानं,
दीपश्चन्द्रो विरतिवनिता लब्धयोग प्रमोदः ।
दिक्कन्याना व्यजनपवनैर्वीज्यमानोऽनुकूलै-
र्भिक्षुः शेते नृपइव सदा वीतरागो जितात्मा ॥ "
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारः ६३।१६२).

त्रैलोक्याधिपतित्वमेव विरसं यस्मिन्महाशासने, तल्लब्ध्वासनवस्त्रमानघटने भोगे रतिं मा कृथाः । भोगः कोऽपि स एक एव परमो नित्योदितो जृम्भते, यत्स्वादाद्विरसा भवन्ति विषया स्त्रैलोक्यराज्यादयः ॥ ७८ ॥

जिस महाराज्यके सामने त्रिलोकी का राज्य विरस प्रतीत होता है, उस परब्रह्मके ध्यानको प्राप्त करके आसन, वस्त्र और मान आदि घटनासे युक्त भोगविलासमें प्रीति करना सर्वथा अनुचित है क्योंकि भोग भी केवल वही एक है जो परमोत्कृष्ट और सदैव प्रकाशमान् है, और जिसका आस्वादन करलेनेपर त्रिलोकीके राज्यादि संबंधी विषय सबही विरस और फीके हो जाते हैं ॥७८॥

After attaining to that great spiritual knowledge which entirely deprives the sovereignty of the three worlds of all its charms, you must not feel the least affection for rank, dress, and honour; for, the only enjoyment worthy of a man's aspiration is that which is supreme and immortal, and which, when once relished by him, renders the pleasures of universal empire as altogether insipid and unpleasant.

The word शासन literally means rule, government, power Here it perhaps refers to control of passions so absolutely necessary to a Yogi.

Cf—" जिन नरवरने है लिया, रसिक योग का स्वाद ।
वे सब जग के राज को, जानत हेतु विषाद ॥ "

(रसिक कवि).

किं वेदैः स्मृतिभिः पुराणपठनैः शास्त्रै महाविस्तरैः, स्वर्गग्रामकुटीनिवासफलदैः कर्मक्रियाविभ्रमैः । मुक्त्वैकं भवबंधदुःखरचनाविध्वंसकालानलं, स्वात्मानन्दपदप्रवेशकलनं शेषावणिग्वृत्तयः ॥ ७९ ॥

वेद, स्मृति, पुराण और महा विस्तृत शास्त्रके पठन पाठनसे, तथा स्वर्गरूपी ग्राममें निवास मात्रका फल देने वाले यज्ञादि कार्योंके करनेसे क्या प्रयोजन है ? क्योंकि संसारके बंधनसे उत्पन्न होनेवाले दुःख प्रपंचको विध्वंस करनेमें कालाग्निके समान स्वात्मानंदका लाभ करनेके विनापूर्वोक्त निःशेष कर्म वाणिज्य वृत्तिकु समान हैं॥७९॥

What advantage is there in studying *Vedas* (वेद), the *Smritis* (स्मृति), the *Purânas* (पुराण), and the numerous Shâstras; or in performing various sacrificial rites and ceremonies whose only fruit is to secure for man a small residence in the village of heaven ? Excepting the attainment of that spiritual knowledge of self which is the one great source of all contentment and happiness, and the sole deadly fire for the destruction of worldly anxities and cares, all other pursuits are nothing more than mere mercenary crafts.

Cf.—(*a*) " किं तर्केण वितर्कितेन शतशो ज्ञानेन किं छन्दसा, किं पीतेन सुधारसेन बहुधा स्वाध्यायपाठेन किम् । अभ्यस्तेन च लक्षणेन किमहो ध्यानं न चेत्तवैया, लोकालोक विलोकनैककुशलज्ञाने हृदि ब्रह्मणः ॥५९॥ " (पद्मानन्द कविकृत वैराग्यशतकम्) (*b*) " Know thyself " (Solon.) (*c*) " वेदाभ्यास तपोज्ञानमिन्द्रियाणां च संयमः । अहिंसा गुरुसेवा च निःश्रेयसकरं परम् ॥ ८३॥ सर्वेषामपि चैतेषां शुभानामिहकर्मणाम् । किंचिच्छ्रेयस्करतरं कर्मोक्तं पुरुषं प्रति ॥ ८४ ॥ सर्वेषामपि चैतेषामात्मज्ञानं परं स्मृतम् । तद्ध्यग्र्यं सर्वविद्यानां प्राप्यते ह्यमृतं ततः ॥ ८५ ॥ " (मनुस्मृतिः । १२ अध्याय). (*d*) " There is but one key that will unlock the mysteries of God, and that key is within yourself N...
of things...
own souls...
found Him w...
Him every...

आयुः कल्लोललोलं कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी-
यौवनश्री-रर्थाः सङ्कल्पकल्पा घनसमयत-
डिद्विभ्रमा भोगपूराः। कण्ठाश्लेषोपगूढं तदपि
च नचिरं यत्प्रियाभिः प्रणीतं, ब्रह्मण्यासक्त-
चित्ता भवतभवभयाम्भोधि पारं तरीतुम् ८०

मनुष्योंकी आयुष्य जलके बुद्बुदेके समान चंचल है, यौवनकी शोभा थोड़े ही दिन स्थिर रहनेवाली है, द्रव्यादि पदार्थ मनोरथके तुल्य शीघ्र विनाश होनेवाले हैं, विषयादि भोगविलास वर्षाकालमें चमकनेवाली विजलीके सदृश हैं और प्राणप्यारी स्त्रियोंके आलिंगनका सुखभी बहुत चिरस्थायी नहीं है। इसलिए हे मतिमानो! संसारके भयरूप समुद्रकी परली पार जानेके लिए परमात्माके ध्यानमें मग्न होनाही उचित है ॥८०॥

Life is as unsteady as waves of water, beauty of youth is only lasting for a few days, riches are momentary like thought, all enjoyments are as transient as flashes of lightning amidst a raining cloud, and the .... of our sweethearts are likewise extremely fleeting. Consequently if you be really anxious to cross the ocean of worldly woes you should not fail to concentrate your mind on the absolute devotion of Brahma.

The phrase " कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनि " is also to be found in the *Bhojaprabandha* (भोजप्रबन्ध) at page 12, Bombay Edition

Cf.—(a) " Why should I affection cling to the vain world,
Still fleeting, never for a moment fixed ? "
(Ferdausi's Shâh Nâmeh.)

(b) " स्थिरापाय: काय: प्रणयिषु सुखं स्वैरविमुखं,
महाभोगारोगाः कुवलयदृशः सर्पसदृशाः ।
महावेश्म क्लेशः प्रकृति चपला श्रीरपि खला,
यम: स्वैरी वैरी तदपि न हितं कर्म विहितम् ॥११॥ "
(शान्तिशतकम् । २ परिच्छेद)

(c) For the second line, Cf.—the fine line of Cowley
" Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream." (Cowley

ब्रह्माण्डमण्डलीमात्रं, किं लोभाय मनस्विनः।
शफरीस्फुरितेनाऽब्धेः, क्षुब्धता जातु जायते८१

जैसे शफरी जातिकी छोटीसी मछलीकी गति (चाल) से समुद्रमें तरंगोंका उठना सर्वथा असंभव है, वैसेही मनस्वी जनके मनमें यह ब्रह्मांडभी किसी प्रकार का लोभ उत्पन्न नहीं कर सकता ॥ ८१ ॥

As the gentle move of a *Shafari* (शफरी) or a small glittering fish does not cause the least possible undulation into the waters of a deep ocean, so this circumcribed universe is likewise incompetent to tempt the minds of great magnanimous souls.

यदासीदज्ञान स्मरतिमिरसंस्कारजनितं, तदा दृष्टंनारीमयमिद मशेषं जगदपि । इदानी मस्माकं पटुतरविवेकाञ्जनजुषां, समीभूता-दृष्टि स्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्ममनुते ॥ ८२ ॥

जब मैं कामान्धकारके कारण बिलकुलही मूर्ख था। तब यह सारा जगत् मुझको स्त्रीमय दृष्टि आता था परन्तु अब निर्मल विवेकरूप अंजनके आंजनेसे मेरी समदृष्टि होगई है कि तीनों भुवनही ब्रह्ममय प्रतीत होने लगे है ॥ ८२ ॥

When I was quite ignorant through the dark influence of Love, I saw the whole world to be entirely full of women, but, now by applying the collyrium of true knowledge to the eyes, I regain my perfect vision, look on all things as alike, and discern the presence of Brahma throughout the three worlds

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The stanza also occurs in the *Sānti Sataka Part IV* (शान्तिशतकम् । ४ परिच्छेद । १४), and the *Sarasvati kanthabharana* (सरस्वती कण्ठाभरणम् । पचमपरिच्छेद)

Cf —" तामसी सा मसीशष्टि यौवदावरण हृद ।
दम्भद्गी तावदानद्गो हारिणी हरिणीदृशः ॥ ४ ॥ "
(भर्टहरि निर्वेदम् । पंचमोऽङ्क).

रम्या श्चन्द्रमरीचयस्तृणवती रम्या वनान्तस्थली, रम्यः साधुसमागमः शमसुखं काव्येषु रम्याः कथाः । कोपोपाहितबाष्पबिन्दुतरलं रम्यं प्रियाया मुखं, सर्वं रम्य मनित्यता मुपगते चित्ते न किंचित्पुनः ॥ ८३ ॥

चंद्रमाकी किरणें निस्संदेह मनोहर है, तृण सहित वनभूमिभी रमणीय प्रतीत होती है, साधुजनोंका समागम आनंददायक है, शान्तिजनित सुख और काव्योंकी विचित्र कथाभी अत्यंत सुदर होते है, और इसही भांति रतिकलहसे उत्पन्न हुए बाष्पबिंदुसे चंचल प्राणप्यारीका मुखारविंदभी बहुत मनोहर मालूम होता है, परंतु इस चित्तके संसारकी अनित्यता जानलेनेपर ये सारे रमणीय पदार्थ कुछभी सुखदायी नहीं होते ॥ ८३ ॥

भावार्थ-चित्तके अस्थिर होनेपर सब प्रकारकी रम्य वस्तुभी अरम्यही प्रतीत होती है इसलिए येनकेन उपायसे चित्तवृत्तिका स्थिर करनाही सर्वथा मुख्य है ॥

Pleasant indeed are the rays of moon, the green and verdent soil of woods, the company of saints, the happiness of contentment, the interesting stories of the *Kavyas* (काव्य) or high class literature, and the delightful face of a beloved wife glittering with beads of tears produced by anger, but when the mind is convinced of the mortal state of things, they are all deprived of their several charms

PURPORT.—As every thing pleasant appears unpleasant to one whose mind is unsteady or disturbed, so it is the first and foremost duty of man to secure the equanimity of his mind.

भिक्षाशी जनमध्यसंगरहितः स्वायत्तचेष्टः सदा, दानादानविरक्तमार्गनिरतः कश्चित्तपस्वी स्थितः । रथ्याक्षीणविशीर्णजीर्णवसनैः संप्रोतकंथाधरो, निर्मानो निरहंकृतिः शमसुखाभोगैकबद्धस्पृहः ॥ ८४ ॥

भिक्षा मांगकर खानेवाला, जनसंसर्गसे रहित, स्वच्छंदतापूर्वक विचरनेवाला, दान देने और लेनेसे विरक्त मार्गमें पड़े हुए फटे पुराने वस्त्रखंडोंकी बनी हुई कंथाको धारण करनेवाला, मान और अहंकाररहित और शांति सुखके भोग करने की एक मात्र इच्छा रखनेवाला, कोई विरलाही तपस्वी होता है ॥ ८४ ॥

There are but few hermits (1) who are content with leading a mendicant's life, far away from the crowded throngs of men; (2) who are absolute masters of their senses (actions); (3) who are always indifferent equally to give and take; (4) who clothe themselves with the coarse cloth of torn-out pieces of rags found scattered in streets; and (5) who are regardless of every attention and honour paid to them, devoid of vain pride and anxious to enjoy the sole happiness of a contented and tranquil heart.

The word *tapasvi* (तपस्वी) literally means a person who practices penance. The real meaning of *tapas* तपस् is meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or mortification.

मात मेदिनि तात मारुत सखे तेजः सुबन्धो जल, भ्रातर्व्योम निबद्ध एष भवतामग्रे प्रणामाञ्जलिः। युष्मत्संगवशोपजातसुकृतोद्रेकस्फुरन्निर्मल–ज्ञानापास्तसमस्तमोहमहिमा लीये परे ब्रह्मणि ॥ ८५ ॥

हे पृथ्वी माता! पवन पिता! अग्नि सखा! जल बंधु! आकाश भाई! मैं आपको सविनय प्रणाम करता हूं, क्योंकि यह आपहीका प्रताप है कि आज मैं परब्रह्म में लयलीन होनेको समर्थ हुवाहूं किसवास्ते कि आपके संसर्गसे किए हुए पुण्य संचयसे उत्पन्न होनेवाले दिव्य ज्ञानने मेरे मनसे सारी मोहमायाको दूर कर दिया है कि जिसके कारणसे आजदिन मेरी आत्माको परमात्मामें लीन होनेका सौभाग्य मिला है ॥ ८५ ॥

Oh mother Earth, father Air, friend Fire, relative Water, and brother Sky, I herewith bow before you all with folded hands, because, it is to you and you alone that I am really indebted for the final absolution of my soul, inasmuch as the joint assistance of all of you has enabled me to perform a lot of virtuous actions resulting in the rise of true spiritual knowledge which, in its turn, has destroyed the illusionary influence of the world, and having sanctified the soul of all impurities has thus empowered it to merge into *Parabrahma* (परब्रह्म), the Supreme Being

The staza is same as sloka 25 in the *Santisataka Part IV* शान्तिशतकम् । ४ परिच्छेद) It is quoted under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 4095

यावत्स्वस्थमिदं शरीर मरुजं यावज्जरादूरतो,
यावच्चेन्द्रियशक्तिरप्रतिहता यावत्क्षयो नायुषः।
आत्मश्रेयसि तावदेव विदुषा कार्यः प्रयत्नो
महान्संदीप्ते भवने तु कूपखननं प्रत्युद्यमः
कीदृशः ॥ ८६ ॥

जबतक यह शरीर रोगादिसे रहित होकर तंदुरुस्त बना रहे, जबतक वृद्धावस्था न आवे और जबतक इंद्रियोंकी शक्ति ज्यों की त्यों बनी रहे और जबतक आयुष्यका क्षय न होवे, विद्वान मनुष्योंको उचित है कि आत्मकल्याणके निमित्त यथोचित प्रयत्न कर लेवें क्योंकि घरमें आग लगनेपर कूप खोदनेका उद्योग सर्वथा निष्फल है ॥ ८६ ॥

A learned man should always try for the good of his soul while (1) he is hale and healthy, (2) his body is quite free from attacks of various diseases, (3) he is not set upon by old age, (4) he is in full unimpaired posse-sion of all his senses, and (5) there is no sign of decline of his life. Of what possible u-e is the effort of sinking down a well when the house is already in flames?

The verse is quoted under भर्तृहरि *in the* शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति *at No 679*

Cf —(*a*) " यावत्स्वस्थमिदं देह यावन्मृत्युश्च दूरतः ।
तावदात्महितं कुर्यात्प्राणान्ते किं करिष्यति ॥ "
(सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारः)

(*b*) " न कूपखनन युक्त प्रदीप्ते वह्निना गृहे ।
चिन्तनीया हि विपदा मादावेव प्रतिक्रिया ॥ "
(समयोचितपद्यमालिका).

(*c*) " यावद्व्याधिविबाधया विधुरता मगं न संसेवते,
यावच्चेन्द्रिय पाटवं न हरति क्रूराजरा राक्षसी ।
तावन्निष्कलनिश्चलामलपदं कर्मक्षयायाधुना,
ध्येयं ध्यानविचक्षणैः स्फुटतरं हृत्पद्मसद्मोदरे ॥ "
(पद्मानन्दकविकृतवैराग्यशतकम्).

(*d*) " *Verses 29 to 32* (चन्द्रप्रभचरितम्) । ४ सर्गः).

नाभ्यस्ता भुवि वादिवृंददमनी विद्याविनी-तोचिता, खड्गाग्रैः करिकुंभपीठदलनै र्नाकं न नीतं यशः । कान्ताकोमलपल्लवाधररसः पीतो न चंद्रोदये, तारुण्यं गतमेव निष्फल महो शून्यालये दीपवत् ॥ ८७ ॥

न तो हमने प्रतिवादियोंका दमन करनेवाली और विनय सिखलानेवाली विद्याका अध्ययन किया, न खड्गादिके अग्रभागसे गजपुंगवके कुंभस्थल और पीठ को विदीर्ण करके हमारे सुयशको स्वर्गपर्यंत पहुँचाया, और न हमने चंद्रमाकी निर्मल चांदनीमें प्राणप्यारीके कोमल अधरामृतका पान किया । इसलिए हमारी यौवनावस्था शून्यमंदिरमें जलते हुए दीपककी भांति निरर्थक ही व्यतीत हुई है ॥ ८७ ॥

Alas ! (1) we have neither studied the philosophy that enables us to lead a moral and modest life, as well as to stop the mouths of our adversaries and disputants; (2) nor have we raised up our fame to heaven by breaking the globular heads of elephants by means of pointed swords; (3) nor have we drunk in moonlit nights the nectar of our sweetheart's tender lips; we have therefore uselessly wasted away our youth like burning out a lamp in a desolate house !

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (**सुभाषितावलि**) at No. 400 and under **भर्तृहरि** in the **शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति** at No 4151

Cf—" He lives long who lives well, and time misspent is not lived but lost "

(Fuller)

ज्ञानं सतां मानमदादिनाशनं, केषांचिदेतन्मदमानकारणम् । स्थानं विविक्तं यमिनां विमुक्तये, कामातुराणामतिकामकारणम् ॥८८॥

जो ज्ञान सत्पुरुषोंके लिए अभिमानादि नाश करनेका हेतु होता है वही ज्ञान अन्यान्यजनोंके लिए मदमानादि उत्पन्न करनेका कारण बन जाता है; वैसेही जो एकान्त निर्जन स्थान संयमी जनोंको विषयादिसे विमुक्त करता है वही स्थान कामी जनोंके मनोंमें कामोद्दीपनका कारण हो जाता है ॥ ८८ ॥

The same knowledge which is conducive to extirpate the existence of vain conceit from the minds of the good is also productive of vanity and pride *into* those of others. A lonely place which frees those who have obtained complete control over the senses from attraction to world likewise becomes the cause of lustful excitement in passionate hearts.

Cf.—" मदोपशमनं शास्त्रं खलानां कुरुते मदम् " । (सूक्तावलिः २३).

The poet means to say that everything is either good or bad according to the tendency of our mind towards virtue or vice.

क्वचिद्वीणावादः क्वचिदपि च हाहेति रुदितं,
क्वचिन्नारी रम्या क्वचिदपि जराजर्जरवपुः।
क्वचिद्विद्वद्गोष्ठी क्वचिदपि सुरामत्तकलहो, न
जाने संसारः किममृतमयः किं विषमयः॥८९

इस संसारमें कहीं तो वीणाका मधुर गान और कहीं हृदयविदारक रुदन श्रवण करनेमें आता है, कहीं मन हरण करनेवाली तरुणी स्त्री और कहीं जरावस्थाकी झुर्रियोंसे विकलित शरीरवाली वृद्धा स्त्री देखनेमें आती है, और इसही तरह कहीं तो विद्वान मनुष्योंकी गोष्ठी और कहीं मदिराके मतवालोंकी कलह सुनी जाती है, इसलिए हम यथार्थतासे यह बात निश्चयपूर्वक नहीं कह सकते कि यह जगत् अमृतमय है या विषमय है॥८९॥

Here we hear the music of a flute, and there the weepings and wailings of afflicted souls; here we see a charming lady, and there an old person with worn out and wrinkled body; and here again we find a concourse of learned men, and there a quarrelsome lot of drunkards. We are, therefore, quite unable to say whether the world is made up of nectar or poison.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subháshitávali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 2941

Cf.—"God mingles the bitter with the sweet in this life, to set us seeking another life where there shall be sweet alone."

(St Augustine)

जीर्णा एव मनोरथाः स्वहृदये यातं च तद्यौ-
वनं, हन्ताङ्गेषु गुणाश्च वन्ध्यफलतां याता-
गुणज्ञैर्विना । किं युक्तं सहसाऽभ्युपैति बल-
वान्कालः कृतान्तोऽक्षमी, ह्याज्ञातं स्मरशास-
नांघ्रियुगलं मुक्त्वाऽस्ति नान्या गतिः ९०॥

मनके मनोरथ सारे हृदयही में जीर्ण होगए, यौवनावस्था भी चली गई, और खेदका विषय है कि गुणग्राहियोंके न होनेसे हमारे गुण भी सब निष्फलही रहे कि इतनेमें ही महाबली और क्षमा रहित यमस्वरूपी काल झटपट आ पहुँचा । हाय ! अब मुझको ज्ञात हुवा कि कामदेवका शासन करनेवाले श्री शिवजीके चरणारविंदोंको छोड़ कर इस संसारसे मुक्त होनेका दूसरा उपाय कोई नहीं है ॥ ९० ॥

The aspirations have ceased to exist in the mind. and the delightful period of youth is likewise gone my qualifications have borne no particular fruit without the appreciators of their real merits ; and the powerful and cruel destroyer of all (death) has suddenly come over me. But, alas ! I now understand at the eleventh hour that there is no other means of escape from the miseries and cares of the world than the worship of Śiva's feet !

Taking गुणाः for virtues, some render the 2nd line as follows –

" The very virtues in our own bodies have become barren without being recognised by others " But virtue is virtue whether recognised or not. Virtuous men have nothing to fear from death. The above rendering is therefore objectionable

तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादुसुरभि, क्षुधार्त्तः सञ्छालीन्कवलयति शाकादिवलितान् । प्रदीप्ते रागाग्नौ सुदृढतर माश्लिष्यति वधूं, प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः ॥ ९१ ॥

तृषार्त्त होनेपर स्वादिष्ठ और सुगंधित जलपान, क्षुधातुर होनेपर शाकादिसहित चांवलोंका भोजन और कामाग्निके हृदयमें प्रज्वलित होनेपर प्राणप्यारीका आलिंगन करनेवाले मनुष्य कैसे मूर्ख हैं कि उक्त तृषादि व्याधियोंके उपरोक्त जलपानादि प्रतीकारोंकोही सुख मान लेते हैं ॥ ९१ ॥

When a man is thirsty he drinks sweet and fragrant water ; when he is hungry he eats delicious preparations of rice, vegetables &c. ; and when his heart is inflamed with passion he embraces his wife very closely to it. But alas ! he is mistaken to imagine the removal of aforesaid pains of thirst, hunger and love to be a real pleasure.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 3337, and the *Śârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No. 4148.

Cf.— " दुःखमेवास्ति न सुखं, यस्मात्तदुपलभ्यते ।
दुःखार्तस्य प्रतीकारे सुखसंज्ञा विधीयते ॥ "
(हितोपदेशः । ४ । ९२).

स्नात्वा गाङ्गैः पयोभिः शुचिकुसुमफलै
रर्चयित्वा विभो त्वां, ध्येये ध्यानं नियोज्य
क्षितिधरकुहरग्रावपर्यङ्कमूले । आत्मारामो
ऽफलाशी गुरुवचनरतस्त्वत्प्रसादात्स्मरारे
दुःखान्मोक्ष्ये कदाहं तवचरणरतो ध्यानमा-
र्गैकप्रश्नः ॥ ९२ ॥

हे प्रभो! गंगाजलसे स्नान करके सुंदर पुष्प और फलादिकसे आपका पूजन करके पर्वतकी कंदराके शिलारूप पर्यंकपर बैठाहुवा ध्यान करनेके योग्य आपके चरणारविंदोंमें मन लगाकर और आत्मानंदमें मग्न होकर स्वर्गादिफल प्राप्त करनेकी अभिलाषा न करके हे महादेव! श्रीगुरु महाराजके वचनोंका पालन करता हुवा आपके चरणकमलोंका एकान्त भक्त होकर संसार के दुःखोंसे मैं कब निवृत्त हूंगा? ॥ ९२ ॥

Oh Siva (lit, enemy of love), when will it be that after making my ablutions into the sacred waters of the Ganges I shall be able (1) to worship thee with fresh flowers and fruits, (2) to devote myself to thy meditation while sitting on the stony couch of a mountain cave, (3) to be content in myself, (4) to think of no ultimate end of my actions, and (5) to act up completely to the instructions of my spiritual preceptor, so as to shake off all worldly cares by abandoning myself to the sole contemplation of thy holy feet?

Atmarama is one who seeks spiritual knowledge It also means self pleased or contented.

Some read फलाशी instead of अफलाशी and translate—eating fruits

शय्या शैलशिला गृहं गिरिगुहा वस्त्रं तरूणां त्वचः, सारङ्गाः सुहृदो ननु क्षितिरुहां वृत्तिः फलैः कोमलैः। येषां नैर्झरमम्बुपानमुचितं रत्यै च विद्याङ्गना, मन्ये ते परमेश्वराः शिरसि यैर्बद्धो न सेवाञ्जलिः ॥ ९३ ॥

पर्वतशिलाको शय्या, गिरिगुहाको घर, वृक्षोंके वल्कलको वस्त्र, हरिणोंको सुहृद्गण वृक्षोंके कोमल फलोंको भोजन निर्झरके जलको उचित जल पान और विद्यारूपी स्त्रीको विलास हेतु समझ कर जो महापुरुष दूसरोंके सन्मुख सेवककी भांति हाथ जोड़कर नहीं खड़े होते वह निस्संदेह धन्य हैं ॥ ९३ ॥

Tho e who being sati fied with taking a rocky slab for their bed, a mountain cave for their dwelling, the barks of trees for their clothes, the deer for their friends, the tender fruits of plants for the means of their livelihood, spring water for their proper drink, and the study of knowledge for their wife, have never bowed in supplication before others ought to be revered by us as the supreme lord

Cf—" वासो वल्कल मास्तर किसलयान्योकस्तरूणां तल,
मूलानि क्षतय क्षुधा गिरिनदीतोय तृषाशान्तये ।
क्रीडामुग्धमृगैर्वयासि सुहृदो नक्त प्रदीप' शशी,
स्वाधीने विभवे तथापि कृपणा याचन्त इत्यद्भुतम् ॥१९॥"

(शान्तिशतकम् । २ परिच्छेद)

सत्यामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हरशिरश्चुम्बिनीवि-
च्छटायां, सद्वृत्तिं कल्पयन्त्यां वटविटपभवै-
र्वल्कलैः सत्फलैश्च । कोऽयं विद्वान्विपत्ति-
ज्वरजनितरुजाऽतीवदुःखासिकानां, वक्त्रं वी-
क्ष्येत दुःस्थे यदि हि न विभृयात्स्वे कुटु-
म्बेऽनुकम्पाम् ॥ ९४ ॥

यदि विपत्तिरूप ज्वरके संतापसे दुःखित अत्यंत दीनावस्थामें विद्यमान होनेवाले निज कुटुंबकी दया हृदयमें कुछ भी न हो तो शिवजीके जटाजूटमें निवास करनेवाली, और वटवृक्षसे उत्पन्न हुए वल्कल और फलोंसे जीवनोपायकी रचना करनेवाली, श्री गंगाजीके विद्यमान रहते ऐसा कौनसा विद्वान है कि जो अपनी प्राणप्यारियोंकी कष्टावस्थाको देखना स्वीकार करे ? ॥ ९४ ॥

भावार्थ ।

निज कुटुंबका पालनपोषणही अनेकानेक कष्टोंका कारण है ॥ ९४ ॥

If there be not the least compassion for the critical condition of his family writhing under the agonies of painful fever of worldly woes and miseries, no learned man will ever condescend to look on the troubled faces of unhappy women, especially when he sees within his easy reach the banks of the holy Ganges flowing down from the head of Siva, and supplying him with the barks and fruits of the banyan trees, in order to enable him to bear a pious and virtuous life

PURPORT—Family affection is generally the root of various troubles to man.

उद्यानेषु विचित्रभोजनविधि स्तीव्रातितीव्रं तपः, कौपीनावरणं सुवस्त्र ममितं भिक्षाटनं मण्डनम् । आसन्नं मरणं च मंगलसमं यस्यां समुत्पद्यते, तां काशीं परिहृत्य हन्त विबुधै रन्य त्र किं स्थीयते ॥ ९५ ॥

जिस काशीके उद्यानमें भ्रमण करते हुए अनेक प्रकार के भोजन करनाही अत्यंत तीव्र तपश्चरण, कौपीन धारण करनाही सुंदर वस्त्राभरण, यथेच्छ भिक्षाटन करनाही भूषण और आसन्न मरणही मंगलावसर गिने जाते हैं, उस सुखराशि काशीका परित्याग करके पंडित जन अन्यान्य स्थानोंमें क्यों निवास करते हैं सो कुछ समझमें नहीं आता ॥ ९५ ॥

Why is it that the learned are content to live in places other than holy *Kâshi* (Benares) in whose gardens the subsistence on various kinds of fruits will serve as the hardest penance, where the wearing of a small piece of cloth over the privities is considered as a suit of fine garments, where the act of asking alms from door to door is thought as an honest and respectable calling; and where the approach of death is heartily awaited like that of a good and auspicious event.

According to the Hindus *Kâshi* (Benares) is one of the seven sacred cities that bring final redemption to the man who may happen to die there. The seven sacred cities are thus enumerated —

" अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी काञ्चिरवन्तिका ।
पुरी द्वारावती चैव सप्तैता मोक्षदायिका- ॥ "

नायं ते समयो रहस्य मधुना निद्राति नाथो यदि, स्थित्वा द्रक्ष्यति कुप्यति प्रभुरिति द्वारेषु येषां वचः। चेत स्तानपहाय याहि भवनं देवस्य विश्वेशितु-र्निर्दौवारिकनिर्दयोक्त्यपरुषं निःसीमशर्मप्रदम् ॥ ९६ ॥

" हे भिक्षुक! तेरे आनेका यह समय ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि इस अवसरपर हमारे स्वामी एकान्तमें निद्रा ले रहे हैं और यदि वह तुमको यहां ठहरा हुवा देखेंगे तो बहुत क्रोध करेंगे, " इस प्रकारके वचन जिन धनाढ्यपुरुषोंके द्वारपर सुननेमें आते हैं उनका परित्याग करके हे चित्त! तू उस विश्वेश्वरके मंदिरमें क्यों नहीं जाता कि, जहांपर पूर्वोक्त प्रकारके कटु वचन बोलनेवाले कोई द्वारपाल नहीं रहते और जहां जानेसे तुझको अपार सुखका लाभ करना सर्वथा सुलभ है ॥ ९६ ॥

Forsaking the guarded doors of the rich where a mendicant is threatened by the watch, and told, "this is not a proper time for thee ; the master of the house is now asleep ; he will be surely angry if he sees thee here," thou must go straight to the temple of *Vishweshwara* (विश्वेश्वर), the lord of the universe, whose entrance is not guarded by sentries, where thou art never to receive a harsh treatment, and which is sure to give thee the highest amount of happiness and shelter !

It requires no mention that the palace gates of the rich and *noble are fast closed upon beggars who are treated very roughly by the guards.*

प्रियसखि विपद्दण्डव्रातप्रतापपरम्परा–तिपरिचपळे चिन्ताचक्रे निधाय विधिः खलः।
मृदमिव बलात्पिण्डीकृत्य प्रगल्भकुलालव–
द्भ्रमयति मनो नो जानीमः किमत्र विधास्यति ॥ ९७ ॥

हे प्यारी सखी! यह दुष्ट विधाता चतुर कुम्हारकी भाँति माटीके समान इस मनको बलपूर्वक पिंडीभूत करके विपत्तिरूप दंड समूहके निरंतर परिभ्रमणसे चंचल चिंताचक्रको घुमाता हुवा न मालूम अब क्या क्या घटना दिख लावेगा? ॥ ९७ ॥

Dear friend, we do not really know what is now to be done by cruel fate who, like a clever potter, forcibly pressing the mind of man as if it were a lump of clay, makes it turn round and round on the wheel of anxieties by the continued motion of the rod of a series of miseries and calamities!

Quoted under *Vijjakā* (विज्जका) in the *Śārngadharapaddhati* at *No.* 4.1 (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति १८४१), and anonymously in the *Subhāshitāvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No. 3137

The word खल which is here rendered into cruel literally means wicked.

महेश्वरे वा जगतामधीश्वरे, जनार्दने वा जगदन्तरात्मनि। तयोर्न भेदप्रतिपत्ति रस्ति मे, तथाऽपि भक्ति स्तरुणेन्दुशेखरे ॥ ९८ ॥

जगत्के अधीश्वर श्री महेश्वरमें और जगव्यापक श्री जनार्दनमें किसी प्रकारका भेद मेरी दृष्टिमें नहीं आता, तथापि मैं यह नहीं जानता कि चंद्रशेखर शिवजीकी भक्तिमें ही मेरा चित्त क्यों कर प्रवृत्त होता है ? ॥ ९८ ॥

Although I am quite unable to make out any difference between Siva, the lord of the universe, and Vishnu, the omnipresent god of the entire creation; yet, my mind is naturally led to the devotion of Śiva whose forehead is adorned with a crescent moon.

The word *Jagadantarâtmâ* जगदन्तरात्मा literally means the soul of universe Bhartrihari here says that notwithstanding his incompetency to discern any difference between Visnu and Śiva his mind is naturally prone to worship Śiva. Properly speaking Visnu is generally worshipped by worldly men, whereas those who renounce the world adore Śiva The Author has himself alluded to this fact in a previous stanza.

रे कन्दर्प करं कदर्थयसि किं कोदण्डटङ्कारितै, रे रे कोकिलकोमलैः कलरवैः किं त्वं वृथा जल्पसि । मुग्धे स्निग्धविदग्धमुग्धमधुरैर्लोलैः कटाक्षै रलं, चेतश्चुम्बितचन्द्रचूडचरणध्यानामृतं वर्तते ॥ ९९ ॥

हे कामदेव! वारंवार धनुष्टंकार करके तू अपने हाथको वृथा परिश्रम क्यों दे रहा है? हे कोकिल! निरंतर सुंदर कलरवसे तू वृथा बकवाद क्यों कर रहा है? और हे मुग्धांगना! अनुरागयुक्त चतुर, सुंदर, मधुर और चंचल कटाक्षोंसे तू अपने नेत्रोंको व्यर्थ खेद क्यों दे रही है? क्योंकि हमारा मन तो अब श्री चंद्रशेखर शिवजीके चरणारविंदोंके ध्यानामृतका पान करनेमें मग्न है ॥९९॥

Why art thou, oh god of love, uselessly tiring thy hand with continued twangs of thy powerful bow? Why art thou, oh *Kokila* (कोकिल) trying in vain to disturb the peace of my mind with sweet melodious notes of thy voice? Why dost thou, oh young lady, fruitlessly venture to pierce the heart with thy lovely clever, natural, sweet, and flickering glances? You, should better cease from your vain endeavours; for, now I am earnestly engaged in the nectareous meditation of the feet of Śiva whose head is adorned with moon

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Quoted under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No 4096

Cf—"रे कन्दर्प किमाततन्वमगुना धत्सेधनुस्त्वं मुधा,
किं चूलास्य कलासु पक्ष्मलदृशा. मागलभ्यमभ्यस्यप ।
वैराग्याम्बुजिनी प्रबोधनपटुः प्रध्वस्त दोषाकरः,
खेलत्येष विवेक चण्डकिरण. कस्त्वादृशामत्सवः ॥८३॥"
(पद्मानन्दकविकृत वैराग्यशतकम्).

कौपीनं शतखण्डजर्जरतरं कन्था पुनस्ता-
दृशी, निश्चिन्तं सुखसाध्यभैक्ष्यमशनं शय्या
श्मशाने वने । मित्रामित्रसमानताऽतिवि-
मला चिन्ताऽथ शून्यालये, ध्वस्ताशेषमद-
प्रमादमुदितो योगी चिरं तिष्ठति ॥ १०० ॥

शतशः खंडसे जर्जरित कौपीन और ऐसीही कंथा चितारहित और सुखसाध्य भिक्षाके भोजन, श्मशान अथवा वनका शयन, मित्र और शत्रुमें समभाव और निर्जन स्थानमें परमात्माके निर्मल ध्यानके प्रभावसे विनष्ट हुए मद मोहादिके कारण प्रसन्न हुवा योगी निस्संदेह सुखी है ॥ १०० ॥

The hermit or ascetic who wears pieces of thread-bare rags over his privities and body, lives a careless life upon the alms of others procured with ease, sleeps in the midst of a cemetery (crematorium) or a forest, lookes on his friends and foes with equal regard, abandons himself to the pure meditation of the Deity in a solitary place, and thus cheers himself with the thought of having destroyed all traces of vain conceit and arrogance, undoubtedly leads the happiest life.

Cf—" वेदान्त वाक्येषु सदारमन्तो, भिक्षान्नमात्रेण च तुष्टिमन्तः ।
विशोकमन्तः करणे रमन्तः, कौपीनवन्तः खलु भाग्यवन्तः॥१॥"
(यतिपंचकम्).

भोगा भंगुरवृत्तयो बहुविधा स्तैरेव चायं भव—स्तत्कस्यैव कृते परिभ्रमत रे लोकाः कृतं चेष्टितैः। आशापाशशतोपशान्तिविशदं चेतः समाधीयतां, कामोच्छित्तिवशे स्वधामनि यदि श्रद्धेय मस्मद्वचः॥ १०१॥

नानाप्रकारके भोग सब नाशमान हैं और वही भोगादिक संसारके आदि कारण हैं। इसलिए हे मनुष्यो! तुम किस प्रयोजनसे इनके लिए भटक रहे हो सो कुछ समझमें नहीं आता। यदि हमारे कथनपर विश्वास करो तो अनेकानेक आशापाशकी शांतिसे निर्मल हुए चित्तको कामका नाश करनेवाली स्वात्मप्रकाश आत्मामें निश्चलभावसे लगावो॥ १०१॥

The different kinds of sensual enjoyments are all perishable, but it is they that constitute the world i. e. cause our repeated births and deaths on this globe Why, then, are people trying their utmost to run after them? Therefore, if you believe our words, we would advise you to devote yourself to a concentrated meditation of the self-luminous ego that destroys the manifold snares of desires and aspirations, and entirely extirpates the very existence of passion from your hearts

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The poet here advises people to give up the pursuit of worldly pleasures and let their souls be free from the bonds of desires and enter into the meditation of self

धन्यानां गिरिकन्दरे निवसतां ज्योतिः परं ध्यायता-मानन्दाश्रुजलं पिबन्ति शकुना निःशङ्कमङ्केस्थिताः। अस्माकं तु मनोरथो-परचितप्रासादवापीतट-क्रीडाकाननकेलिकौतुकजुषा मायुः परं क्षीयते ॥ १०२ ॥

पर्वत कंदारामें निवास करनेवाले और परब्रह्म परमात्माका ध्यान करनेवाले जिन महानुभावोंके आनंदके अश्रुओंको उनकी गोदमें बैठे हुए पक्षीगण निर्भय होकर पान करते हैं वास्तवमें उनही पुण्यात्माओंका जन्म इस संसारमें सफल है, क्योंकि मनमाने भवन, बावड़ी, और उपवनमें केलि करनेकी अभिलाषा करनेवाले हमारे समान अन्यान्य मनुष्योंकी आयुष्य तो वृथाही क्षीण होती चली जाती है ॥ १०२ ॥

Blessed are they whose tears of joy are eagerly drunk by birds, fearlessly lying upon their laps, while living in caves of mountains they are meditating upon the Supreme Light ! But, we, on the contrary, are uselessly passing away our days in building airy castles (lit, in imaginary enjoyments of whiling away our time in the pleasant abode of luxurious parks either situated in palatial mansions or on the banks of ideal tanks).

The verse is same as ślôka 5 in the *Śântiśataka Part.1* (शान्तिशतकम् । १ परिच्छेदः). It is ascribed to भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No. 4155

आघ्रातं मरणेन जन्म जरया विद्युच्चलं यौवनं, सन्तोषो धनलिप्सया शमसुखं प्रौढाङ्गना-विभ्रमैः । लोकैर्मत्सरिभिर्गुणा वनभुवो व्यालैर्नृपा दुर्जनै-रस्थैर्येण विभूति रप्यपहृता ग्रस्तं न किं केन वा ॥ १०३ ॥

जिस संसारमें जन्मके पीछे मरण, विजलीके समान चंचल यौवनके पीछे वृद्धावस्था, संतोषके पीछे धनेच्छा शांतिसुखके पीछे तरुणस्त्रियोंके विलास, गुणोंके पीछे दुष्टजन, वनभूमिके पीछे सर्प, राजाओंके पीछे दुर्जन ऐश्वर्यके पीछे अस्थिरता जैसे शत्रु लगे हुए है वहां कोई भी ऐसा पदार्थ दृष्टिमें नहीं आता कि, जो किसी प्रकार के शत्रुके आक्रमणसे सर्वथा निर्भय हो ॥ १०३ ॥

Our existence is threatened by death and fleeting youth (lit as fleeting as lightning) by old age, contentment is destroyed by covetousness after riches, the happiness of tranquility is disturbed by graceful sports of clever and youthful women, good merits are subject to the calumnies of the envious, forests are infested by snakes, kings are ruined by wicked courtiers, and prosperity is tarnished by unsteadiness What is there in this world which is not overpowered by another ?

Cf —(a) 'आक्रान्तपिशुनैर्नरेन्द्रभवन विद्यागृह मत्सरै-
रायार्थैर्दविण कुलकुतनयैर्नानावियोगै सुखम् ।
साधुत्व खलवंचनापरिभवैश्चिन्ता सहखैर्मन-
स्तन्नास्त्येव न यत्सरोष कलुषनिर्दोष एक शम ॥ '
(चतुर्वर्ग संग्रह । ४ । ६)

(b) " Eor the idea of the first line compare—
" ग्रस्त मरणेन जीवित, जरसा यौवनमेव पश्यति ॥६९॥ "
(चन्द्रप्रभचरितम् । १ सर्ग).

आधिव्याधिशतैर्जनस्य विविधैरारोग्यमुन्मूल्यते, लक्ष्मीर्यत्र पतन्ति तत्र विवृतद्वारा इव व्यापदः। जातं जातमवश्यमाशु विवशं मृत्युः करोत्यात्मसात्—तत्किं नाम निरंकुशेन विधिना यन्निर्मितंसुस्थितम् ॥ १०४ ॥

अनेक प्रकारकी मानसिक और शारीरिक आधिव्याधियोंसे आरोग्यका नाश हो जाता है, जहां लक्ष्मीका आगमन होता है वहां विपत्तिका द्वार भी खुलही जाता है, और जन्मलेनेवाले मात्र पदार्थोंको मृत्युभी वशीभूत करलेता है। इसलिए हम निःशंक होकर कह सकते हैं कि निरंकुश विधाताने ऐसा कोईभी पदार्थ नहीं बनाया जिसकी दशाका परिवर्तन कदापि न होता हो ॥१०४॥

We see that health is undermined by several diseases of mind and body, prosperity is attended with a host of calamities, and birth is invariably followed by death We do not therefore know what is made by the creator to be entirely free from change and decay in this world ?

Cf.—(a) " " Who is safe,
In this tumultuous sphere of strife and sorrow ? "
(Ferdausi's Shâh Nâmeh)

(b) " There's no calamity in life,
Our being is with changes rife,
What feebler than man's breath ?
Our life is ever doubtful here,

One thing alone is plain and clear
And that one thing is——death "
(Kovaleush. Great Thoughts)

(c) " जन्ममृत्यु जराव्याधि–वेदनाभिरुपद्रुतम् ।
संसारमिममुत्पन्न–मसारं त्यजतः सुखम् ॥ "
(हितोपदेश । ४ । ६१)

कृच्छ्रेणामेध्यमध्ये नियमिततनुभिः स्थीयते गर्भवासे, कान्ताविश्लेषदुःखव्यतिकरविषमे यौवने विप्रयोगः। नारीणामप्यवज्ञाविलसित वदनो वृद्धभावोऽप्यसाधुः, संसारे रे मनुष्या वदत यदि सुखं स्वल्पमप्यस्ति किंचित् १०५

जब गर्भमे निवास करते है तब तो विण्मूत्रादियुक्त अपवित्रस्थानमे अपने अंगको संकुचित करके अत्यंत कष्टके साथ रहना पड़ता है, यौवन समयमे कान्ताका वियोगरूपी दुःसह दुःख सहना पडता है, और वृद्धावस्थामें सुंदरियोंकी अवज्ञासे मन मलीन होना पड़ता है। इसलिए हे मनुष्यो ! यदि इस संसारमें थोडासा सुखभी कहीं हो तो बतावो ॥ १०५ ॥

While yet unborn man remains imprisoned with contracted limbs in the narrow and impious womb of his mother, in youth he is subjected to excessive grief resulting from the sad bereavement of his beloved wife, whereas, in old age, he is doomed to wear a sorrowful appearance caused by the dishonourable treatment he meets at the hands of (beautiful young) women, We would therefore, beg to hear from men where in this world we can find the smallest particle of happiness and pleasure ?

Cf.—"I find in life that suffering succeeds to suffering and disappointment to disappointment, as wave to wave"
(Lord Lytton's Alice or The Mysteries Bk. V Ch. I)

For the idea of the first line Cf.—

"मातुरुदरदर्यां कफमूत्रपुरीषपर्गायाम्।
जठराग्निर्ज्वालाभिर्नवमास पच्यते जन्तु ॥९॥"

(प्रबोधसुधाकर)

For the point of the stanza, Cf.—

"Never shall the life
Of mortal man be passed uncharged with ills
(The Plays of Aeschylus p 213.)

आयुर्वर्षशतं नृणां परिमितं रात्रौ तदर्द्धं गतं, तस्यार्द्धस्य परस्य चार्द्धमपरं बालत्ववृद्धत्वयोः । शेषं व्याधिवियोगदुःखसहितं सेवादिभिर्नीयते, जीवे वारितरङ्गचञ्चलतरे सौख्यं कुतः प्राणिनाम् ॥ १०६ ॥

विधाताने मनुष्यकी आयुष्य १०० वर्षकी नियत की है जिसका आधा भाग तो रात्रिमें व्यतीत होजाता है, और शेष आधेके आधे २५ वर्ष बाल्य और वृद्धावस्थाके ग्रास बन जाते है और बाकीके २५ वर्ष मनुष्योंको अनेक व्याधि और वियोगके दुःखसहित सेवादिमें व्यतीत करने पड़ते है । इसलिए हम कह सकते है कि जल-तरंगके समान चंचल इस जीवनमें सुखका लेश मात्र भी कहीं नहीं है ॥ १०६ ॥

The term of man's existence is limited to hundred years half of it is passed in sleep (lit, nights), and half of what remains is taken up by childhood and old age, while the rest is spent by him in disgraceful occupations like that of serving others, not altogether unmixed with the bitter consequences of diseases, separations, and misfortunes Where, then is the least possible trace of happiness in a man's life which is as unsteady as waves of water ?

Cf — " What a world !
No place of rest for man ! Fix not thy heart
Man mortal ! on this tenement of life,
On earthly pleasures ! "

(Firdausi's Shah Nameh.)

ब्रह्मज्ञानविवेकिनोऽमलधियः कुर्वन्त्यहो दुष्करं, यन्मुञ्चत्युपभोगकाञ्चनधनान्येकान्ततो निःस्पृहाः । न प्राप्तानि पुरा न संप्रति न च प्राप्तौ दृढप्रत्ययो, वाञ्छामात्रपरिग्रहाण्यपि परं त्यक्तुं न शक्ता वयम् ॥ १०७ ॥

विमल बुद्धिवाले ब्रह्मज्ञानी कैसा दुष्कर कर्म करते हैं कि जो (स्त्री और धनादिक) सांसारिक भोग विलाससे बिलकुल निस्पृह हो बैठते हैं, क्योंकि हम तो भूत और वर्तमान कालमें अप्राप्त और भविष्यतकी प्राप्ति की दृढ निश्चय न होनेवाले इच्छा मात्र परिग्रहका त्याग भी कदापि नहीं कर सकते ! ॥ १०७ ॥

The task undertaken by those that have attained to real spiritual knowledge is undoubtedly the most difficult one, as they entirely forsake the actual enjoyments of sensual pleasures and wealth, and become quite indifferent to their attractions, but we, on the contrary, who have neither enjoyed them in the past, nor possess them at present, nor can say with any certainty of getting them in the coming future, are even unable to give up this nominal possession which exists only in our fond wishes

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The verse is same as sloka 4 in the *Santsataka* *Part 1* (शान्तिशतकम् । १ परिच्छेद)

The idea of the sloka seems to be this —To give up actual pleasures may be somewhat difficult, but to forsake what we have not should not cause the least difficulty to man.

व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयन्ती, रोगाश्च शत्रव इव प्रहरन्ति देहम् । आयुः परिस्रवति भिन्नघटा दिवाम्भो, लोकस्तथाऽप्यहित माचरतीति चित्रम् ॥ १०८ ॥

वृद्धावस्था व्याघ्रीके समान तर्जना करती हुई खड़ी रहती है, रोग शत्रुओंकी भांति देहपर प्रहार करते रहते हैं, और फूटे घड़ेसे जलके निकलते रहनेके सदृश आयुष्य भी प्रतिदिन क्षीण होती चली जाती है, परंतु तिसपर भी ये मनुष्य दुष्कर्म करनेसे नहीं डरते यह बड़े ही आश्चर्यकी बात है ॥ १०८ ॥

Old age is always threatening like a tigress, diseases are striking the body like its deadly enemies, and life is leaking out like water from a broken jar; but, strange to say that men are still regardless of doing good !

Quoted under भर्तृहरि in the शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति at No. 4093.

Cf —(a) " चटाविभूतिः क्षणभङ्गि यौवनं,
कृतान्तदन्तान्तर्वर्ति जीवितम् ।
तथाप्यवज्ञा परलोकसाधने,
नृणामहो विस्मयकारि चेष्टितम् ॥ "

(सुभाषितावलिः).

(b) " Why do mankind upon this fleeting world
Place their affections, wickedness alone
Is nourished into freshness; sounds of death, too,
Are ever on the gate to wear out life. "

(Firdausi's Shâh Nâmeh.)

सदायोगाभ्यासव्यसनवशयो रात्ममनसो, रवि-
च्छिन्ना मैत्री स्फुरति कृतिनस्तस्य किमुतैः
प्रियाणामालापैरधरमधुभि र्वक्त्रकमलैः, स-
निःश्वासामोदैः सकुचकलशाश्लेषसुरतैः १०९

जिन पुण्यवान् पुरुषोंकी आतमा ओर मन योगा-भ्यासके व्यसनमें लवलीन होजाते है, और योगाभ्यास से जिनकी निरन्तर मैत्री होजातीहै, उनको प्राणप्यारी सुन्दरियों के सम्भाषण, अधरामृत, सुगन्धित निःश्वास सहित वदनकमल, कुचकलशके आलिङ्गनयुक्त मैथुन आदिसे कुछ भी प्रयोजन नहीं रहता ॥१०९॥

The fortunate being who subjects himself to the practice of mental abstraction, and devotes his soul and mind to everlasting contemplation of God, has nothing to fear from (or to do with) the charming conversations of lovely women, the ambrosial lips, the moonlike faces, the fragrant breaths, and the sensual embraces of their heaving breasts

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The word अविछिन्ना literally means unbroken

Is it not true that an ascetic has nothing to do with women and their sports?

जातः कूर्मः स एकः पृथुभुवनभरायार्पितं येन पृष्ठं, श्लाघ्यं जन्म ध्रुवस्य भ्रमति नियमितं यत्र तेजस्विचक्रम् । संजातव्यर्थपक्षाः परहितकरणे नोपरिष्टान्न चाधो, ब्रह्माण्डोदुम्बरान्तर्मशकवदपरे प्राणिनो जातनष्टाः ॥ ११० ॥

इस संसारमें एक उस प्रसिद्ध कूर्म (कूर्मावतार) का जन्महा सफल समझना चाहिए कि जिसने इस विशाल पृथ्वीका भार धारण करनेके निमित्त अपनी पीठको समर्पण कियाहै, और इसही भांति उन ध्रुवजीका जन्म भी अत्यन्त प्रशंसनीय है कि जिनको मध्यमें लेकर सप्तर्षियोंका ज्योतिमण्डल भ्रमण करताहै । परन्तु परोपकार करनेमें असमर्थ मनुष्योंका जन्म तो इस ब्रह्मांडमें गूलरके मध्यवर्ती मच्छरों के समान सर्वथा निष्फलहै कि वे सपक्ष होकरभी कुछ नहीं करसकते ॥११०॥

The birth of that great Tortoise *Koorma* (कूर्म) is indeed to be hailed with loud acclamation; for, it is He who has voluntarily offered His back for the support of this heavy and extensive Earth; similarly, the birth of *Dhruva* (ध्रुव or the pole star) is also a matter of memorable record; for it is he who remains fixed in the midst of the stellar world incessantly revolving around him All other creatures are daily born and dead within the interior of this universe without the least notice being ever taken of them; because they pay very little heed in affording the slightest help to their fellow beings, just like the mosquitoes which though possessing wings are unable to fly a great distance either upwards or downwards, and thus end their miserable lives within the Goolar in which they are born.

Quoted anonymously in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 1033, and under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Sârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No 4154

उन्मीलत्रिवलीतरङ्गवलया प्रोत्तुङ्गपीनस्तन-
द्वंद्वेनोद्यतचक्रवाकमिथुना वक्त्राम्बुजोद्भासि-
नी। कान्ताकारधरा नदीय मभितः क्रूराशया
नेष्यते, संसारार्णवमज्जनं यदि ततो दूरेण
संत्यज्यताम् ॥ १११ ॥

हे मनुष्यो ! यदि तुम संसार समुद्रमें डूबनेकी अभिलाषा नहीं रखते हो तो इस चारों तर्फसे घात करनेवाली कान्तारूपी नदीका दूरहीसे परित्याग करो, कि जहांपर प्रकाशमान उदरवर्ती त्रिवलीकी तरङ्ग हिलोरे लेरही हैं, बड़े मोटे और ऊंचे कुचयुगलरूप चक्रवाक मिथुन विराजमान हैं, और मुखरूपी कमल पूर्णरूपसे खिल रहे हैं ॥ १११ ॥

If you do not wish to be drowned into the worldly ocean, you should carefully avoid from a distance the woman-stream that is dreadfully cruel on all sides, having the three curved lines of hair on the .... - for its mass of rolling waves, the high and spacious breasts for a pair of *Chakravâka* (चक्रवाक) birds, and the beautiful face for a blooming lotus on its banks.

Cf.—(a) " तरङ्गभ्रूभगा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरशना,
विकर्षन्ती फेन वसनमिव सरम्भशिथिलम् ।
यथाविद्ध याति स्खलितमभिसन्धाय बहुशो,
नदीरूपेणेय ध्रुवमसहनासा परिणता ॥ "
(ध्वन्यालोक)

(b) ' रूपजला चलनयना, नाभ्यावर्ता कचावलि भुजगा ।
मज्जन्ति यत्र सन्तः, सेय तरुणी तरंगिणी विषमा ॥ "
(रसगगाधर.)

इहहि मधुरगीतं नृत्य मेतद्रसोऽयं, स्फुरति परिमलोऽयं स्पर्श एषः स्तनानाम् ।
इति हतपरमार्थैरिन्द्रियैर्भ्राम्यमाणः, स्वहित करणधूर्तैः पंचभिर्वञ्चितोऽस्मि ॥ ११२ ॥

"यहांपर सुननेको मधुरगान, यहांपर देखनेको नृत्य, यहांपर स्वादुलेनेको मिष्टरस, यहांपर सुंघनेको सुगन्ध, और यहांपर स्पर्श करनेको स्तन विद्यमान हैं," इस प्रकार गोतेखाताहुवा मैं निजहितसाधनसे वंचित करनेवाली और परमार्थको नाश करनेवाली पंचेंद्रियोंसे रातदिन धोखा खारहाहूं ॥११२॥

Here is sweet voice to hear, graceful dance to see, ambrosial juice to taste, fragrant cent to smell, and lovely breasts to touch; being thus deceived by my fine senses which are very clever to secure their own ends, I am wandering uselessly about the world (without devoting the least attention to my spiritual improvement which is to help me a great deal in obtaining salvation).

The word इन्द्रिय *Indriya* is here used for those bodily organs which are the medium of our knowledge of the exterior world These organs of perception are five in number viz, senses of hearing sight, taste, smell and feeling

गात्रं संकुचितं गतिर्विगलिता भ्रष्टा च दन्तावलि-र्दृष्टिर्नश्यति वर्धते बधिरता वक्त्रं च लालायते । वाक्यं नाद्रियते च बान्धवजनो भार्या न शुश्रूषते, हाकष्टं पुरुषस्य जीर्णवयसः पुत्रोऽप्यमित्रायते ॥ ११३ ॥

अहो यह बड़े कष्टकी बात है कि, वृद्ध होजानेपर मनुष्य की कैसी शोचनीय दशा होजातीहै कि, शरीरमें तो झुर्रियें पड़जाती हैं, गमनशक्ति नष्ट होजाती है, दन्तपंक्ति भ्रष्ट होजातीहै, दृष्टि नष्ट होजाती है, बधिरता बढ़ने लगती है, मुखसे लार बहने लगती है, भाई बन्धु वचनोंका आदर करनेसे संकोच करते हैं, भार्या सेवा करनेसे मुँह मोड़ती है और विशेष क्या कहाजावे पुत्रभी शत्रुकासा आचरण करनेको तत्पर होजाते हैं ! ॥ ११३ ॥

Alas ! what a distress is old age to man : his body is disfigured with wrinkles, his steps become unsteady, his rows of teeth are broken, his sight is lost, his deafness is increased, his mouth is full of saliva, his words are not respected by his relatives, his wife is disobedient, and his very son is even assuming the part of a foe !

Quoted anonymously in the *Sārngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधरपद्धति) at No 4151 It also stands in the *Panchatantra* IV 78 (पञ्चतन्त्रम् । ४ तन्त्रम् । ७८).

क्षणं बालो भूत्वा क्षणमपि युवा कामरसिकः
क्षणं वित्तैर्हीनः क्षणमपि च सम्पूर्णविभवः ।
जराजीर्णैरङ्गैर्नट इव वलीमण्डिततनु–र्नरः सं-
सारान्ते विशति यमधानीजवनिकाम् ॥११४॥

कभी तो बालक, कभी कामदेवके रसमें भीजाहुवा जवान, कभी दरिद्री, कभी पूर्णसम्पत्तिवान् और कभी बूढ़े नटके समान झुर्री पड़ेहुए शरीरसे यह मनुष्य नाना प्रकारके दृश्य दिखलाताहुवा अन्तमें यमपुरीरूप परदेमें प्रवेश करजाता है ॥ ११४ ॥

Sometimes playing like a dramatic actor the part of a *child*, *and at others that of a passionate youth ;* sometimes performing the part of a poor, and at others that of a man of enormous wealth and prosperity ; a human being at last disappears behind the curtain of death, vanishing altogether from the worldly stage. with worn out body all full of wrinkles through the baneful effects of age.

Quoted under *Bhartrihari* (भर्तृहरि) in the *Subhâshitâvali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3319, and the *Śârngadharapaddhati* (शार्ङ्गधर-पद्धति । ४८९४). Cf.—(*a*) " In fine, old age may be considered as last scene in the great drama of life. " (Cicero) (*b*) " The world itself Is an ingenious juggler—every moment Playing some novel trick ; exalting one, In pomp and splendour, crushing down another, As if in sport,—and death the end of all ! " (Firdausi's Shâh Nâmeh.) (*c*) " All the world's a stage And all the men and women merely players : They have their exits and entrances : And one man in time plays many parts. " (Shakespeare's As You Like It. II.). (*d*) " Here is the babe in his leading strings, Here is the boy at play ; Here is the passionate youth with wings, Like a bird's on a stormy day, ... (Schiller's The Puppet-Show of Life.)

प्रशान्तशास्त्रार्थविचारचापलं, निवृत्तनानार-
सकाव्यकौतुकम् । निरस्तनिःशेषविकल्पवि-
प्लवं, प्रपत्तुमन्विच्छति शूलिनं मनः ॥११५॥

नानाविध शास्त्रार्थके विचारकी चञ्चलताको छोड़, अनेक सरस काव्य कथाओंसे निवृत्त होकर, और सब प्रकारके कुतर्करूप प्रपंचका त्याग करके, अब यह मन श्रीशिवजीकी शरण लेनेकी अभिलाषा कररहाहै ॥११५॥

The mind that has forsaken its former cleverness in expounding the various *Shastras* texts, that has lost all interest in perusing a variety of *Kavya* (काव्य or high class literature), and that has washed off every perceptible trace of a series of doubtful sceptical reasonings, is now anxiously seeking its last refuge in the concentrated devotion of Śiva

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Quoted anonymously in the *Subhashitavali* (सुभाषितावलि) at No 3405

भोगे रोगभयं कुले च्युतिभयं वित्ते नृपालाद्भयं, मौने दैन्यभयं बले रिपुभयं रूपे जराया भयम्। शास्त्रे वादभयं गुणे खलभयं काये कृतान्ताद्भयं, सर्वं वस्तु भयान्वितं भुवि नृणां वैराग्यमेवाभयम् ॥ ११६ ॥

भोगविलासमे रोगादि उत्पन्न होनेका, सत्कुलमें वंश परम्पराके टूटनेका, द्रव्यमे राजाका, मौनधारणमें दीनताका, पराक्रममें शत्रुका, सुन्दरतामें जराका, शास्त्रमे विवादका, गुणमें दुर्जनका, और कायामें मृत्युका भय सर्वदा बना रहता है। इसलिए हम कहते है कि इस पृथ्वीतलपर और सब पदार्थ तो भययुक्त है परन्तु एक वैराग्यही ऐसा है कि जो सब प्रकारके भयसे सर्वथा निर्भय है ॥ ११६ ॥

Enjoyment is subject to disease, respectable family to degradation, and wealth to the fear of being forcibly taken away by kings, verbal silence is prone to be misconstrued into penury, and physical valour is always afraid of confronting a powerful foe, beauty is subject to old age, learning to controversy, body to death, and good qualities to the faultfinding spirit of evil persons Thus we see that everything else in this world is indeed subject to danger and fear, but *Vairāgya* (वैराग्य) or asceticism alone is entirely free from any sort of fear and apprehension

This stanza is also found in the Ashtaratna. The following verse which differs very slightly from our text stand in the *Chaturvarga sangraha* (चतुर्वर्गसंग्रह) of Kshemendra (क्षेमेन्द्र) —

"भोगे रोगभय सुखे क्षयभय वित्तेऽग्निभूभृद्भय,
दास्ये स्वामिभय गुणे खलभय वंशे कुयोषिद्भयम् ।
माने म्लानिभय जये रिपुभय काये कृतान्ताद्भयम्,
सर्वं नामभवे भवेद्भयमहो वैराग्यमेवाऽभयम् ॥ "

VARIANTS.



As the subject of Variants has already been exhaustively dealt with by Mr K T Telang (Vide Bombay Sanskrit Series No XI) we shall only confine ourselves to such of the various readings as are not to be found there and advise our readers to refer to the aforesaid work for further information on the point (a), (b), (c) and (d) are here used respectively to denote the first, second, third and fourth *charanas* of a stanza

NÎTISATAKA.

VI (a) रोद्धु for व्याल, मत्तेभ for रोद्धुम, (b) भेत्तु for छेत्तु' ति for ते, (d) सता for खलान्, खलान् for सताम् Pdm Vs

XI (a) दहनस्तु for हुतभुक्छ, सूर्यप्रभा for सूर्यातपो, (c) प्रभावै for प्रयोगै, (d) सेनस्यौ for सर्वस्यौ Sk

XIV (b) भ्रमो for भ्रान्त, (d) भुवने for भवने Sk

XVII (b) परिलब्धोतानलक्ष्मी for लघुलक्ष्मी नैवतान्स Sb (c) मदमिलितमिलिन्द for अभिनवमदलेखा Sp

XIX (a) श्वचन्द्रप्रभा for न चन्द्रोज्वला, (b) कुचि for लकु' (c) एकारागिर for वाण्येकासम, (d) चाक्षय for भूषण Sk

XX (a) कुल for धिक, (b) वती for करी, सुखवती for सुखकरी, (d) दुरितहा for नतुघन Sk

XXII (a) तथा for सदा Sb

XXVIII (a) च्यो for च्य Sb

XXIX (a) न्वितो for कृशो Sp, (b) धीधृति for दीधिति Sb, (c) विशाल for विभिन्न, दलनव्यापार for कवल्मासैक Ks, दर्पाध्मातकरीन्द्रकुम्भदलनप्रेङ्खन्नखाग्राशनि for मत्तेभेन्द्रविभिन्नकुम्भकवलग्रासैककबद्धस्पृह Sb

XXX (a) त्व for त्व H, शुष्क for स्वल्प Sb, शेक for शेष Sb, क for गो H, (l) भवे for तुत H, घ for घा Sb

XXXII The Hitopadesa transposes the two halves of the stanza In the Panchatantra the 2nd charana stands thus जातस्तु गण्यते सो प्रय स्फुरत्त्वन्वयाधिकम्

XXXIII (l) द्वे वृत्तोचम for द्वयी वृत्तिर्मे, (c) सर्वलोकस्य वा मूर्ध्नि for मूर्ध्नि वा सर्वलोकस्य (d) विशिर्यतवनेऽथवा for शीर्यते वन एव वा H

XXXVIII H transposes (a) and (b)

XXXIX शील्यशैलतटात्पतत्वभिन्नो निर्दह्यतां वह्निना नाश्रौव जगति श्रुतस्यविफल क्लेशस्य नामाप्यहम् for (a) and (b), (c) मे सर्वदा for न सर्वदा, (d) वुन for त्व अमी for इमे Sb

XL (a) व्यति for पित H P, नाम for कर्म H P, (d) वाह्य for त्वन्य P

XLII (c) खौ for ह्रौ Sb

XLIII (c) नाश for भैवति Sb

XLIV Besides some of the Variants as given by Mr K T Telang, Abhinavagupta in his commentary of Dhwanyaloka transposes (l) and (c)

XLVII (c) प्रचुरमित्र for प्रचुरनित्य H, भूरि for नित्य, वित्तघ for नित्यघ P

L (c) घिग for किम, यदस्यापि for वरास्माकं Sp

LIII (c) पौं for पं, (d) भवेत्किं for किमसौ Sb.

LIV (d) द्रुणवतां for त्सगुणिना Sb

LVII (d) दहत्येवहि for स्पृष्टोदहति Sp

LIX (a) हा for द्रा Sb

LXI (*c*) नि का for निष्का Ks. Sk

LXII (*c*) ला for ले, (*d*) देतेयेषु for येप्वेतेनि Sb

LXIV (*a*) सुच्छ for प्रच्छ, षि for धि, then comes (*c*) with र for क्ष, स्पन्न for निर, and नीया. for सारा., then comes (*b*), (*d*) श्रुवेऽस्यन्तासक्ति पुरुषमभिजात कमयति for (*d*) Sb.

LXVI (*a*) चेतो for चित्त Sb

LXVIII Sb reads (*c*) for (*a*), (*a*) for (*b*) and (*b*) for (*c*)

LXX (*b*) पुष्णन्त स्वीयमर्थं सतत कृतमहा for स्वार्थान्सपाद-यन्तो विततपृथुतरा Sb

LXXVII (*b*) पक्षिण. for र्णां गणा Saraswati

LXXX (*c*) भितानि for श्रयेण, (*d*) शाह्रोट for कक्कोल Sb. The Sp transposes the two halves of the stanza and reads शाखोट for कक्कोल, अपि for न्यपि and नन्ति for नानि in our last charana

LXXXII (*b*) मांसौ for शाल्यो, (*c*) विचित्रा for च दिव्या Sb

LXXXIII (*a*) पाण्डित्यस्य for ऐश्वर्यस्य, मधुर for सुजन Sb., स्व for सु Sk, (*c*) बतोध for वितुर्ध Sk, Sb, वाच्य for व्याज Sk.; (*d*) सर्वस्यास्य पुन स्तथैव जगत for सर्वेषामपिसर्वकारण मिदं Sb, काल्पसुभग for कारणमिद, वर for पर Sk

LXXXIV (*a*) अथवा for यदि वा, (*b*) पतापततु for समाविशतु, (*d*) चलय for विचल Sb

LXXXV (*c*) तत्क्षण for सत्वर, (*d*) स्वस्यास्तिष्ठत for लोका पश्यत, चोद्यतम् for कारणम् Sb

LXXXVIII (*c*) जि for भि, म्रोऽसुरै for म्र परै. Sb

XCI (*a*) रविनिशा for शशिदिवा P; (*c*) निरीक्ष्य for विलोक्य P

XCIV (*b*) मांस for मैंक Sb

XCV (*a*) एदान्त for एडोद Sb, (*b*) क्षित सदा for क्षिप्तो महा Sp, रानिशं for पुटके, धरः कल्पितो for टन कारित, (*d*) भानुर्भा for सूर्योभा, यद्दोन for नित्यमेव Sb

XCVI (*b*) सहस्त्रगुणिता for ऽपिनैव नचय, नववाग्विशुद्धि for तक्रताऽपिसेवा, (*c*) कर्माणिपूर्वशुभसचय for भाग्यानि पूर्वतपसाखलु Sb

XCVIII. (*a*) घूम्र for घूक्ष, (*d*) निन्नु for नैर्गु Sb

C The Sb reads (*c*) for (*b*), and (*b*) for (*c*)

CVI (*a*) महाशयस्य for हि धैर्यवृत्तेर् Sb, (*c*) घ कृत for धेामुख, तनूनपातो for वृत्तस्य वहेर् H Sp, (*d*) यान्ति for याति Sp H Sb

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II (*a*) ह्य for भा, (*b*) क्षिते for क्षणै. Sb

III (*a*) त्कु for कु Sp, तान्ताः for ताक्षा Sp Sb, यै for र्यो Sb, (*b*) हावा for वाचो Sp Sb, लज्जिता न्ता श्च for लज्जिताश्चैव N Sb, (*c*) सस्मित for चस्मित N

IV (*a*) गतै for णतै N, (*c*) नवोढानामेभि for नवोढानामेतै G Ks, स्मितैः for चलितै. N, (*d*) ह्रीलाल्लीना for व्रीडाञ्जाना Ks, कीर्णा for पूर्णा N, दृशा for दिशा Ks G

V (*a*) निकासि for विडम्बि Ks G, (*c*) सभ्रम for विभ्रम G Ks, (*d*) वाचां for वाचो G Ks

VI (*a*) न्मुग्ध for द्रक्रे Sb Dh, तरलमधुरो for सरलतरलो Sb Dh, (*b*)स्य for घ्य N Sb Dh, स्य for घ्य Ks, (*c*) ता for ती Sb Dh, (*d*) व हि न for इ न हि Sb Dh

VII (*a*) इ for द्र Ks, (*c*) स्वा for स्ता Ks, दे for दे G, दो for दौ Ks G, स्पर्शे for स्पृश्ये N, (*d*) स for सु Ks

VIII (*a*) एताथ for एता स्त्र N (*b*) हसा for हस्य Ks, (*d*) निभृत for विन्नस्त Ks, शाङ्गिपाते for शै कटाक्षै N

IX. (*b*) दम्बि for कम्पि Sb, (*d*) वशी for वशं G Sb Ks

X (*a*) वाचो for बेधा Sb, (*d*) स्तबला for अबला G Ks

XI (*b*) मगो for भुवो Sb

XII (*b*) वक्र for वक्र G Ks, ग्गा for गो Ks, (*c*) इय for इय Ks G, मित्य for चेय G Ks

XIII (*a*) धनुष्मती for धानुष्कता K, (*b*) मर्त्त्रोपिचदृश्यते for (*b*) Ks, मनूवों त्वयि दृश्यते for (*b*) G, तव दृश्यते for दृश्यते त्वयि Sp Sb, (*c*) यथा for यदा G Ks, यथा for यदा Sp Sb, इहसि for विध्यसि G, बद्धसि for विध्यसि Ks

XIV (*b*) मणी for रवी, () विरामे for विनामे, (*d*) रत for त Sb Am.

XV (*a*) यदृत्त for वदृत्त Ks G (*b*) रागाघेषु वदेड for रागाधिष्ठितमोह Ks G, (*c*) धन्त्रिरेव for पातकेत्र Ks G, मालि for धन्नि Sb, (*d*) मे for सा Sb.

XVII. (*a*) तस्या for यस्या Ks G.

XVIII. (*b*) मुदाहृर for मिदवद Kp Ud, न्ति for न्तु Ud, (*c*) किल for किमु G Kp Ud, (*d*) विलासिनीनाम् for नितम्बिनानम् Ks G Kp Ud, विलोचना for नितम्बिनीं Sb

XIX. (*b*) प्रुतल्लित for प्रवल्लित G, (*c*) सभागिनीनाम् for ससगिनीनाम् G, (*d*) मा for ता N

XXII. (*a*) वन for वने Ks G Sp, (*c*) तनू for स्तनौ Sp

XXIII (*b*) दृष्टा for दृष्ट्वा Ks, लोला for लोला N

XXIV (*b*) कुकुमान्वितम् for कुकुमाविलम् G, (*c*) दात्सा for नोद्दरा Sb

XXV (*a*) नागत for मानित Sb, (*b*) श्र्योयवतनु for श्र्यो कृततनु G, श्र्येप्यमन्तु for श्र्योकृततनु Sb, (*c*) प्रेमार्द्र for प्रेमार्द्र G, मारभ्ता for मारम्भ G, (*d*) सङ्गा for शङ्का Sb, विध for विक Sb, दि for धि G

XXVI (*a*) परि for रसि Sb.; (*c*) समर for जनित Sb., स्वाद्रं for खिन्न G., ही for ला G.

XXVII. (*b*) यः for यत् G.

XXVIII. (*b*) मो for मा, and रः for राः Kp. Ud.; (*c*) तदपि for यदपि G., इदमपि for यदपि च Sp.

XXXI. (*a*) नि for ना Sb.; (*b*) पापवारिणि for पापहारिणि G. Sb.; (*c*) मध्ये *for* हये G., हृदे *for* हये *Sb.*, मृगाक्ष्या *for* सदप्या Sb.

XXXII. (*c*) भवति for वहति G. N.

XXXIII. (*b*) विरतो for विरता Ks. G.

XXXV. (*b*) कावुली for कामिनी Ks. G.; (*d*) सुखयन्ति नेत्रहृदये for सुखयन्त्यवेहि हृदयं Ks. G.

XXXVI. (*a*) कला for कथा Ks. G.; (*c*) परिमलाः for परिमल Ks. G.

XXXVIII. (*a*) अच्छाच्छ for अच्छाद्रं Ks. G.

XXXIX. (*b*) सिन्धु for सेतु Ks.; (*d*) निदाघेतुर्णितत् for निदाघार्तार्हितत् Ks. G.

XLI. (*a*) वेशा for वेषा Ks., वेषा for वैषा G.; (*b*) विकसज्जाती पुष्प for विकसितजातिः पुष्प Ks., जाती for जातिः G.; (*d*) वनुते for कुरुते N.

XLII. (*c*) एव for एव Ks.

XLIII. (*c*) वसुधा for क्षितिरपि Ks. G.; (*d*) तुहि for हहि Ks. G., पातयतु for यापयतु Ks. Sp. Sb., यातु संत्वरतः for यापयतु G.

XLV. (*b*) मासि for मासे Ks. G.

XLVI. (*a*) आसारेषु for आसारेण Ks., पदा for बहिः Ks.; (*c*) जालैः for जाताः Sb., शीकरशीतला for शीतलशीकरा Sb., मरुतो वा for मरुतश्च Ks., G., मरुतोर *for* मरुतश्च *Sb.*

XLVII. (*a*) सुप्ता for नीत्वा Sp., सुप्तो for नीत्वा Sb., सन्न for खिन्न Sp. Sb.; (*b*) विरतौ for निरतो, विबुद्धः for विविक्ते Sp. Sb.; (*c*) वर्जितं for वर्जितं Ks. G., गर्गरी for कर्करी Sp.; (*d*) घरांश for च्छायां Ks., न पिवति for पिबति न Sb.

XLVIII (a) धृता for धृत Ks , (c) पीनोरु स्थल for पीनोरुस्तन Ks G , र for रे G

XLIX (a) शी for सौ Ks , (b) पक्षस्तुत्क for पक्ष सूत्क Ks , (d) धृत for कृत Sb Sp.

L (a) कु for क Sp Sb , दशो for दशौ Ks , G , (b) म्रालिम्य वम्पच्छने for म्रङ्गेषु कम्प गते Ks. G , त्रावेग for म्रङ्गेषु Sp Sb , ते for तै Sp Sb , (c) शी for शौ Ks , स्वैर्द for कृतोद, द for दान Sp Sb.

LI (a) सतोर्मी for सत्वेते Ks

LII (a) र्या सन्तु for यामात Ks , मत्र for मात्र Auchitya., (b) विदग्धा for विचित्रा Ks G (c) द्रुमौ for द्रुमो G , द्रुमौ for द्रुमो Ks , वद्रु for तद्रु Auchitya मधर for मधिक Auchitya.

LIII (b) मिह for मपि Ks G , (c) लेखा for लीला Sb

LIV (b) तस्व for वैभ्व Sb , पुव for प्राति Ks G , (d) दु खैक for दु खस्य Ks G , च for हि Ks G Sb

LV (a) नाम्पि for नां हृदि Ks G.

LVI (a) वचसि for भवति, भवति for वचसि Ks G , (b) श्रुति for श्रुत Ks G

LVII (d) स्वर्गस्यापि फल तथाप्सरस for स्वर्गेऽपि चाप्सरस Ks , स्वर्गस्तस्यापि फल तथाप्सरस for स्वर्ग स्वर्गेऽपि चाप्सरस G

LIX (a) च नर for पुरुष Ks , सनर for पुरुष G , (c) जुषो for गता Sp Sb , (d) हृदि न for न हृदि Sp Sb

LX (b) पद जना for यदगन * Ks

LXI (b) कुलीनत्व for विवेकित्व, विवेकिता for कुलीनता Ks G , (d) स्वत for हृत Ks

LXII (d) कुटिल for कुटिला G

LXIII (a) विकलः for रहित , रहित for विकलो Sb , रति for रद्दि T , Sp. Auchitya Nami read (c) for (b) and *vice versa* , (b) णै for णी, ति for प, नै for त्र Nami, परिवृत्ते

LXXIV (*b*) गोचरः for गोचरा N., रे for रा Sb.; (*c*) चक्षुस्पादरोता for चक्षुः पयादपेता Sb., दपगता for दपेतातु Ks. G.

LXXVI (*c*) दुर्मांद्य पन्महद्भिर्नरवरस्तनभैः for स्वर्गद्वारस्य विघ्नोनरकपुरमुखं P.; (*d*) लोके for स्ट P., धर्मनाशायस्ट for प्राणिनामेकपाशः P., नां मोहपाशः for नामेकपाशः Ks. G.

LXXVII (*a*) न सत्येन for सत्यत्वेन Ks.; (*b*) द्ध for द्धे G., गतं *for* गते G.; (*c*) किन्त्वेक *for* किन्त्वेव G., मन *for* मना G.

LXXVIII (*a*) स्वभावा for विलासा N.; (*b*) रता for रत Ks; (*d*) मुरा for मुधा Ks. G.

LXXIX (*a*) दुदारा for मुदारा Ks. G., वर for धर Ks. G.; (*b*) वत्रा for यत्रा Ks. G.; (*c*) तावद् for तर्कि Ks. G., मित्रातीवत्रिरस for मिद्यनीमतिरस Ks. G.

LXXX (*b*) मम् for माः Sp.; (*c*) हृद्रतं for हृदये P. Śp. Sb.; (*d*) न स्रोगानेकतो रतिः for मिथः कोनाम योषिताम् Sp.

LXXXI. (*a*) अमृत यचनेषु for म्गुतिष्ठति वाचि. Kuvalaya Śrindu.; (*b*) हालाहल महाविषम् for हालाहलमेवकेवलम् P.

LXXXII. (*c*) दृष्ट्य. for दृष्टः Ks. G., शक्या for शक्य Ks. G.

LXXXIII (*c*) येनः for तेना Ks. G.; (*d*) पचतौ *for* सपच Ks. G.

LXXXIV (*d*) स्थि for स्ते Sb.

LXXXV (*b*) मह for महो N. G. Ks., दृश्यो for दृष्टो Ks.; (*d*) वैद्यो *for* मत्रो G., वैद्या for मंत्रो Ks.

LXXXVI (*b*) युगे for तटे Sp. Stulaka., रति for रस Stitaka.

LXXXVII (*c*) त्रिदपद्भव्य *for* त्रिदपद्भद्र. Ks. G.

LXXXVIII (*c*) गच्छन्तीषु for पच्छन्तीषु G.

XCI (*a*) वरला for चपला Ks. G.; (*b*) पूर्ण for दर्पं Ks., रूप for दर्पं G.

XIV. (*b*) क्रि for ह्नि Sb.

XX. (*b*) न for ह Sp.

XXII. (*a*) र for र्ध Sb.

XXIII. (*c*) स्त्ता for प्ता Sb.

XXIX. (*a*) च्चं for त्व Sb.; (*b*) व for य Sb.

XXXII. (*c*) वि for दि Sb.

XXXVI. (*a*) गतः for महान् Sb; (*b*) विदग्ध for ग्रीराज Sb. Sp.

XXXVII. (*c*) पतना for पतनाद् Sp,

XXXVIII. (*a*) कः for के Ks.; (*c*) नेन्दे for वेनौ Ks., तो for दो Ks.

XL. (*a*) and (*b*) कुसुमशयने वा इयदिवा for बल्वाति रिते वा सुदृदि वा, and vice versa Sb. Kp. Ud.; (*c*) न्वि for न्तु Sb. T. Kp. Ud. Auchitya; (*d*) क for ह Sb., कचित् for सदा Kp. Ud. Ks. Auchitya, ल for ज Sb. Auchitya, जिन जिन जिनेति for क्षिन क्षिन क्षिनेति Ks.

XLIV. (*a*) तावत् for तादृक् Sp.

XLIX. (*b*) वे. for वः Sb; (*c*) हि for तु Sp., च for तु Rasa.

LIV. (*d*) स्वदेशे for सधन्यो Sp.

LX. (*a*) मधुरं for कवय. Sb., योगीतिनाशः for तो दक्षितायाः; Sb. (*c*); अस्त्येवचैव for यदस्त्येव Sb.

LXI. (*c*) वधू for घन Sb.

LXVI. (*c*) नल for कुर Sb.

LXX. (*c*) सत्तारोन्मू for कर्मानिर्मू Sb.

LXXI. (*a*) जुत for दुषा Sb.; (*c*) तापि for मानि Sb., मीति for मानि Kp. Ud.

LXXIV. (*b*) वाञ्छसि सदा यदि चेतनास्ति *for* चिंतय किमेनि रसज्ञिकस्तैः Sb.

LXXV. (*c*) न्त्वा for न्त्वा Sb., देस मग्र हि तदा for क्ष्नु विमठ कथ मा Sb.; (*d*) मज्ज सस्क्षा for तदूद्रनस्नर Sb.

LXXXI. (*c*) तैनों for तेना Sb.

LXXXVII. (*a*) नमास्ता for नाभ्यस्ता Sb.; (*b*) यूप क्रुम for कुंभ पेठ Sb ; (*d*) तया for मह्रो Sb.

LXXXIX. (*a*) नृत्त गीत for वीणावाद: Sb., द for द्. T.; Sb. and T. read (*c*) for (*b*) with हृ: for हो; (*b*) दृम्यानारी for नारीरम्या Sb., द्रामारम्या: for नारीरम्या T., दु for दु. Sb., गलत्कुष्टवपुषो for जराजर्जरवपुः T.; (*d*) नै for न Sb.

XCI. (*b*) स्त्रा for न्त्रा Sb., मांसाज्यकलितान् for शाकादिवलितान् Sp., मांसपाक for शाकादि Sb.; (*c*) घननिरिड for सुदृढतर Sb.; (*d*) रे for रो Sb.

XCVII. (*d*) करिष्यति for विधास्यति Sp.

CII. (*b*) शया. for स्थिता: T. G. N.

CX. (*d*) जन्तवो for प्राणिनः Sb. T.

CXIII. (*a*) दन्ता श्च नाश गता for भ्रष्टाचदन्तावलिः; (*b*) रूपमेव ह्रसते for वर्धते वाधिरता, (*c*) नैवकरोति for नाद्रियते च, न. for नो, पत्नी for भार्या Sp. P.; (*d*) जरयाभिभूत पुरुष for पुरुषस्य जीर्णवयस. Sp, ष. for स: पुत्रैरवज्ञायते for पुत्रोऽप्यमित्रायते P.

CXIV. (*d*) ड्ढे for न्ते Sb. Sp.

CXV. (*a*) सु for म Sb.; (*d*) शकर for शूलिन T., चक्रिण for शूलिन Sb.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Besides availing myself of the use of a number of abbreviations of ordinary occurrence and every-day use (like those of Ed. for edition, p. for page, Bom. for Bombay, Cal. for Calcutta, No. for number &c. &c.) for brevity's sake I have also ventured to adopt some conventional short forms in the preparation of the present volume. The following key will, it is hoped, be found to give all necessary information and explanation of them.

Abbreviations.	Full names.
Sp.	Sârngadharapaddhati.
Sb.	Subhâshitâvali
Sk.	Sûktâvali.
Ks.	Kâvyânusasana.
Kl.	Kâvyâlankâra.
Kp.	Kâvyapradîpa.
Ks.	Kâvyasangraha.
N.	Nirnayasâgara Press Edition.
G.	Gyânasâgara Press Edition
T.	Telang's Edition
H.	Hitôpadesa.
P.	Panchatantra.
Pdm-Vś.	Padmânanda's Vairâgyasataka.
Saraswati.	Saraswati Kanthâbharana.
Ss.	Sântisataka
Nami	Nami Sâdhu's Commentary on Kâvyâlankâra
Ud.	Udâharanachandrikâ.
Rasa	*Rasaratnahâra*
Dh	Dhvanyâloka
Am	Amarusataka
Kuvalaya.	Kuvalayânanda.
Śvindu	Sringâravindu
Śtilaka.	Sringâratilaka
G. T.	Great Thoughts
B. S. S.	Bombay Sanskrit Series.
Auchitya.	Auchityavichârcharchâ.

NOTES.

1 As to the fir t place being given to the नीतिशतकम् Krisnasastri Mahabala says " इह खलु राजराजश्रीभर्तृहरिभयलोकसाधक नीतिश्रृङ्गारवैराग्याख्यशतकत्रयात्मक ग्रन्थ चिकीर्षु सदाचरणस्य नीतिज्ञानपूर्वकत्वात्तज्ज्ञानाय प्रथम नीतिशतकमारभमाण इत्यादि "

B नीति is a very comprehensive term including everything between the sciences of moral and political philosophies Briefly speaking it is generally used for wisdom and prudence

C The word Nitisatakam (नीतिशतकम्) is translated by Prof Tawney as Hundred stanzas on Ethics and Politics At page 12 of his preface, he says ' Though the word Niti is usually translated policy, mo t of the stanzas arranged under this head are rather of an ethical and social character They inculcate maxims of worldly prudence, and seem de igned to teach knowledge of men and individuals, rather than as members of political communities."

I (*a*) "As Prof Max Muller has suggested that Kshapanaka may be a name of Bhartrihari, it may, perhaps, be desirable to point out that in the अनेकार्थध्वनि मञ्जरी attributed to a महाक्षपणक we have the phrase स्वानुबोधक्मानाय which seems to lear the same meaning as the phrase we have now discussed (ri , स्वानुबोधैकमानाय) The stanza before us however, is also given as the opening stanza of the Yogavasisthasara in Aufrecht's Catalogue " (K T Telang)

Here I cannot help dissenting from the view held by the aforesaid learned scholars Fir t, be-

cause no Sanskrit writer has ever said anything about the identity of क्षपणक and भर्तृहरि, and, secondly, because the use of a single phrase स्वानुबोधैकमानाय by both the authors is merely a thing of pure accident which cannot logically lead us to infer that क्षपणक and भर्तृहरि were one and the same person * Dr Bhau Dâji who thinks भर्तृहरि as one of the नवरत्न or nine gems probably confounds him with क्षपणक The nine gems are thus enumerated in the following slôka

" धन्वन्तरि क्षपणकामरसिंह शङ्कु वेतालभट्ट घटखर्पर कालिदासा ।
ख्यातो वराहमिहिरो नृपते सभायां रत्नानि वै वररुचिर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥ '

(*b*) दिक्काल Needless to say that Indian Science recognises ten दिशा's or directions (viz, North, North-east, East, Southeast, South, Southwest, West, Northwest, above or zenith, and below or nadir), and three काल's or times (viz past, present, and future)

II (*a*) It is a general belief among learned Sanskritists that this stanza furnishes the keynote to the composition of this work, and especially to that of the last Chapter dealing with asceticism , and hence to my mind its appropriate place would have been there. However, as far as it is known to me, no edition of Bhartrihari's Centuries has ever dared transfer it from Niti to Vairâgya Consequently, no apology would, I think, be needed for its present position

(*b*) There is a tradition that once upon a time Bhartrihari was presented with a wondrous fruit of divine virtues capable of bestowing immortality and

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* The reader is here requested to refer to a number of phrases from other works similar to those of the Satakas which are pointed out in the footnotes at their proper places in the course of this edition

everlasting youth upon one who ate it. The king who held his wife even dearer to his own life thought it advisable to give this fruit to his beloved Queen However the queen consort had no love for the magnanimous husband, and so, after receiving the aforesaid gift from the Râja she gave it to her paramour who passed it on to the hands of a prostitute with whom he was in real love. The prostitute who had the highest regard and affection for Bhartrihari came to him, and respectfully placed the miraculous fruit before her sovereign lord But no sooner were his eyes cast upon it than the wise king did at once recognise it to be the same fruit with which a few days ago he was himself presented by a pious Brahmana A strong suspicion immediately rose into his mind and he made full and prompt enquiries about the matter The whole thing being soon clear he became much agrieved and distressed at heart. His affection for mundane objects thereby suffered a great deal and his heart was thus convinced of the utter impossibility of finding sincere love in women upon the surface of this terrestrial globe This slôka has a covert reference to the aforesaid tradition

III ब्रह्मा is one of the Hindu Trinity His special work is सृष्टिरचना i e bringing forth the creation

V Strictly speaking a hare has no horns To find out hare's horns therefore denotes an utter impossibility The acquirement of oil from particles of sand and that of water in the midst of a mirage are likewise impossible

' On शशविषाण the following stanza may be quoted एष वन्ध्यासुतो याति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः । मृगतृष्णाम्भसि स्नातः शशशृङ्ग

धनुर्धरः ॥ which brings together the expressions most in use to signify things which do not exist."

(K. T. Telang.)

VI. (*a*) Sirisha (शिरीष) A species of flower trees. The flower of Sirisha is generally regarded as the type of delicacy by Indian poets.

(*b*) क्षाराम्बुधि Ocean of salt water. It is worth noting in connection with this that according to Indian mythology the earth is surrounded with seven oceans, viz—(1) क्षीरोदः, (2) इक्षुरसोदः, (3) सुरोदः, (4) घृतोदः, (5) दध्योदः, (6) क्षारोदः and (7) शुद्धोदः or oceans of milk, sugarcandy juice, wine, ghee, curdle, salt and drinkable water.

VII. एकान्तगुणं means productive of extraordinary good. एकान्ता अतिशयिता गुणा यस्मिन् तत् । "अथातिशयोभरः तीव्रैकान्तनितान्तानि" इत्यमरः ।

VIII. The late lamented Pandit K. T. Telang says: "I am inclined to take यदाकिं as equal to यदा ऽ किं to mark distinctly the contrast with the third line." Needless to add that agreeing with him I have here adopted the suggested reading though I have not found it in any of the copies consulted for this edition.

IX. The word निरुपमरसं which has here been rendered as 'devoid of all juice and taste,' literally means 'of incomparable taste'. *i. e.* whose disgusting taste can stand no comparison whatever.

X. (*a*) The Ganges (गंगा). The rise of the Ganges is mythologically traced to the divine feet of Vishnu, whence after flowing through the heavens, she falls upon the head of Siva; and lastly, from the head of

Siva she descends into the world and flowing down from the heights of the Himâlayas empties her waters into the Bay of Bengal The Ganges is described as having become arrogant in the Râmâyana (Bâlakânda XLIII, 6, Bomb Ed) and this fact will amply account for her successive falls

(*b*) " How Bhâgirath got the Ganges to Siva's head, thence to the Himâlaya, thence to earth and thence to the nether world, and how her waters there sanctified the offspring of Sagara is well known For the whole story see Ramayana *loci Cit* According to that work (st 75) the Ganges गगनच्छङ्कर शिरस्तता धरणिमागता ॥ शतमुख applies literally to the fall of the river and to that of the man who is lost all sense of right and wrong, it applies in the sense of a variety of ways " (K T Telang)

(*c*) " Bhagiratha, the son of Dilipa and great-grandson of Sagara, king of Ayodhyâ, brougt the sacred Ganges from heaven to earth by the aid of Siva, who is fabled to have received the stream on his head; he then conducted this river to the ocean in order to purify the ashes of his ancestors, the 60,000 sons of Sagara, who were reduced to ashes by Vishnu in the form of Kapila, when they dug through the earth in order to recover the sacrificial horse which had been stolen from their father. " (Prof Tawney)

XII The original text of the latter half of the stanza as herein given does not admit of the erroneous interpretation given to it by Mr Durga Prasad of Lahore who translates it thus " The su

periority of his luck over the lower animals lies in his living without grazing grass "

XIII. धर्म–Mrs. Annie Besant in her translation of the Bhagwad Gitâ Says: Dharma is a wide word, primarily meaning the essential nature of a thing; hence the laws of its being, its duty; and it includes religious rites, appropriate to these laws. (Vide The Lord's Song by Annie Besant, p 21)

XVI. (*a*) Kalpa (कल्प) generally means the end of the world or the universal destruction. It is a day of Brahma consisting of 1,000 Mahâyugas each of which comprises the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages amounting to 4,320,000 years. The length of a Kalpa is therefore 4,320,000,000 years of mortals. At the end of each Kalpa the existing world is totally annihilated and its place is taken by a new one.

(*b*) The Hindus believe that knowledge never forsakes its fortunate owner throughout his successive births. Perhaps the belief in the Transmigration of souls does not need any special mention in this place

On the immortality of knowledge Mr. K. T. Telang has the following.

" Comp. विद्यातुरजनवशुरिव जहाति नो जन्म जन्मा ऽ पि &c ॥ and Kumâra I. 30."

XVII. परमार्थ–*Artha* (अर्थ) is interest or individual interest and *Paramârtha* (परमार्थ) is the highest interest or the interest of the soul.

XVIII. (*a*) Hansa (हंस or swan)–This bird is generally believed as being gifted with the peculiar

power of separating milk from water when they are mixed together and placed before it.

(*b*) " The meaning of the stanza is that the swan may be unfortunate, and not have a good dwelling place, but its great inherent qualities will still remain." (K. T. Telang)

However, to my mind, the real meaning of the stanza is this : " A learned man may be deprived of all his property, but no one can ever wrest from him his literary fame and reputation.

XX. " On गुरूणांगुरुः the commentator has the following क्षुद्रगुरवः सर्वविद्यासम्पूर्णप्राज्ञ मट्टु मायान्ति स प्राज्ञो गुरूणामपि गुरुः ॥ अथ च गृणाति हित मुपदिशति इति गुरु रिति गुरुपदव्याख्यानमतो हित कर्त्री विधेय. This is too farfetched and not free from difficulties. गुरूणांगुरुः is simply greatest of the great. "

(K. T. Telang).

To me गुरूणां गुरुः is as clear as anything. I take it in its ordinary sense of Guru of Gurus (teacher of teachers) or the best teacher. गुरु is feminine. See Pânini IV. I. 44.

Kriśna Sâstri Mahâbala also explains it as विद्येव गुरूणा मुपदेष्टृणां गृणाति हित मुपदिशतीति गुरु रुपदेष्ट्री ।

Prof. Tawney has left out the clause altogether.

XXI. To understand the clause ' ज्ञातिश्चेदनलेन किम्' more clearly let us see what the Sanskrita commentator says upon it : ज्ञातिः स्वजातिः सन्निधावस्ति चेदनलेनाग्निनाकिम्- अभिकृत तापादिक सैव करिष्यति ॥

Mr. Durga Prasad translates it thus : he needs no fire to ruin him who has hosts of relations to support.

XXIV. (*a*) Here is a play upon the word रससिद्धाः which means (1) रसेषु पारदादिषु सिद्धाः सज्जा इत्यर्थः as well as

(2)रसेषु शृङ्गारादिषु सिद्धा पूर्णा कुशला इति । ' रससिद्ध-perfect in the rasas or sentiments, masters of style, capable of ruling the passions and feelings of men "(K T Telang)

(b) Rasas (रसा) The nine poetical styles (or Indian muses) as enumerated by the poets are (1) the Sringâra or Erotic, (2) the Hâsya or Comic, (3) the Karunâ or Elegiac, (4) the Vira or Heroic, (5) the Raudra or Tragic, (6) the Bhayankara or Melancholic, (7) Vaibhatsa or Satiric, (8) the Sânta, or Didactic, and (9) the Adbhuta or Sensational

XXVI Mr *Durga Prasada is far from* being right and correct in translating the last line of the stanza See Durga Prasad s English Translation of Bhartrihari's Nitisataka Para 23.

XXVIII Asidhârâ vow (असिधाराव्रत) A vow to stand on the sharp edge of a sword, or a vow to keep constant company with a young and handsome woman without ever dreaming of conjugal love

XXX The point of the stanza is not that the 'pariah' is not ashamed even to eat the fleshless bone of the cow (as Prof Tawney seems to conclude) but the point is really this that the dog is not ashamed even to eat with great relish a piece of dry bone which has nothing at all to attract his attention

" The poet's meaning certainly is that a special impurity attaches to eating the flesh of the cow But Babu Rajendra Lal Mitra has shown that this notion is of very recent origin It does not appear to have been prevalent in time of Bhavabhuti, who is generally placed in the eighth century So that this stanza seems to have been written at a far later date

than that assigned by Prof. Lassen to the majority of Bhartrihari's poems." (Prof Tawney)

It will not be quite clear to the reader why have I quoted at length the above note of Prof Tawney But I will not tax his patience to tell the plain truth in the smallest possible space There is a word गो in the text, and this little monosyllable has furnished the learned professor with a fine clue for the solution of the much debated question of Bhartrihari's period However I would beg to warn the general public to take it for what it is worth Because it needs not be pointed out that in the first place the word गो is put in merely for the sake of metre If we take out गो and put in some other word of equal measure (no matter, it qualifies खरैः or not) the meaning of the śloka will remain substantially the same without losing the least and slightest force.* Secondly, the assumption that the notion of attaching a special impurity to eating the flesh of the cow is of later origin than the time of Bhavabhuti, is quite unfounded The sanctity of the cow is as old as the Vedas The Râmâyana and the Mahabhârata have numerous passages in praise of the sacred cow. "Kâlidasa in his Raghuvansa says that Dilipa the renowned ancestor of Râmchandra, preferred giving his own life to seeing नन्दिनी (the sacrificial cow of वसिष्ठ) devoured by a lion ‡

* Mr K. T Telang has found कन् to exist for गो in no less than seven different copies of the śatakas which he has consulted for his edition of भर्तृहरि, (Vide p. 9. B S. Series No. XI). The copies of the Hitôpadeśa, Panchatantra, and the Subhashitâvali where the verse is quoted have also got कु instead of गो ।

‡ "स त्वं मदीयेन शरीरवृत्तिं देहेन निर्वर्तयितुं प्रसीद ।
दिनावसानोत्सुकबालवत्सा विसृज्यतां धेनुरियं महर्षेः ॥"
(रघुवंश । २ । ४५)

See also Mr K. T Telang's note at p xii Bombay Sanskrit Series No xi

XXXII The radical meaning of the word ससार is also equivalent to what is always in motion ससरतीति ससार ।

' परिवर्तिनि=revolving, rotating The allusion is to the ever-recurring birth and death in this world पुनरपि जनन पुनरपि मरण पुनरपि जननी जठरे शयनम् are familiar verses to the same effect (They are ascribed to Sankarâchârya See Kâvya Sangraha 35 ' (K T Telang)

XXXIV (*a*) Râhu (राहु)-Name of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simhikâ.

(*b*) For the story of Râhu's vengeance on the sun and the moon, *refer to the following note of* Mr F S Growse, from his Translation of the Ramayana of Tulsidâsa vol III -The demon Râhu having disguised himself as one of the gods, succeeded in securing a draught of the nectar which the gods had churned out of the ocean The sun and the moon, who had detected the impostor, gave information to Vishnu, who thereupon cut off the monster's head and two *of his forearms* As *he could not rob him of the* immortality that the nectar had conferred, the severed head and tail were metamorphosed into heavenly bodies, under the names of Rahu and Ketu, or the ascending and descending node, of which the former still wreaks vengeance on the sun and the moon by now and then swallowing them.

XXXV (*a*) Sesha (शेष)-Name of the celebrated serpent King Bâsuki He is represented as support

ing the entire world on his thousand heads or hoods Cf " ब्रह्माण्डकुम्भकार भुजगाकार जनार्दन नौमि । स्फारेयत्फण चक्रे धरा शरावश्रिय वहति " (गोवर्धनस्यार्यासप्तशती १७)

(*b*) Kamathapati (कमठपति) The lord of tortoises Vishnu is represented as to have assumed the form of a tortoise in order to support the serpent King Bâsuki together with the entire world upon his stalwart back. Cf " यो धत्ते शेषनाग तदनुवसुमतीं स्वर्गपातालयुक्तां युक्तां सवै समुद्रैर्हिमगिरिकनक प्रथमुख्यैर्नगेन्द्रै । एतद्ब्रह्माण्ड मस्यामृत धरसदृश भाति वशे मुरारे पायाद्द कूर्मदेह प्रकटितमहिमा माधव कामरूपी ॥ "

XXXVI It is told that the mountains were formerly furnished with wings by which they were enabled to fly from one place to another Every thing whether animate or inanimate being therefore afraid of being crushed to pieces by their fall, Indra was led to make a vow to deprive them all of this valued privilege When he began to cut off their wings by his *Bajra* many had to save their lives by flying into the ocean *Mainâka*, the son of the Himâlayas was one of those who retained their wings by drowning themselves into the ocean who kindly gave them the desired refuge This story is told in the Sundarakand of the Râmâyana

XXXVII (*a*) इनकान्त Sun-gem " A kind of crystal cool to the touch, and supposed to possess fabulous properties, because like a glass lens it gave out heat when exposed to the rays of the sun "

(Monier Williams)

(*b*) Mark the word pâda (पाद) in the text which means both foot and ray

XXXVIII (*a*) "The idea of the last line finds frequent expression in Sanskrit Literature, तेजसा सह जातानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते or Kâlidâsa's तेजसां हि न वय समीक्षते, or Bhavabhûti's गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वय are other wellknown instances (K T Telang)

(*b*) *Teja*-(तेज) The word is susceptible of a wide range of interpretations It is thus defined by Bharata the father of Sanskrit Drama

अधिक्षेपापमानादे प्रयुक्तस्य परेण यत् । प्राणत्यये ऽप्यसहनं तत्तेज समुदाहृतम् ॥ See Nâtyaśâstram XXII 39

XL Mr Charles Wilkins' interpretation of the verse runs as follows —

"Those faculties are not injured" This is a mere saying "That judgment is unimpaired" That also is but an expression, for the moment a man is deprived of the comfort of riches he is quite another Is not this curious? See Fables and Proverbs from the Sanskrit Morley's Universal Library No 30 p 70

XLVI *Kalpalatâ* (कल्पलता) is a creeper of Indra's paradise This heavenly plant is supposed to be able to grant all desires and hence it is also called as the wish yielding tree

XLIX *Meru* (मेरु) see Note to stanza LXXX (*a*) (Niti)

L *Châtaka* (चातक) A Species of partridge Name of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain drops

"The Châtaka is fabled never to drink except it be such drops as fall in the month of October, when the sun is in the same longitude as orcturus

(Swati), a time of the year when a shower is a very rare occurrence The same precious drops if they fall into the sea are transmuted into pearls " (Mr. Growse)

Allusion is made to the latter tradition in stanza LXVII (Niti)

LIII It is a general belief among the people of India that there exists a certain species of snakes which bear or carry invaluable gems upon their hoods

LVIII It must be understood that the stanza refers to the service of evil masters

LXIV See note to stanza XXVIII (Niti)

LXVII See Note to stanza L (Niti)

LVIV " The idea of the stanza is that all should make their choice of the alternatives stated. The two cannot be joined Cf also the quotation at Saraswatikanthabharana, p, 69 (Barooa's Ed)"

(Telang)

LXXIV (*a*) *Padma* (पद्म) A species of lotus that expands in the day and closes at night

(*b*) *Kairava* (कैरव) is the lily that blossoms in the night and fades at sunrise

LXXVI " This stanza gives a moral aspect to the physical phenomenon of boiling milk being prevented from overflowing by water being thrown upon it. "

(K T Telang)

LXXVII *Keshava* (केशव)—One who sleeps in water It is a name of *Vishnu* (विष्णु).

(*b*) For the lying of refugee mountains into the womb of the ocean see our Note to stanza XXXVI. *supra*.

(*c*) *Badavânala* (बडवानल)-The submarine fire is represented in mythology as a being with a body of flame and the head of a mare which sprung from the thighs of the patriarch *Urva* and fell into the ocean. *Badrânala* is a compound word meaning mare fire

(*d*) *Samvartaka* (संवर्तक)-a species of rains powerful enough to bring about the universal destruction by incessant downpour of heavy showers.

(*e*) " According to Hindu notions the fires that are to roll every thing together and destroy the world at the time of universal destruction, are concealed beneath the sea " See Prof. Tawney's Three centuries of Bhartrihari p. 31 Cal. Ed.

LXXIX. *Tribhuvana* (त्रिभुवन) The three spheres of the universe, comprising the earth, heaven, and hell.

LXXX. (*a*) *Hemagiri* (हेमगिरि) or *Sumeru* (सुमेरु) The sacred mountain Meru. This celebrated golden mountain is supposed to be situated in the centre of the world, and around which the sun is said to make his daily revolutions.

(*b*) *Rajatagiri* (रजतगिरि) or *Kailâsa* (कैलास)-is the name of a mountain, which forms the northwestern peak of the Himâlayas and the residence of *Shiva* and *Kuvera*. This peak of the abode of ice is supposed to be made of silver. The name silver peak might possibly have been given to it on account of its silver like appearance owing to the fact of its remaining covered over with ice all the year round.

(c) *Malaya* (मलय)—" Name of a mountain range in Southern India, abounding in sandal trees Poets usually represent the breeze from the malaya mountain as wafting the odour af sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects per ons who are smit with love " (Prof V S Apte). Dr Kielhorn says that Malaya is the name of a moun tainous range on the Western coast of the Indian peninsula on which the best sandal wood trees grow

(d) *Kunkôla* (कङ्कोल) is a kind of plant " कोलकम् । ककोलक कोशफलम् " इत्यमर । The commentator says कोलक कफोलक कोशफलं त्रीणि ककोल ' गवला ' इति स्यातस्य।

(e) *Nimba* (निम्ब) is a kind of large tree very common in India Its name in ordinary Hindustâni is Neema Its bark, twigs, and leaves are all very bitter of taste

(*f*) *Kutaja* (कुटज) It is a kind of forest plant of soury taste Its Latin name as given by the Bhâsâkâra of the *Abhinavanighantu* is pongamia glabrâ See page 102 of अभिनवनिघट्ट by Pandit Datta râma Chaube

LXXXI (*a*) The churning of the ocean is one of the common place of Hindu poetry With mount Mandara as a churning stick, the great serpent Bâsuki as a rope, and Narain himself in tortoise form as the pivot on which to work, the gods and demons combined to churn the Milky ocean " (Mr Growse)

(*b*) The fourteen jewels churned out of the ocean are thus enumerated in the popular stanza of the Mangalashataka which is attributed to Kâlidâsa लक्ष्मी

कौस्तुभ पारिजातक सुरा धन्वन्तरि श्चन्द्रमा। गाव कामदुघा सुरेश्वरगजो रम्भादि देवाङ्गना । अश्व सप्तमुखो विष हरिधनु शङ्खोऽमृत चाम्बुधे, रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिन कुर्यु सदा मङ्गलम् ॥ i e they are (1) the goddess of wealth or beauty, (2) a gem worn by Vishnu, (3) the tree of paradise, (4) wine, (5) the physician of the gods, (6) the moon, (7) the cow of plenty, (8) Indra's elephant, (9) the heavenly nymphs, (10) the seven mouthed horse, (11) poison, (12) the bow of Vishnu, (13) the sacred conch and (14) nectar

LXXXIV Yuga (युग) An age of the world The yugas are four in number viz, the Satyayuga (the golden age), the Tretâyuga (the silver age), the Dwâparayuga (the brazen age) and the Kali yuga the iron age) The duration of each is said to be sepectively 1,728,000 , 1,296,000 , 864,000 , and 420,000 years of men It is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age

LXXXV *Daiva* (दैव) " पूर्व जन्म कृत कर्म त द्दैव मिति कथ्यते "

LXXXVIII. (*a*) *Vrihaspati* (बृहस्पति) He is the regent of the planet Jupiter, and preceptor of the gods " (Porf Tawney's Bhartrihari, p 35)

(*b*) *Airâvata* (ऐरावत) is the name of Indra's elephant. It is one of the fourteen jewels See note to stanza LXXXI. (*b*) (Niti)

LXXXIX *Karma* (कर्म) Here mans fate or the certain consequence of the acts done in a former life

XC. "The fact of the tree being the ताल (Palm) adds to the force of the lines as it gives little or no shade." (K. T. Telang).

XCIII. (*a*) I think there is no ncessity of pointing out that the Karira bush has no leaves all the year round that the owl is doomed not to see in day light and that the Châtaka is believed to drink no water except the drops of October showers.

(*b*) *Karira* (करीर) is a thorny plant in the woods eaten by camels and goats. It remains leafless at all seasons of the year.

(*c*). *Châtaka* (चातक) See note to stanza L. (Niti)

XCV. (*a*) It needs not be told that Brahmâ is believed by the Hindus to be the Creator of the universe, Vishnu to have assumed the ten incarnations and Mahâdeva to be an ascetie. The ten incarnations of Visnu are those of Fish, Tortoise, Boar, Man-lion, Vâman (Dwârf), Paraśurâma, Râmachandra, Krishna, Buddha and Kalki.

(*b*) The author in common with a large majority of Indian poets evidently believes that it is the Sun who revolves round the Earth; but, on the contrary, scientific men both before and after him have proved it beyond doubt that the Earth revolves round the Sun and not vice versa.

(*c*) "ब्रह्माण्डभाण्डोदरे" is a common expression Comp. Viracharita, p. 17, or Sahityadarpana, p. 97. The allusion is to the story of Brahmâ coming out of the primordial egg, the two halves of which then became Heaven and Earth. See Manu, I st. 11, 12, 13 and

and Matsya Purâna, II, 28, et seq Prof Tawney (Indian Antiquary, Vol IV, p, 264) refers to Aristophanes for the same idea (See his Bhartrihari, p 38)" (K T Telang)

अण्डाण्ड means the egg of Brahman *i e* the whole universe

XCIX आविपत्ते is rendered by Dr Peterson as "to the bitter end"

C. (*a*) *Arka* (अर्क) plants generally abound in wild growth on the Indian soil

(*b*) *Kôdrava* (कोद्रव) is the *paspalum frilmentaceum* or *Scrobiculatum* which bears a small grain of inferior quality, eaten only by the poor

(*c*) "कर्मभूमि This world is often so called The idea is somewhat similar to that of Bishop Butler, who calls this a world for man s probation See Ramâyan (Bomb Ed) Ayôdhyâkanda, CIX, 28 (p. 205), कर्मभूमि मिमां प्राप्य कर्तव्यं कर्म यच्छुभम् See also Muir, V, 325 (Ed 1870), कर्मभूमि रिय ब्रह्म न्फलभूमि रसौ मता which fixes the meaning precisely

The idea expressed in the several analogies in the first three lines is that of good things misapplied Thus तिलखली is a very worthless stuff to be cooked in a pot of the Vaidurya precious stone with sandal wood fuel, a golden ploughshare similarly is misapplied if used in digging up the ground for the अर्क root which is of little value, and so is a collection of कर्पूर trees if it is cut down to make a hedge around a field where कोद्रव is grown, this being a very coarse and poor sort of grain This is exactly the idea of the

fourth line also. The opportunities given by birth in this world are lost when तपस is not practised. The अर्क is mentioned in the familiar proverb अर्के चे न्मधुविन्देत किमर्थं पर्वतं व्रजेत्." (K. T. Telang).

CI. (*a*) *Meru* (मेरु)–See Note to stanza LXXX (*a*) (Niti).

(*b*) "A man may do the most difficult and dangerous things in order to do what is fated not to happen or to avoid what is fated to happen. But he will fail." (K. T. Telang).

CIX. *Meru* (मेरु)–See Note (*a*) to stanza LXXX. (Niti)

ŚRINGÂRAŚATAKA.

A. As to the second place being given to the Sringârasataka Krisna Sâstri Mahâbala says :—

श्रीमद्राजर्षि भवरो भर्तृहरि. शृङ्गाररस सेवनमपि नीतिपूर्वकमेव कर्तव्य न तद्विरुद्ध मिति सूचयन् प्रथम नीति ज्ञानाय नीतिशतकं कृत्वा ततः शृङ्गाररसस्य परिणामे वैराग्यजनकत्वात्कचिद्धेयत्वेन कचिदुपादेयत्वेनादौ तं वर्णयित्वा पश्चाद्वैराग्य वर्णयिष्यामीति मनसि निधाय शृङ्गारशतकं प्रारिप्सु रित्यादि—

B Sringâra (शृङ्गार)—" पुंनार्योरन्योन्यरक्तयो रति प्रकृतिः शृङ्गारः।" See रुद्रटकृतकाव्यालङ्कारः XII–5. It is thus defined in the Rasaratnahâra of Sivarâma :

" स्त्री पुंसयो र्मिथो राग वृद्धिः शृङ्गार उच्यते ". See श्रीत्रिपाठि शिवराम प्रणीत रसरत्नहार' ६।

According to another authority Śringâra is defined as follows :—

रम्यदेशकलाकालवेषभोगादिसेवनैः । प्रमोदात्मारतिः सैव यूनोरन्योन्य सक्तयो ॥ प्रदृष्यमाणा शृङ्गारो मधुराङ्गविचेष्टितैः । अयोगो विप्रयोगश्च संभोगश्चेति स त्रिधा ॥

See Sâhityasârasangraha, by Moreshwara Râmchandra Kâle, B. A., p. 55.

Sringâra is derived thus : शृङ्ग हि मन्मथोद्भेदस्तदागमन हेतुकः । पुरुषप्रमदाभूमिः शृङ्गार इति गीयते ।

To sum up all these, we have to say that Sringâra or the Erotic deals with the rise, growth and development of mutual love and attachment between man and woman.

I. (*a*) Brahmâ, Vishnu and Siva form the Hindu Trinity. Brahmâ is generally known as the Creator, Vishnu, the Protector, and Siva the Destroyer of the world.

(*b*) *Kusumâyudha* (कुसुमायुध)–Name of the god of love, so called on account of the fact of his weapon being made of flowers.

II. *Bhâva* (भाव)–Generally speaking Bhâvas are the different kinds of feelings and emotions that rise into the minds of women at the time of seeing youthful persons of the opposite sex. In dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, Bhâvas are either (स्थायिन्) primary or (व्यभिचारिन्) subordinate.

According to Bharata वागङ्गसत्वोपेतान्काव्यार्थान्भावयन्तीति भावाः । तत्राष्टौ भावाः स्थायिनः । त्रयस्त्रिंशद्व्यभिचारिणः । अष्टौ सात्विकाः । एवमेते काव्यरसाभिव्यक्तिहेतव एकोनपञ्चाशद्भावाः प्रत्यवगन्तव्याः । एभ्यश्च सामान्यगुणयोगेन रसा निष्पद्यन्ते । See भरतमुनि प्रणीतनाट्यशास्त्रम् । ७ अध्यायः ।

Mr. Moreshwara Râmchandra Kâle says:— Bhâva is the complete pervasion of the heart by any feeling whether of pleasure or of pain arising from the objects under sight. It is derived from भावन or वासन scent *i. e.* that which gives its own smell to other things &c. See Moreshwara R. Kâle's Sâhityasâra Sangraha. p, 44.

III. *Lilâ* (लीला)–Sportive manner. Lilâ is one of the three physical embellishments of a young lady. The other two are *Bhâva* (भाव) and *Hâva* (हाव).

IV. Disa (दिशः)–The ten directions of the world. See our Note to stanza I (*b*). (Niti.).

VI. Vilâsa (विलास)–Conversation with a smiling face. Also refer to Note on stanza C. infra.

X. (*a*) *Abalâ* (अबला) means powerless. It is a

special designation of women. Compare the use of the epithet 'weaker sex' in English

(*b*) *Indra* (इंद्र) was smitten with love at the sight of *Ahallya* (अहल्या) the wife of *Gautama* (गौतम) The story is told both in the Bhâgawata and the Râmâyana.

XI मकरध्वज is the god with the emblem of makara (मकर), a kind of sea animal generally a fish. It is an epithet of Cupid

XII The real beauty of the sloka lies in the nice pun upon the words सुमित्र, सुते, द्विजानां, and कुमारां Also see our foot note to this stanza

Besides the words explained at the foot note to this verse, the word पारगते is also susceptible of two interpretations (1) have gone to the extreme end of, and (2) have mastered completely

XIII (*a*) *Mugdhâ* (मुग्धा) is a special epithet applied to young ladies blooming into youth It is thus defined by a well known writer on Sringâra—
मुग्धा नववय कामा रतौ वामा मृदु क्रुधि ।

(*b*) The exquisite beauty of the stanza lies in the ingenious play on the word गुणै which equally stands for (1) bow strings and (2) mental, moral and personal qualification

XIV The learned editors of the *Subhashitâvali* (Bombay Sanskrit Series No XXXI) remark on this couplet that the old reading तारार्कौ द्रुत introduces the sun, which has no business here However I would like to adhere to the reading तारार्कौ द्रुत,

because the thought would thereby be considerably stronger and more beautiful and poetical, inasmuch as one away from his lady love is naturally inclined to take the world to be full of darkness both in day and night. Night is really dark in comparison with day, and there is neither poetry nor beauty in alluding to its gloom. The sense would be much weakened by confining the idea of darkness to night with which it is always associated. The line " तद्विश्लेषरुजान्धकारितमिदं दग्धं दिनं कल्पित " in Kâlidâsa's Vikramaurvaśi supports our view by keeping the word दिनं in the stanza.

XV. Here too we find a very ingenious pun upon the words (उद्वृत्तः, तरले, चले, राग–, and मध्यस्था which may either be taken in their literal or secondary senses.

XVI. In this stanza the author has availed himself of the double meanings of the words गुरु, चन्द्र, भास्वन् and शनैश्चर, which respectively mean both Jupiter and weighty, moon and bright, sun and luminous, and Saturn and slowmoving. Without fully understanding the double meanings of these words, the poet's exquisite comparison of woman with the well-known planetary group will be quite obscure and nonsense.

XVIII. (*a*) Arya (आर्य)–Generally speaking it means an Aryan. But in its special sense it is confined to an inhabitant of Aryâvarta or India proper, in contradistinction to the aboriginies. In Sanskrit compositions आर्य is usually applied to a man

of learning and respectable family Here it stands for a learned man Pandit Vaidyanâtha in his *Udaharana Chandrikâ* (उदाहरण चन्द्रिका) when commenting on this stanza explains आर्या by विद्वांस i e learned men

(*b*) Vaidyanâtha in his *Udâharanachandrikâ* (उदाहरणचन्द्रिका) after explaining the stanza adds अत्र वाच्यः संशय । व्यङ्ग्यस्तु शान्त शृगार्मन्यतर गत निश्चय इति स्वरूपवैलक्षण्यम् ।

XIX Tatwagyâna (तत्त्वज्ञान)-Knowledge of the Essence of things

XX (*a*) Here again we meet the same ingenious play upon the words चन्द्रकान्त महानील and पद्मराग which respectively mean both moonstone or moonlike sapphire or dark blue and ruby or rosy

(*b*) It may be noted with pleasure that Varâhamihira goes even a step further when he asserts that it is the women who adorn gems and not the gems that adorn women, because women can enslave the hearts of men without the help of gems, but gems can never be said to possess a like power without the company of women s handsome persons The original text runs as follows —

रत्नानि विभूषयन्ति योषा भूष्यन्ते वनिता न रत्नकान्त्या ।
चेतो वनिता हरन्त्यरत्ना नो रत्नानि विनाङ्गनाङ्ग सङ्गात् ॥

Vide वाराहीसंहिता । LXXIII 2

XXI (*a*) Vamanayanâ (वामनयना)-Women are generally so called on account of their natural habit of looking at men with side glances

(*b*) Dr J Taylor in his translation of the *Prabôdhachandrôdaya* (प्रबोधचन्द्रोदय) renders the verse as follows —

When a woman by deceitful glances penetrates the tender heart of a man, what power does she not possess ! She fascinates him, she sports with him, teases him, frowns on him, fills him with eager desires and mocks him.

XXII. In this stanza the poet speaks of a delicate lady separated from her lover. Every word is so dexterously put as to successfully impress the extraordinary tenderness of her delicate frame. Not to speak of the sun, she is even unable to bear the rays of the moon. She walks very slowly, her paces are guided by her feminine strength, she stops and takes rest in the shade of trees, and in order to protect her uncommonly delicate face from the effects of the moon's rays she draws up her veil against them.

XXIV. *Swarga* (स्वर्गे) is heaven or Indra's paradise.

XXVIII. (*a*) Govinda in his Kâvyapradipa and Vaidyanâth in his Udâharanachandrikâ say that वृत्तं is अधिकं *i. e.* more than justified by the छन्द of the stanza.

(*b*) Under the particulars in which the stanza is cited by Śârngadhara in his Śârngadharapaddhati one would be led to agree with him in taking the verse to be the joint production of शीलाभट्टारिका and भोजराजः-I shall therefore prefer to read इरनपि for ददपि in the 3rd charana.

XXXII. Mâna (मान) is anger excited by jealousy (especially in women).

XXXIII. (*a*) Henceforward the poet begins to describe the six well-known seasons of the year :

viz, (1) *Vasanta* or Spring, (2) *Grîshma* or Summer, (3) *Varshâ* or Rains, (4) *Sharat* or Autumn, (5) *Hima* or Winter, (6) *Shishira* or Early Spring respectively giving 5, 3, 6, 1, 1, and 2 stanzas to each of them.

(*b*) मधौ=चैत्रे । " स्याच्चैत्रे चैत्रको मधुः " इत्यमरः । As it (मधु) is one of the two months of Spring, it here stands for the whole of that lovely season.

XXXV. (*a*) चैत्र is the first month of the Vikrami Samvat.

(*b*) It may be confidently noted here that the description we find in the stanzas numbered 35, 38, 39, 40 and 48 very strongly corroborates the belief that their author must either be a king or one well-conversant with kingly surroundings.

XXXVI. (*a*) *Pàtala* (पाटल) "is the Bignonia or Stereospermum Sneneolém, a large tree common in South India, with dark dull crimson, exquisitely fragrant flowers." (Mr. Growse).

(*b*) श्रीखण्डशैल is another name of Malayâchala. According to Prof. Apte it is one of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probabely to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghâts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. See also our note to stanza LXXX (*c*) in the Nitiśataka.

XLI. (*a*) The poet here compares the rainy season to a youthful woman. All the attributes are so chosen as to qualify both the rainy season and young lady.

(*b*) *Jâti* (जाति or जाती)—A species of flower-plant known as the Jasmine.

XLII. (*a*) *Kutaja* (कुटज)—See Note to stanza LXXX (*f*) in the Nitisataka.

(*b*) *Kadamba* (कदम्ब)—A kind of large tree with beautiful fragrant flowers. It blossoms in the rains. Hence it is spoken of by poets as budding at the roaring of thunder clouds.

XLIV. *Ketaki* (केतकी)—Name of a plant usually growing near water. The scent of its flowers usually called *Sirâ* is very strong and lasting. It usually puts forth its blossoms in the beginning of the rainy season.

XLV. *Nabhas* (नभस् or श्रावण) is the fifth month of the Vikrami Samvat. श्रावण together with भाद्रपद the month next following it, forms the rainy season.

XLIX *Vita* (विट)—Generally speaking a paramour or voluptuary or sensualist. In dramatic literature Vita is the companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtizan. He is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music and poetry, and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of *Vidûshaka* (विदूषक).

L. सीत्कार is the making of an inarticulate sound by drawing in the air between the closed lips.

LI. अन्तस्तत्त्व is the allpervading essence of things *i. e. Brahma*.

LII. *Vedânta* (वेदान्त) literally means the end of the Vedas. Vedânt refers to that system of philo-

sophy which deals with the ultimate end of the Vedas, teaches the pantheistic creed of the Hindus, and preaches the profound doctrine that *Brahma* is the only Truth and that the world is a mere delusion

LIV. *Lôkas* (लोक)–The *lôkas* (worlds or spheres) are fourteen in number, seven above, and seven below. See Note to stanza XXII (*c*) in the Vairâgyasataka.

LVII. The *Apsarâs* or the heavenly nymphs are one of the fourteen jewels that were churned out of the ocean. Also refer to our Note to stanza LXXXI (*b*) in the Nitisataka. The radical meaning of the word अप्सरा is a dweller of water, hence a Naiad. The names of the principal *Apsarâs* are उर्वशी, मेनका, रम्भा, तिलोत्तमा &c. &c.

LIX. Dr. Peterson in his note on stanza 2246 of the *Subhâshitâvali* says that this verse is quoted in the *Hitôpadesa* (हितोपदेशः) but the verse is nowhere to be found in that work. Strange it is that it cannot be traced out even in his own edition of the Hitôpadesa.

LX. *Brahmâ* is the Creator. See also Note on stanza. I (*a*) supra.

LXI. *Pancheshu* (पञ्चेषु)–Name of the god of love, so called on account of his being represented as the holder of five arrows.

Cf.–" अरविंद मशोक च चूतं च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलं च पञ्चैते पञ्चबाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ " or " सम्मोहनोन्मादनौ च शोषणस्तापनस्तथा । स्तम्भनश्चेति कामस्य पञ्चबाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ "

In other words the five arrows of Cupid are thus enumerated by poets either to be the flowers of the

lotus, asôka, mango, Jasmine and blue lotus; or the acts of ravishing, maddening, drying up (or emaciating), heating (or paining) and stupifying

LXIV At page 74 of the Bombay Sanskrit Series No 1, Dr G Bûller, C I E, has the following note on this stanza नग्नीकृता मुण्डिता, these two words describe the Jain and Baudha ascetics—रक्तपटी कृता '(have been dressed in red rags)' Red clothes are also the marks of Smârta ascetics कापालिका 'scull-wearers' This is the name of certain disreputable worshippers of Devi, see H H Wilson's Works, Vol 1, pp 21 and 264 The verse satirically represents asceticism as a consequence of the anger of Cupid

LXV (*a*) *Visvamitra* (विश्वामित्र)-Name of an illustrious sage, who though born a Kshatriya attained ब्रह्मत्व by virtue of his hard penances He was smit with love at the sight of *Menakâ* (मेनका) who was sent by Indra to spoil his rigid devotions *Menakâ* bore him a daughter afterwords known as Sakuntalâ the story of whose love and marriage with *Dushyanta* forms the subject of Kâlidâsa's immortal drama entitled " Sakuntalâ".

(*b*) *Parâsara* (पराशर)-Name of a celebrated sage, the father of Vyâsa, the well-known compiler of the Vedâs *Parasara* is said to have fallen in love with a fisherwoman named Satyavati who bore him the celebrated Vyâsa before her marriage to Santanu *Parâsara* is the author of a smriti called after him *Parâsarasmriti*

(*c*) *Vindhya* (विन्ध्य)-Name of the great mountainous range known as the Vindhya mountains separating the Dekkan from India proper.

LXVII (*a*) *Siddha* (सिद्ध) A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called *Siddhis*

" The miraculous powers that can be acquired by perfect saints or *Siddhas*, are reckoned as eight in number, and are called, *Anima*, *Mahima*, *Garimâ*, *Laghima*, *Prâpti*, *Prâkâmya*, *Ishitva*, and *Wâshitva* The words denote the faculty—1st of becoming infinitely small, 2nd of becoming infinitely great, 3rd of becoming infinitely heavy, 4th of becoming infinitely light, 5th of obtaining whatever one wishes, 6th of doing whatever one wishes, 7th of absolute supremacy, and 8th of absolute subjugation "

(Mr Growse)

(*b*) वृषभ is the bull of Hara i e Siva Its most popular name is *Nandi* (नन्दी), and it is the vehicle of Siva

LXX नरक is hell or the region of Pluto Mythology believes in numerous hells and hence the phrase नरकनगर &c in the text Each peculiar hell has its peculiar punishment, horrors, and pains especially designed for the particular class of sinners that are doomed to enter it Different authorities give different numbers of hells But their number is popularly confined to twenty one.

LXXI (*a*) *Sringâra* (शृङ्गार)-See our Note B supra

(*b*) *Chakôra* (चकोर)-The *chakôra* or partridge is supposed to be very fond of looking at the resplendent moon. It is therefore generally spoken of

as drinking the mellifluous nectar of the lunar rays

LXXII "Inflamed by passion, even wise men beholding woman, who is the daughter of impurity, address her in tender language 'O Charmer, thy large eyes are like the water lily, thy lips are full and round, thy protuberant breasts touch each other, thy beautiful mouth resembles the lotus and elegant are thine eyebrows' Viewing her in this manner, their passions are inflamed, they are transported with desire and follow the dictates of lust" See Dr J Taylor's Prabôdhachandrôdaya, p 50

LXXVI (*a*) स्वर्गद्वार is gate of heaven or the Indra's paradise.

(*b*) नरकपुर region of hell Also refer to our Note on stanza LXX supra

LXXVIII Here again we have a very ingenious play upon the word राग which equally means red colour and affection

LXXX In this stanza the poet has given us a very graphic description of the fickleness of woman's love

LXXXI On हृदय मुष्टिभि रेव ताड्यते Dr Keilhorn remarks as follows –

'The heart is beaten with fists' (as it were to punish it for its malignancy and venomousness

LXXXII मन्त्रिन् In India there is to be found a certain class of persons reputed to possess the Garudi Vidyâ by which they can cure snake bites merely by the repetition of some charms or Mantras They are generally known as snake charmers or Gârudis

It must be known that Garuda (the eagle) is the deadly enemy of all sorts of snakes.

LXXXIII. (*a*) Here we have got a very beautiful and striking metaphor in which the god of love is represented as a skilful fisherman, woman as his net, world as sea, female lips as tempting bait, men as fish and' love as fire.

(*b*) *Makaraketana* (मकरकेतन)-See Note to stanza XI. supra. It is also necessary to say that *Ketu* and *Dhwaja* are equivalent in sense.

LXXXV. The words व्यादीर्घेण &c. which are adjectives qualifying अहिना (अहि snake) are also to be taken as attributes of चक्षुषा (चक्षु=eye). An attempt is made in the translation of the stanza to clear the simile by using appropriate separate epithets for serpent on the one hand and eye on the other.

LXXXVIII. In Sanskrit a prostitute is very appropriately called a पण्यस्त्री or marketwoman, because she sells her person to her customers.

XC. (*a*) चेट-According to Bharata, *Cheta* is thus defined.

कलहप्रियो बहुकथो विरूपो गन्धसेवकः । मान्यामान्यविशेषज्ञश्चेटो ह्येवविधः स्मृतः । See Bharata's NâtyaSastra XXIV. 107.

(*b*) Vita (विटः)-"वेश्योपचार कुशलो मधुरो दक्षिणः कविः ऊहापोह क्षमो वाग्मी चतुरश्च विटो भवेत् ।" (भरत नाट्यशास्त्रम् । २४।१०४)

Also refer to our note on stanza XLIX. supra.

XCII. (*a*) *Priyangu* (प्रियङ्गु) Name of a creeper which is said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women's feet.

(*b*) *Kunda* (कुन्द) is a kind of Jasmine (white and delicate).

(*c*) मन्दार is the coral tree. It is one of the five trees in Indra's paradise. The word *Mandâra* is also used for *Arka* and Dhattûra plants.

(*d*) *Yamasadana* (यमसदन)—The palace of Yama, the god of death is spoken of as extending over many leagues in the Garudapurâna.

XCIV. The same note as that appended to stanza XXXV. (*b*) may appropriately be repeated here with increased confidence.

XCV. Here is a very ingenious play upon all the adjectives of भ्रुविक्षेप (play of the eyebrows); for, they can also be applied to the word खल (a perverse person). But unfortunately the beauty of the original cannot be preserved in the translation.

XCVII. (*a*) Wife is generally considered by men as the other half of her husband. Compare the often quoted lines of Milton in the 4th book of his Paradise Lost where Adam thus addresses Eve:

"Whom fly'st thou? whom thou fly'st, of him
thou art,
His flesh, his bone; to give thee being I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life, to have thee by my side
Henceforth an individual solace dear,
Part of my soul, I seek thee and thee claim,
My other half."

(*b*) "प्रियतमा &c alludes to the idea that *Siva* and *Pârvati* form a single body, one half of which is male and the other half female. न यस्मात्परः=to whom there is no superior. The two lines mean that Siva though he is so far under the dominion of Love as to

have his wife as one-half of himself, is also the first to withstand love. Cf Kirâta XVIII 31 " (K T Telang)

(c) पार्वती literally means the daughter of a mountain. It is one of the several names of Durgâ

Cf ' उमा कात्यायनी गौरी काली हैमवतीश्वरी । शिवा भवानी रुद्राणी शर्वाणी सर्व मङ्गला ॥ अपर्णा पार्वती दुर्गा मृडानी चण्डिका म्बिका ॥' इत्यमर

XCVIII. (a) *Vairâgya* (वैराग्य) is a ceticism or detachment from the world See also our Note *B* in the Vairâgyasataka

(b) *Nîti* (नीति) is motives of policy and prudence including morality. See also our Notes *B* and *C* in the Nîtisataka

(c) *Sringâra* (शृङ्गार) is the first and most important of the nine Rasas and deals with man and woman and their mutual love, as members of the opposite sexes.

(d) The point of the stanza evidently is this people generally differ very widely in their delights and pursuits

Here we may also refer to the often quoted passage from the Mahâbhârata which runs as follows —

वेदा विभिन्ना स्मृतयो विभिन्ना नासौ मुनि र्यस्य मत न भिन्नम् ।
धर्मस्य तत्व निहित गुहायां महाजन येन गत स पथा ॥

C. (a) *Vilâsa* (विलास) is thus defined by Bharata स्मितपूर्वमथालापो विलास इति कीर्तित । See Bharata's Nâtya sâstra XXII 53

(b) The real meaning of the stanza seems to be that the amorous sports and lovely conversations of youthful ladies are always powerful to charm men

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NOTES ON VAIRÂGYA SATAKA.



A. As to giving the third or last place to Vairâgyaśataka Krisna Sâstri Mahâbala says अथ श्रीन्द्राजर्षिवरो भर्तृहरि द्वितीय परिणामे वैराग्यजनकं, शृङ्गारशतक निषेधेतर्नी वैराग्यशतकं विकीर्षु वैराग्यफलस्य दाता शिवाद्दिश्यान्यो नास्तीति तं वर्णयति ।

B. *Vairâgya* (वैराग्य) literally means absence of affection for the world. See also Note to stanza XCVIII (*a*) in the Śringârasataka.

I. *Yogi* (योगी) one well-versed in the practice of Yoga (योग) or union. Mrs. Annie Besant renders the word योग as harmony with the Divine Will.

II. There are three classes of men, those who have knowledge and they do not care for other people's learning through envy; those who have no knowledge and they cannot appreciate; and those who have high position in the world and they do not care for learning, being proud of their greatness. So that there is altogether but a bad lookout for learning and learned men." (K. T. Telang)

III. The Vedânta philosophy teaches us that the acquisition of स्वर्ग itself is of very small importance when compared to मोक्ष or final absolution or emancipation of the soul.

VIII. "The sense is that if a man of strong mind did not see his wife in the state described, he should not go about to beg. It is the family that constrains him to it." (K. T. Telang.)

It will be seen that the translation of the stanza as rendered by me is somewhat different from the above. Prof. Tawney's version is also similar to

that of Mr. K. T. Telang. Here I have preferred to follow the Sanskrit Commentary of Kriśna Sâstri Mahâbala which gives the purport as विचारवान्जनः पूर्वार्जित विशेषण विशिष्टो मार्गो दृष्टोऽपि दुष्टजठरभरणार्थं कस्याप्यग्रे न याचत इति मतः । The thought thus expressed is far nobler than that explained by Prof. Tawney or Mr. Telang. I am, however, glad to observe that Mahârâja Sewâî Pratâpa Singhji's version of this Ślôka is quite to the point. It runs as follows :—

फट्यो पुरानो चीर ताहि सींवत अरु फारत ।
छोटे मोटे बाल भूख ही भूख पुकारत ।
घर मांही नहीं अन्न नारि हू निर्दय मातें ।
भई महा जड़रूप कछू सुख कहति न बातें ।
यह दशा देखि अरु करत चित जीम थरथर धकत मुख ।
अपने सुजरे उदराहित ' देहि ' कहैं को सतपुरुष ॥

Mr. Durgâ Prasâda's translation of this stanza being neither correct nor good deserves no particular mention in this place. The anonymous copy of the Proverbial Philosophy of Bhartrihari here follows, as usual with it, the Notes of Mr. K. T. Telang.

X. (*a*) It is a general belief among the people that snakes can live without feeding upon anything but air. The fact is often alluded to by Sanskrit poets. Cf. सर्पाः पिबन्ति पवनं न च दुर्बलास्ते &c.

(*b*) "The meaning is that there is no scope for the exercise of one's merits, all the energies being absorbed in the struggle for existence."

K. T. Telang.

XV. The word अम्बरखण्ड is here used in a double sense of (1) a piece of cloth and (2) cloud.

XVII. Commentators differ in their interpretation of this stanza.

Maharaja Pratâpa Singhji's Chhappayas. Pandit Rishabhadatta's Hindi translation is usually below the average and hence I have no scruples to omit it here.

The sage commentary of Krisna Sâstri Mahâbala which seems to give the correct sense of the text by his comments upon the stanza is as follows :—

विवेकस्य व्याकोशो विकसन यस्मिन् तस्मिन् इमे विदधाति कुर्वति सति, तुट्टे वर्तते तृष्णासा: परिष्वङ्ग आश्लेषे शाम्यति सति, सा परिणति: सुखविशेषकः परिणाम: महरति तदा मतिशयेन विस्तार प्राप्नोति । साका । यस्यां परिणतौ विषये जरया जीर्णे मैश्वर्ये, प्रसन अन्नादि भक्षणं तन्निमित्तो गहनो गम्भीरो य आश्लेषो निन्दा च ताभ्यां कृपण एव विधो महतां देवा नामधिपतिरिन्द्रो ऽपि यस्यां परिणतौ तृणपात्र तृष्णाभाजन भवतीति । यस्यां परिणतौ विषये शक्रादिन्द्रो ऽपि स्पृहां करोतीत्यर्थ. ।

XVIII. Commenting on the meaning of the word Prof. Tawney remarks——" More literally retinue, attendants. This expression falls in with the legend that Bhartrihari was a king and quitted his throne in a fit of disgust. "

XXII. (*a*) For the unparalleled munificence and magnanimity of Paraśurâma,

Cf. कुलाचलायस्य महीं द्विजेभ्यः प्रयच्छतः सीमदयत्त मायुः ।
बभूवु उत्सर्गजल समुद्राः स रैणुकेयः श्रियमातनोतु ॥

(*b*) Bali (बलि)–Name of a demon king, grandson of Prahlâda and the most powerful sovereign of his day. He wrested everything from the gods and reigned absolutely supreme over the whole world. To secure the gods from this catastrophe Vishnu, in the form of a dwarf, came to him and begged of him three steps of ground. This simple request being granted Vishnu assumed an enormous size, covered all of Bali's possessions in two of his steps and putting the

third on Bali himself sent him to the Patâla where he is believed to reign still. The story is told in the Bhâgavata.

(*c*) Of the fourteen spheres, seven are above the Earth and seven below it. They are enumerated as follows:–

(1) भूर्लोक, भुवर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनलोक, तपलोक and सत्यलोक; (2) अतळ, वितळ, सुतळ, रसातळ, महातळ, तळातळ and पाताळ।

XXIV. The first two lines of the stanza if translated literally would stand thus: 'What honour is it to kings to have obtained the earth which has not even for an instant remained unenjoyed by multitudes of kings after acquiring it by means of hundreds of battles'. K. T. *Telang*.

XXVI. "The following lines of Juvenal may be compared :–

'What's Rome to me, what business have I there
I who can neither lie nor falsely swear,
Nor praise my patron's undeserving rhymes.'
(Ancient Classics for English Readers, p. 73)

Prof. Tawney (Indian Antiquary, Vol V. p. 3) quotes Burke, Vol. II., p. 106 (Bohn's Ed.). The implication is that those persons only who can descend to such occupations find entertainment in the royal household." K. T. Telang.

XXXI. जह्नुकन्या or जाह्नवी is an epithet of the Ganges See Râmâyana Ch. XLIII Book I.

XXXII. *Chintâmani* (चिंतामणि) is a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires. It is generally known as the philosopher's stone.

XXXV. स्वः सिंधु (literally heavenly river) is another name of the Ganges.

XXXVIII. (*a*) "The two words काल and काली seem to me here to signify the male and female personifications of the Destructive Principle. Now काल is given by the Medinikâra as a name of Mahâkâla or Mahâdeva. काली is well known to be a name of Pârvati. Mâhadeva is the Deity of Destruction and is also represented in the Purânas as playing with Pârvati." K. T. Telang.

Śiva and Pârvati are represented as playing chess with dice in the seven Slôkas (Nos 123–129) quoted from Mayûra in the Subhâshitâvali. See also the learned editors' note at p. 8. Bombay Sanskrit Series No. XXXI. The word काल in Sanskrit is derived from the root कल् to count and hence it means one who counts. In its secondary sense काल is used both for Time and Śiva. Time is undoubtedly the Counter and hence destroyer of all things and Śiva is the deity of destruction. So there is nothing strange in its being a name both of Time and Śiva. काली is the feminine of काल and consequently represents both Death and Pârvati.

(*b*) For similarity of thought, compare the various passages quoted by Prof. Tawney in his Two Centuries of Bhartrihari, p. 69.

XL. (*a*) केशवमिश्र after quoting the stanza at page 75 of his अलङ्कारशेखर thus remarks : वेग खीसमूहः । अत्र कालीव हारो हेयो ननु हार वदाहि रघुपादेय इति बोध्यम् ॥

(*b*) Govinda in his काव्यप्रदीप cites it as an example of शान्तिरस. According to him and the author of रसहरचन्द्रिका——" या शब्दाभ्यां द्वयोर्द्वयो स्तुल्यता द्योत्यते "

XLI. "Yôga is one of the systems of Hindu philosophy. Its chief aim is to teach the means by which the human soul may obtain complete union with the Supreme Being. It is defined by Patanjali, the founder of the school, as "the prevention of the modifications of thought by the practice of self-mortification and by keeping the mind continually unaffected by all external influence." * The final beatitude which is held out as the reward of such devotion, consists in the cessation of all idea of self and of any distinction between matter and spirit." Mr. Growse.

See also our Note on stanza I supra.

(b) Padmâsana (पद्मासन) is thus defined in the Hathayôgapradipikâ (हठयोगप्रदीपिका) of Swâtmârâma Yogindra (स्वात्मारामयोगीन्द्र).—

वामोरूपरि दक्षिण च चरण संस्थाप्य वाम तथा दक्षोरूपरि पश्चिमेन विधिना धृत्वा कराभ्यां दृढम् । अंगुष्ठौ हृदये निधाय चिबुक नासाग्र मालोकये देतद्व्याधिविनाशकारि यमिनां पद्मासनं प्रोच्यते ॥

Mr. Srinivâs Iyângâr, B. A. translates the above as follows :-

'Place the right heel at the root of the left thigh and the left heel at the root of the right, cross the hands behind the back and take hold of the toes, the right toe with the right hand and the left toe with the left. Place the chin firmly on the breast and look fixedly at the tip of the nose. This is called Padmâsan and destroys all diseases'.

(c) योगनिद्रा At page 79 of the Bombay Sanskrit series No. III., Dr. G. Bühler C. I. E., observe

* "योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः" (पातञ्जलियोगशास्त्रम्)

"योगनिद्रा means originally 'the sleep induced by the practice of Yoga,' during which the soul is separated from the body and thereby becomes enabled to see the nature of all things 'Here it stands for deep meditation' "

XLIV Dr J Taylor in his translation of the Prabôdhachandrôdaya incredulously remarks in a footnote that when elephants want the female, or are inflamed from any cause, it is *supposed* that a certain liquid is secreted from two protuberances situated on the sides of the heads

But why *Supposed*? Every one is fully aware of the fact of which the reader needs not be told or assured that in the rutting season the flow of a strong-scented liquid is generally seen on both sides of the frontal protuberances of bull elephants The usual place from which the rut begins to come out is just behind the ear, but it is not uncommon to see its appearance in some other parts of the elephants' body Sanskrit authors are very fond of alluding to elephants in rut, and Bhartrihari himself has proved no exception to the rule as he has mentioned them several times in these Centuries

XLIII How beautiful is the metaphor which speaks of Desire as River, &c &c !

XLV *Vata* (वट) is a kind of tree with large broad leaves It is one of the long living, high-growing, and big-dimensioned trees to be found in pretty abundance both in the towns and forests of India It being considered a favourite abode of Siva is eagerly sought after by Yogis

XLVI. "The idea is this: The supplicant of the rich thinks the days too long, as he has to suffer the trouble of constant entreaties, often unsuccessful; the person engaged in the pursuit of worldly objects thinks time too short, as he has never enough of it to compass all his numerous ends. On the other hand, the philosopher, in the intervals of meditation laughs at both for delusions. During meditations he is, of-course, unconscious of all these proceedings." K. T. Telang.

XLIX. I would prefer with Mr. Telang, the reading दुकूले. to चल्कलैः as marking better the contrast with वल्कलैः ।

LI. The ten directions are the North, Northeast, East, Southeast, South, Southwest, West, Northwest, Zenith (above), and Nâdir (below).

LIII. Samâdhi (समाधि) is thus defined in the 4th Chapter of the हठयोगप्रदीपिका—' सलिले सैन्धवं यद्वत् साम्यं भजति योगतः । तथात्ममनसोरैक्यं समाधिरभिधीयते ' which is translated by Śrinivâsa Iyângâr, as follows: "As a grain of salt thrown into the water unites and becomes one with it, a like union between the Mind and the Atmâ is Samâdhi." See also our Note to stanza LX (*b*)

LV. (*a*) It needs not to be told that there are four principal castes or Varnas among the Hindus, which are named ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र. The first three are otherwise known as the *Dwijas* (द्विजाः) or twiceborn, on account of their two births of (I) actual generation and (II) investiture with the Sacred thread. But according to some, the epithet *Dwija*

(द्विज) is limited only to the Brahmans. Compare
" जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारै र्द्विज उच्यते "

(*b*) *Chândâla* (चाण्डाल)-A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Sûdra father and a Brahman mother. In the text the word is used for a man of this degraded caste.

LIX. " The implication is that nothing except devotion to Śiva is to be depended upon, as, for instance, the things enumerated. " Telang.

LX. (*a*) The Dekkan poets are held to be great masters of melody of their sweet mellifluous verses. See Kâvyâdarśa: श्लेषः प्रसादः समता माधुर्यं सुकुमा-रता। अर्थव्यक्ति रुदारत्व मोजः कान्तिसमाधयः। &c &c.

(*b*) *Samâdhi* (समाधि) according to Nrisimhasaraswati, is व्युत्थाननिरोधसंस्कारयोरभिभवप्रादुर्भावे सति चित्तस्यै-कतानतापरिणामः समाधिः। See Vedântasâra subôdhini, p.55. Mr. K. T. Telang thus explains it according to the Vedântasâra: ' an exclusive concentration upon the One Entity without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and knowing and without even self consciousness'. Also compare, तत्समं द्वयो रैक्यं जीवात्मपरमात्मनोः। प्रनष्टसर्वसंकल्पः समाधिः सोऽभिधीयते which occurs in the गोरक्षपद्धतिः at verse 86th.

Strictly speaking Samâdhi is the eighth and last stage of Yoga. These eight stages of Râjayôga (राजयोग) are (1) Yama (यम), (2) Niyam (नियम), (3) Âsana (आसन), (4) Prânâyâma (प्राणायाम), (5) Pratyâhâra (प्रत्याहार), (6) Dhâranâ (धारणा), (7) Dhyâna (ध्यान) and (8) Samâdhi (समाधि). But, here, the word Samâdhi may be taken to mean perfect and profound

absorption of thought into the one object of meditation i e the supreme Being. See also our note to stanza LIII supra

(*c*) Chowry—As to the origin of these luxurious royal fans (चमर) vide *Chapter 72 Slôka 1* of the वाराहसंहिता where it is said

देवैश्चमर्यः किल वालहेतोः सृष्टा हिमक्ष्माधरकन्दरेषु ।
आपीतवर्णाश्च भवन्ति तासां कृष्णाश्च लाङ्गूलभवाः सिताश्च ॥

Mr Williams in his Fables and Proverbs from Sanskrit observes in his footnote to the word Chamara that it is a kind of whisk made of the tail of a particular species of cow and sometimes of peacock s feathers finely ornamented, used to chase the flies away

(*d*) I am inclined to take the stanza as furnishing internal evidence of Bhartrihari being a king

(*e*) In several editions including those of Bombay and Calcutta this stanza is given a place in more than one Centuries of this poem

LXII *Palasa* (पलाश) is according to Mr Growse ' the Butea frondosa a tree with scarlet flowers which precede the new leaves, and when in full blossom make a striking sight like a fire on the horizon '

LXIII It will be seen that many persons have been led to translate this stanza in a sense quite contrary to that in which it has here been presented to the reader For comparision, we would beg to quote the following

Our former opinion was, ' You and We are we and You, (i e You are different from we) Oh friend what is become now that we consider you like our selves (Mr Durga Prasad)

To my mind the original text as herein given cannot admit of any other interpretation but that which we have sought to convey in our Hindi and English translations. For the cessation of worldly ties of kinship, friendship &c. in Vairâgya, we have the authority of the Mahâbhârata :

पितामहो ऽस्मि स्थविरः पिताऽपुत्रश्च भारत ।
ममैव पुत्रमात्मस्था न मे यूयं न वो वयम् ॥

LXVIII. *Vidyâdhara* (विद्याधर)–A class of demigods or semidivine beings The name Vidyâdhara is applied to one of the ten species of divine beings. These are enumerated as follows in the Amarakôśa :—

विद्याधराऽप्सरोयक्ष रक्षो गन्धर्व किन्नराः ।
पिशाचो गुह्यकः सिद्धो भूतो ऽमी देवयोनयः ॥

LXIX. (*a*) *Meru* (मेरु)–See our Note LXXX (*a*) in the Nitiśataka.

(*b*) *Yuga* (युग)–See our Note to Stanza LXXXIV in the Nitisataka.

LXX. (*a*) " Actions done in a past life lead to results in the succeeding life, and to obtain freedom from the perpetual round of birth and death thus arising, all कर्म must be destroyed Cf. Śâririka Bhâsya, p. 1075." K. T Telang.

(*b*) " The bodies and conditions of transmigrating souls are, according to their works, good or evil in antecedent states from time without beginning The merits and demerits and the embodiments are from eternity. Seed from plant, and plant from seed, but who shall assign priority to either ? From such fruition of merits as long as soul is implicated

with body, there is no escape .... This implication of soul with bodies, animal, vegetable, human, ultrahuman, and divine, is the source of all misery In all its stages the soul tastes little but pain, sickness, death, and severance from all that it would fain cling to Even in the highest embodiments there is disparity, and a consequent sense of insufficiency, and there is the certainty of their expiring upon the exhaustion of the merits which procured them Paradise and places of torment are only stages in the endless journey This repeated embodiment of souls results from merits, merits from activity, activity from desires and aversions, desires and aversions from identifying the soul with that which is not soul, with the body, the senses, the intellect. (Gough-in Calcutta Review) "

Prof Tawney

LXXI *Kalpa* (कल्प)-See Note on Stanza XVI (*a*) in the Nitisataka

LXXIV Brahma (ब्रह्म) or Brahman (ब्रह्मन्) is the supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action Prof Apte says that according to the Vedântists Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible Universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which are created things produced and into which they are absorbed

LXXV *Pâtâla* (पाताल) is the lowest sphere as explained in Note (*c*) to Stanza XXII supra

LXXVII. (*a*) *Sânta* (शान्त) is equal to free from passions.

(*b*). *Muni* (मुनि) is a saint. In its original meaning the word signifies one who observes the vow of silence.

LXXVIII. त्रिलोकी-The three worlds are enumerated as the (i) heaven, (ii) earth and (iii) hell.

LXXIX. (*a*) According to Prof. Apte the Vedas or the holy Scriptures of the Hindus were originally three, but a fourth was subsequently added to them, and their number is now generally considered to be four. They are (1) the ऋग्वेद ; (2) the यजुर्वेद ; (3) the सामवेद ; and (4) the अथर्ववेद. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are अपौरुषेय, 'not human compositions,' being supposed to be directly revealed by the Supreme Being, and are called 'Sruti' *i. e.* 'what is heard or revealed' as distinguished from 'Smriti,' *i. e.* 'what is remembered or is the work of human origin.'

(*b*) The *Smritis* as distinguished from the Vedas are the theological writings from the pen of the Rishis, patriarchs and sages.

(*c*) *Purânas* (पुराण) are the well-known sacred works of the Hindus, dealing with theology, history, mythology &c. They are eighteen in number viz–

(1) ब्रह्मपुराण ; (2) पद्मपुराण ; (3) विष्णुपुराण ; (4) शिवपुराण ; (5) भागवतपुराण ; (6) नारदपुराण ; (7) मार्कण्डेयपुराण ; (8) अग्निपुराण ; (9) भविष्यपुराण ; (10) ब्रह्मवैवर्तपुराण ; (11) लिंगपुराण ; (12) वाराहपुराण ; (13) स्कन्दपुराण ; (14) वामनपुराण ; (15) कूर्मपुराण ; (16) मत्स्यपुराण ; (17) गरुडपुराण ; and (18) ब्रह्माण्डपुराण. It is generally believed that they have all been written by Vyâsa or Vedavyâsa, the son of Parâśara and Satyavati. The literal meaning of the word

Purâna is old. According to Mr. Wilkins the term purâna (literally ancient) is given to such Hindu books as treat of Creation in general, with the particular genealogy, and history of their gods and heroes of antiquity.

LXXXI. Professor Tawney *translates* शूर्पे as the winnow

LXXXII. *Brahma* (ब्रह्म)-See Note to Stanza LXXIV supra

LXXXV. (*a*) Mr. K. T. Telang notes that 'the force of all my delusions being destroyed by the pure knowledge which shines forth in consequence of the great extent of merit resulting from contact with you, I would merge into the Supreme Brahma'

(*b*) The body is admittedly composed of the Panchamahâbhûtas or the five elements, viz—earth water, fire, air and sky or ether

(*c*) As a footnote to his poetical version of the stanza, Prof Tawney quotes the following passage from Green's History of the English People, p 114 :-" The life of Francis falls like a stream of tender light accross the darkness of the time He strips himself of all, he flings his very clothes at his father's feet, that he may be one with Nature and God His passionate verse claims the moon for his sister, the Sun for his brother ; he calls on his brother the Wind, and his sister the Water. His last cry was a Welcome, Sister Death."

LXXXIX. Vinâ वीणा is thus explained by Mr Wilkins in a footnote at p 120 of Morley's Univer-

sal Library No 30 –" An instrument of the string kind very much esteemed in India It is constructed of a long piece of wood upon which a number of steel strings are strained, and which serves also for the finger board it being furnished with frets almost from one extremity to the other, with each end fixed horizontally upon the pole (if the expression be allowed) of a large pumpkin, or an oblate sphere of wood hollowed for the purpose

XCI. " People misunderstand the mere cure of pain as itself a pleasure " K T Telang

XCIV Mr Telang here differs from all commentators who unanimously explain दु खाधिकानाम् as referring to the family of the कोऽप्यविहार् spoken of in the text. However, the learned scholar remarks " I cannot say what they mean. But the idea intended seems to be that of proud wealthy men " However the reader will see for himself the propriety of our following the Sanskrit Commentaries in thus translating the stanza which is herein rendered gives a very intelligent and powerful idea Krisna Sâstri Mahâbala in prefacing the Slôka thus sums up its substance विपद्ग्रस्ते कुटुम्बे स्पृहां कृत्वा दु खेन स्थित्यपेक्षया परमसुखदो गङ्गातीरे निवासः श्रेयान् ।

C शून्य is a technical term of the Yoga philosophy, and refers to absolute nonexistence It is also used as a name of Brahman. In Bhartrihari-nirveda (III. 18) गोरक्षनाथ thus advises मदीहार–विषयेभ्य समाहृत्य मन शून्ये निवेश्य । स्वयमानन्दमात्मान स्वप्रकाशमुपैष्यसि ॥

CX (*a*) Koorma or Kamtha–See Note to stanza XXXV (*b*) in the Nitisataka

(*b*) *Dhruva* (ध्रुव)—The son of Uttânapâda being slighted by his step-mother left his home with the determination of winning himself a name in the world. By the advice of the seven Rishis he devoted himself to the service of Vishnu, and was finally exalted by the God to the heavens where he shines as the polestar

(*c*) ब्रह्माण्ड is the egg of Brahman *i. e.* the universe

(*d*) उदुम्बर is a kind of large tree known in Hindusthâni by the name of Goolara. The interior of its fruit is the reputed seat of innumerable insects.

CXI *Chakravâka* (चक्रवाक)-Name of a bird. Mr. Growse remarks that the male and female Chakwâ are doomed for ever to nocturnal separation and are said to pass the night on the opposite banks of a river or pond, vainly calling to each other to cross

CXIV. I think the reading सहायाह्वे would be far better than that of the text *i. e.* सहायान्ते.

CXV. शूली is a name of Śiva on account of his holding a trident in his hand.

CXVI. *Vairâgya* See Note to Stanza XCVIII. (*a*) in the Sringaraśataka and also Note *B* in the Vairâgya sataka.

LIST OF AUTHORS AND WORKS CONSULTED FOR AND MENTIONED IN THE PRESENT VOLUME.



No. NAME.

A.

1 अभिनवगुप्तकृत ध्वन्यालोकटीका ।
2 Addison (G. T.).
3 Aeschylus' Plays (Robert Potter).
4 अमरचन्द्रसूरिकृत बालभारतम् ।
5 अमरकोषः ।
6 अमरुशतकम् ।
7 आनन्दवर्धनाचार्यकृत ध्वन्यालोकः ।
8 Annie Besaut's Lord's Song.
9 अप्पयदीक्षितकृत चित्रमीमांसा ।
10 अप्पयदीक्षितकृत कुवलयानन्दः ।
11 Aristophanes.
12 Asiatic Researches vol. IX.
13 अष्टरत्नम् ।
14 St. Augustina (G. T.)
15 The meditations of Marcus Aurelins. (Jeremy Collier).

B.

16 Bailey's Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions.
17 बल्लालप्रणीत भोजप्रबन्धः ।
18 बाणभट्टकृत हर्षचरितम् ।
19 बाणभट्टकृत कादम्बरी ।
20 J. Bartlett (G. T.)
21 Beattie (Johnson's Lives of the Poets.)

22 H. W. Beecher (G. T.)
23 भागवतम् ।
24 भरतमुनिकृत नाट्यशास्त्रम् ।
25 भरतरीचरितम् ।
26 भरतरी का ख्याल ।
27 भारविप्रणीत किरातार्जुनीयम् ।
28 भट्टिकविकृत भट्टिकाव्यम् ।
29 Dr Bhâu Dâji's Paper on Kâlidâsa.
30 भवभूतिविरचित गुणरत्नम् ।
31 भवभूतिविरचित मालतीमाधवम् ।
32 भवभूतिविरचित उत्तररामचरितम् ।
33 भर्तृहरिकृत वाक्यप्रदीप ।
34 भवभूतिकृत वीरचरितम् ।
35 भोजदेवप्रणीत सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरणम् ।
36 बिल्हणकृत बिल्हणचरितम् ।
37 Dr. Bohlen's Bhartrihari
38 Prof Bothlingk's Indische spruche St. Petersburg 1863-65.
39 H S Brown (G T.)
40 La Bruyere (G. T.)
41 Dr. G Buller (B S S Nos I. III)
42 Edmund Burke's Works (Bohn's Ed.)
43 Bishop Butler.
44 Robert Burn's The Cotter's Saturday Night.
45 Byron's Childe Harold's Pilgrimage
46 Byron's The Giaour.
47 Byron's Don Juan.

C.

48 चाणक्य प्रणीत अर्थशास्त्रम् ।
49 चाणक्यशतकम् ।
50 Lord Chesterfield's Letters
51 Cicero (G. T.)

52 S T Coleridge (G T)
53 Prof Colebrooke s Essays on Sanskrit and Prakrit Poetry
54 Cowley (Johnson's Lives of the Poets)
55 William Cowper s Letters

D

56 दक्षिणामूर्तिविरचित लोकोक्तिमुक्तावलि ।
57 दामोदरगुप्तकृत कुट्टिनीमतम् ।
58 दण्डिकृत काव्यादर्श ।
59 प० दत्तरामचौबेविरचित अभिनवनिघटु ।
60 The Orations of Demosthenes upon the Crown (H L Brougham)
61 धनञ्जयकृत दशरूपकम् ।
62 John Dryden (G T)
63 *Alexander Dumas' Margurite de Valois*
64 महामहोपाध्याय पण्डित दुर्गाप्रसाद-काशिनाथ पाण्डुरङ्गपरब-सम्पादित काव्यमाला Vol VIII
65 Mr Durgaprasad s Maharajah Bhartrihari s One Hundred Morals
66 Mr Durgaprasad s Maharajah Bhartrihari s 100 Couplets on Renunciation

E.

67 Emerson's Poems
68 Epictetus. (G T.)

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69 Fenelon (G T)
70 Fielding (G T)
71 Firdausi s Shàh Nàmeh (Atkinson)
72 Fuller (G T)

G

73 M Galana's Greek Translation of the Niti and Vairagya Satakas

No.	Name.
74	घटकर्परकृतनीतिसारः
75	Goldsmith's Traveller.
76	गोपालभट्टकृतरसतरङ्गिणी.
77	पंडित गोपीनाथ दाधीचकृत रामसौभाग्यशतकम्
78	गोरक्षपद्धतिः
79	Prof. *Gough*. (*Calcutta Review*).
80	गोवर्द्धनाचार्यकृतार्या सप्तशती.
81	गोविन्दकृत काव्यप्रदीपः
82	Balthasár Gracían (G. T.)
83	Gray's Elegy in a country Churchyard.
84	Great Thoughts. Vols. IX. X. XI.
85	Green's History of the English People.
86	Mr. F. S. Growse's Translation of the Ramayan of Tulsidasa Vols. 3.
87	गुणभद्राचार्य कृतात्मानुशासन काव्यम्.
	H.
88	Haeberlin's Sanskrit Anthology.
89	हलायुधकृतधर्म विवेकः
90	हरिहरोपाध्यायकृत भर्तृहरिनिर्वेदम्
91	Horace (G. T.).
	I.
92	Indian Antiquary Vol. IV.
	J.
93	पण्डितराज जगन्नाथप्रणीत भामिनीविलासः
94	पण्डितराज जगन्नाथप्रणीत रसगङ्गाधरः
95	जह्लणकृत सूक्तिमुक्तावलिः
96	जनार्दनभट्टकृत शृङ्गारशतकम्
97	जयदेवप्रणीत गीतगोविन्दम्
98	Dr. Samuel Johnson's Lives of the Poets.
99	Dr. Samuel Johnson. Lines Added to Goldsmith's Traveller.

100 Sir William Jones. (Asiatic Researches 1876).

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K.

102 कह्लणकृत राजतरङ्गिणी.

103 कालिदासकृत अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्

104 कालिदासकृत कुमारसम्भवम्

105 कालिदासकृत मङ्गलाष्टकम्

106 कालिदासकृत रघुवंशम्

107 कालिदासकृत ऋतुसंहारम्

108 कालिदासकृत शृंगारतिलकम्

109 कालिदासकृत शृङ्गारबिन्दुः

110 कालिदासकृत विक्रमोर्वशीयम्

111 कामन्दकीय नीतिसारः

112 कार्तिकप्रसाद रचित महाराज विक्रमादित्य का जीवन चरित

113 काशिनाथ दुर्गाप्रसाद संपादित काव्यमाला Vol. 8.

114 काशिनाथ पाण्डुरङ्ग परब संकलित सुभाषितरत्नभाण्डागारः

115 Mr. K. T. Telang's Nītiśataka and Vairāgyaśataka.

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119 केशव मिश्रकृतालङ्कारशेखरः

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122 कृष्णशास्त्रि महाबल कृता भर्तृहरिशतकत्रयटीका.

123 क्षपणक कृता नेकार्थ ध्वनिमंजरी

124 क्षेमेन्द्रकृतौचित्यविचारचर्चा

125 क्षेमेन्द्रकृतचतुर्वर्गसंग्रहः

126 क्षेमेन्द्र विहित दर्पदलनम्

127 क्षेमेन्द्रकृत मुनिमतमीमांसा

153 नारायण रचित हितोपदेश
154 नीलकण्ठ दीक्षित विरचित शान्तिविलास
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157 पद्मानन्दकविप्रणीत वैराग्यशतकम्
158 पञ्चरत्नम्
159 पाणिनीय व्याकरणम्
160 पराशरस्मृति
161 पतञ्जलिकृत महाभाष्यम्
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163 Periander (G T)
164 Dr P Peterson (B S S Nos 31, 33, 37.)
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167 Pomponia (G T)
168 प्रबोधसुधाकर। (Km.)
169 प्राकृतपिंगलसूत्रम्।
170 महाराज सवाई प्रतापसिंहजी रचित नीतिमञ्जरी, शृंगारमञ्जरी और वैराग्यमञ्जरी।
171 प्रवरसेनरचित सेतुबन्धम्।
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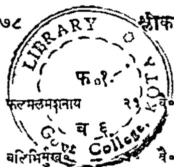
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